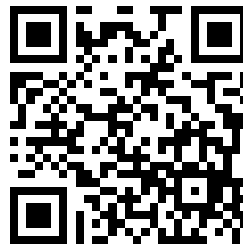


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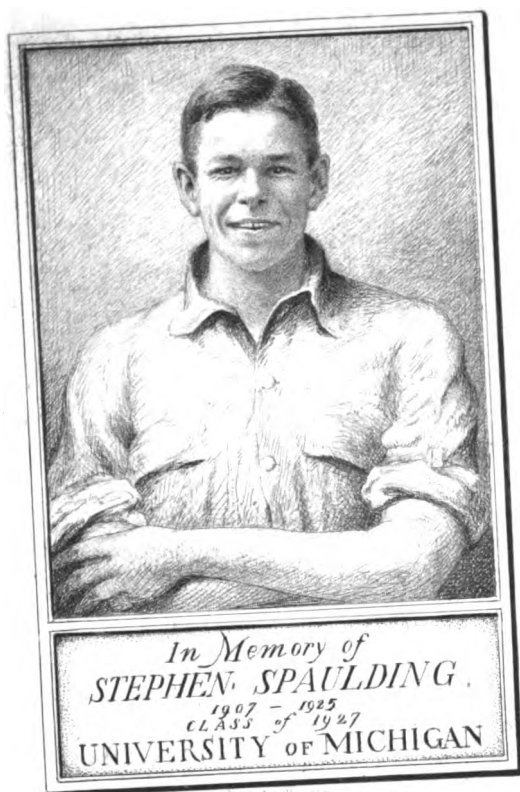
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**HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS**







THE LANDING FROM THE "RIVER CLYDE," GALLIPOLI—APRIL 25TH, 1915.

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.

# HISTORY OF THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

**VOL. II.**

FROM 1861 TO 1922 (DISBANDMENT).

*By*

CAPTAIN <sup>James</sup> S. McCANCE.

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## CONTENTS

### THE 101ST REGIMENT OF FOOT (ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS)

#### CHAPTER I

	PAGE
THE REGIMENT BECOMES HER MAJESTY'S "101ST REGIMENT (ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS)"—UMBREYLA CAMPAIGN—CAPTURE OF CRAG PICQUET AND CONICAL HILL—THE REGIMENT PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND—CYPRUS—CANADA ... ..	I

### 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

#### CHAPTER II

AMALGAMATION OF H.M. 101ST AND 104TH REGIMENTS, WHICH BECOME THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OF "THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS"—RETURN OF THE 1ST BATTALION TO ENGLAND—THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR—BATTLES OF BELMONT—SLABBERTS NEK—THE BATTALION PROCEEDS TO INDIA ... ..	16
---	----

#### CHAPTER III

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ZAKHA KHELS—EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOHMANDS—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO BURMA—OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND, NOVEMBER, 1914—EMBARKS FOR EGYPT, MARCH, 1915—LANDING AT "V" BEACH, GALLIPOLI, APRIL 25TH, 1915 ... ..	34
--	----

#### CHAPTER IV

LANDING AT SUVLA BAY, AUGUST, 1915—THE GREAT BLIZZARD, NOVEMBER, 1915—EVACUATION OF HELLES, JANUARY, 1916—PROCEEDS TO EGYPT—THE BATTALION ARRIVES IN FRANCE, MARCH 22ND, 1916—GINCHY, SEPTEMBER, 1916 ... ..	55
--	----

#### CHAPTER V

WYTSCHAETE, JUNE, 1917—CAMBRAI, TUNNEL TRENCH, NOVEMBER, 1917—GERMAN OFFENSIVE, MARCH, 1918—TINCOURT, DOINGT, MORCOURT, PROYART ... ..	68
--	----

#### CHAPTER VI

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, JULY, 1918—DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE, CANAL DU NORD, SEPTEMBER, 1918—THE ARMISTICE, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918—THE BATTALION PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND, JUNE, 1919—TO UPPER SILESIA, SEPTEMBER, 1921—RETURNS TO ENGLAND, APRIL, 1922—THE BATTALION'S COLOURS ARE HANDED OVER TO H.M. KING GEORGE V, JUNE 12TH, 1922—DISBANDMENT OF THE REGIMENT, JULY 31ST, 1922 ... ..	83
---	----

### THE 104TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (BENGAL FUSILIERS)

#### CHAPTER VII

AMALGAMATION OF THE COMPANY'S ARMY WITH THE REST OF THE BRITISH ARMY—THE REGIMENT BECOMES HER MAJESTY'S "104TH REGIMENT (BENGAL FUSILIERS)" ...	92
---	----

### 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

#### CHAPTER VIII

THE REGIMENT PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND—REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY—H.M. 101ST AND 104TH REGIMENTS BECOME THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OF "THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS"—THE 2ND BATTALION PROCEEDS TO MALTA AND INDIA—BURMESE WAR, 1885-87—BATTALION RETURNS TO INDIA—SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO IRELAND ... ..	99
---	----



CHAPTER IX		PAGE
PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY H.M. KING EDWARD VII—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO GIBRALTAR—RETURNS TO IRELAND—PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND—OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR—THE BATTALION PROCEEDS TO FRANCE, AUGUST 13TH, 1914—REAR-GUARD ACTION AT ETREUX, AUGUST 27TH, 1914 ... ..		107
CHAPTER X		
YPRES SALIENT, 1914—FESTUBERT, DECEMBER, 1914—RUE DU BOIS, MAY, 1915—LOOS, SEPTEMBER, 1915 ... ..		121
CHAPTER XI		
GREAT RAID, JUNE, 1916—CONTALMAISON, JULY, 1916—MARTINPUICH, SEPTEMBER, 1916—SOMME, AUGUST-DECEMBER, 1916—BATTALION MOVES TO NIEUPORT, JULY, 1917—PASSCHENDAELE, NOVEMBER, 1917 ... ..		134
CHAPTER XII		
GERMAN OFFENSIVE, MARCH, 1918—EPEHY, TINCOURT, DOINGT, CHUIGNOLLES, MERICOURT ... ..		149
CHAPTER XIII		
THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, JULY, 1918—LE CATELET, OCTOBER, 1918—THE SELLE—FORET DE MORMAL—THE ARMISTICE, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918—THE BATTALION RETURNS TO ENGLAND, JUNE, 1919—PROCEEDS TO EGYPT, NOVEMBER, 1919—RETURNS TO ENGLAND, MAY, 1922—THE BATTALION'S COLOURS ARE HANDED OVER TO H.M. KING GEORGE V, JUNE 12TH, 1922—DISBANDMENT OF THE REGIMENT, JULY 31ST, 1922 ... ..		158
SERVICE AND GARRISON BATTALIONS OF THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS		
CHAPTER XIV		
6TH (SERVICE) BATTALION		
RAISED AUGUST, 1914—PROCEEDED TO MUDROS—LANDED AT SUVLA, AUGUST 7TH, 1915—SCIMITAR HILL—PROCEEDED TO SALONICA, OCTOBER 10TH—KOSTURINO, STRUMA—TO EGYPT AND PALESTINE, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1917—GAZA, JERUSALEM, TELL 'ASUR—PROCEEDED TO FRANCE, MAY 23RD, 1918—ABSORBED BY THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, JUNE 6TH, 1918 ... ..		177
7TH (SERVICE) BATTALION		
RAISED AUGUST, 1914—PROCEEDED TO MUDROS—LANDED AT SUVLA, AUGUST 7TH, 1915—SCIMITAR HILL—PROCEEDED TO SALONICA, OCTOBER 15TH—KOSTURINO, STRUMA—ABSORBED BY THE 6TH BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1916 ... ..		190
8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION		
RAISED SEPTEMBER, 1914—PROCEEDED TO FRANCE, DECEMBER 17TH, 1915—LOOS, JUNE, 1916—GUILLEMONT AND GINCHY, SEPTEMBER, 1916—ABSORBED BY THE 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1916 ... ..		196
9TH (SERVICE) BATTALION		
RAISED OCTOBER, 1914—PROCEEDED TO FRANCE, DECEMBER 19TH, 1915—HULLUCH, MARCH, 1916—ABSORBED BY THE 8TH BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, MAY 29TH, 1916 ... ..		203
1ST GARRISON BATTALION		
FORMED MARCH, 1917—PROCEEDED TO ITALY, JANUARY, 1918—RETURNED TO ENGLAND, APRIL, 1920—DISBANDED MAY 4TH, 1920 ... ..		205
2ND (HOME SERVICE) GARRISON BATTALION		
FORMED JANUARY, 1918—DISBANDED DECEMBER, 1918 ... ..		206
EPILOGUE ... ..		207

## APPENDICES

	PAGE
"A." TRANSFER OF THE REGIMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL SERVICE ... ..	211
"B." CORPORAL WILLIAM COSGROVE, V.C. ... ..	211
"C." CAPTAIN ARTHUR HUGH HENRY BATTEN-POOL, V.C., M.C. ... ..	212
"D." COMPANY SERJEANT-MAJOR MARTIN DOYLE, V.C., M.M. ... ..	213
"E." LIEUTENANT FERDINAND MAURICE FELIX WEST, V.C., M.C. ... ..	213
"F." LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HERBERT S. G. MILES, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O. ...	214
"G." ADDRESS BY COLONEL A. M. BENT, C.M.G., C.B.E., ETREUX, OCTOBER 5TH, 1921	215
"H." "THE BENGAL TIGER" ... ..	217
"I." A FEW NOTES ON SOME OF THE SILVER IN THE OFFICERS' MESSES, 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ... ..	219
"J." ALLOCATIONS OF THE BATTALIONS TO BRIGADES AND DIVISIONS IN THE GREAT WAR ... ..	221
"K." THE COLOURS ... ..	222
"L." MEDALS ... ..	226
"M." COLONELS OF THE REGIMENT ... ..	234
"N." LIST OF COMMANDING OFFICERS, 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ... ..	235
"O." LIST OF BATTLES, SIEGES, AND MINOR ACTIONS, ETC., IN WHICH THE REGIMENT OR DETACHMENTS TOOK PART ... ..	238
"P." ROLL OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WHO RECEIVED HONOURS AND AWARDS DURING THE GREAT WAR, 1914-18 ...	240
"Q." LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT WAR, OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS ... ..	260
"R." THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS TRUST FUNDS ... ..	286
"S." THE MUNSTER CLUB ... ..	288
"T." THE OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION ... ..	290

## COLOURED PLATES

THE LANDING FROM THE "RIVER CLYDE," GALLIPOLI, APRIL 25TH, 1915 ...	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	FACING PAGE
TYPES OF UNIFORM, 1900-1922 ... ..	36
2ND BATTALION AT LOOS, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1915 ... ..	130

## ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACING PAGE
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. S. G. MILES, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O. ... ..	1
THE OFFICERS AND SERJEANTS, 1ST BATTALION, RAWAL PINDI, 1863 ... ..	2
STORMING THE CRAG PICQUET, UMBEYLA, 1863 ... ..	4
FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR AND PRETORIA, V.C. ... ..	12
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PATRICK GRANT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ... ..	12
THE OFFICERS, 1ST BATTALION, NOVA SCOTIA, 1879 ... ..	14
THE ARMY LIST, JULY, 1881 ... ..	16
COLONEL D. G. JOHNSTON ... ..	17
CAPTAIN (NOW BRIG.-GENERAL) G. D. CROCKER ... ..	17
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. E. BELFIELD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. ... ..	17
ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE TO THE 1ST BATTALION, 1894 ... ..	18
THE OFFICERS, 1ST BATTALION, BEFORE THE BOER WAR, 1899 ... ..	20

	FACING PAGE
THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL, KILLARNEY ... ..	27
THE MEMORIAL ALTAR IN WEST RIDGE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, RAWAL PINDI ...	27
THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION, 1908 ... ..	38
THE ARMY LIST, AUGUST, 1914 ... ..	42
GERMAN PLACARDS CAPTURED BY 8TH BATTALION, MAY 10TH, 1916 ... ..	50
CORPORAL W. COSGROVE, 1ST BATTALION, WINNING THE V.C. AT GALLIPOLI, APRIL 26TH, 1915 ... ..	50
"THE INCOMPARABLES" (29TH DIVISION) ... ..	54
CAPTAIN A. BATTEN-POOL, V.C., M.C. ... ..	70
COMPANY SERJEANT-MAJOR M. DOYLE, V.C., M.M. ... ..	70
CORPORAL W. COSGROVE, V.C. ... ..	70
THE LAST OF THE MUNSTERS, 1ST BATTALION, SILESIA, 1922 ... ..	88
HIS MAJESTY TAKING OVER THE COLOURS ... ..	89
HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S LETTER OF FAREWELL ... ..	90
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. P. HAINES, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ... ..	104
BRIG.-GENERAL J. H. BARNARD, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. ... ..	104
BRIG.-GENERAL F. J. KEMPSTER, D.S.O., A.D.C. ... ..	104
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR G. DE C. MORTON, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O. ... ..	104
LIEUT.-COLONEL (NOW BRIG.-GENERAL, C.B., C.M.G.) R. C. BOYLE ... ..	108
MAJOR (NOW LIEUT.-COLONEL) P. T. CHUTE, D.S.O. ... ..	108
LIEUT.-COLONEL S. T. BANNING, C.B.E. ... ..	108
THE MEMORIAL WINDOW, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, TIDWORTH ... ..	110
THE ACTION AT ETREUX, AUGUST, 27TH, 1914 ... ..	116
MAJOR P. A. CHARRIER ... ..	117
LIEUT.-COLONEL (NOW COLONEL, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.) A. M. BENT ... ..	117
TEMP. COLONEL V. G. H. RICKARD ... ..	117
TEMP. LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. GEDDES, D.S.O. ... ..	117
THE ETREUX WAR MEMORIAL, 1922 ... ..	118
TEMP. LIEUT.-COLONEL W. B. LYONS ... ..	140
TEMP. LIEUT.-COLONEL (NOW LIEUT.-COLONEL) H. B. TONSON-RYE, D.S.O. ... ..	140
TEMP. LIEUT.-COLONEL C. R. WILLIAMS, D.S.O., M.C. ... ..	140
REGTL. SERJT.-MAJOR J. RING, M.C., D.C.M. ... ..	140
CUT OFF BY THE ENEMY, 2ND BATTALION, MARCH 27TH, 1918 ... ..	152
THE NIGHT MARCH, 2ND BATTALION, MARCH 27TH-28TH, 1918 ... ..	154
"THE COMMANDING OFFICER DREW HIS HUNTING HORN," LE CATELET, OCTOBER 4TH, 1918 ... ..	158
LIEUT.-COLONEL (NOW COLONEL) H. S. JERVIS, M.C. ... ..	168
REGTL. SERJT.-MAJOR W. CALLAGHAN, M.C., D.C.M. ... ..	168
TEMP. LIEUT.-COLONEL G. J. RYAN, D.S.O. ... ..	168
TEMP. LIEUT.-COLONEL R. R. G. KANE, D.S.O. ... ..	168
TROPHIES WON BY THE 2ND BATTALION, EGYPT, 1920-21 ... ..	169
"THE MEN OF MONS" ... ..	170
THE LAST OF THE MUNSTERS, 2ND BATTALION, EGYPT, 1922 ... ..	171
THE MEMORIAL TABLET, ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL ... ..	198
THE REGIMENTAL MESS SILVER AT THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION ... ..	220, 221
THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE R.M.C. CHAPEL, SANDHURST ... ..	260
THE ARMY LIST, JULY, 1922 ... ..	288

## MAPS AND SKETCHES

No.	FACING PAGE
21. SKETCH : PANJ DARA OR UMBEYLA PASS ... ..	8
22. BURMA, 1885-1887 ... ..	102
23. SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902 ... ..	32
24. GALLIPOLI PENINSULA ... ..	60
24A. SKETCHES : KRITHIA AND SUVLA ... ..	58
25. PALESTINE ... ..	190
26. SALONICA ... ..	196
27. ETREUX, 27TH AUGUST, 1914 ... ..	120
28. FESTUBERT, 22ND DECEMBER, 1914 ... ..	126
29. CONTALMAISON, 14TH-18TH JULY, 1916 ... ..	138
30. PASSCHENDAELE, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1917 ... ..	148
31. EPEHY, 21ST MARCH, 1918... ..	152
32. THE NIGHT MARCH, 27TH/28TH MARCH, 1918 ... ..	156
33. LE CATELET, 4TH OCTOBER, 1918 ... ..	160
34. RIVER SELLE, 17TH AND 18TH OCTOBER, 1918 ... ..	162
35. THE LAST ADVANCE, 1918 ... ..	164
36. GINCHY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1916 ... ..	66
37. WYTSCHAETE, 7TH JUNE, 1917 ... ..	72
38. HINDENBURG LINE, 1918 ... ..	86
39. THE SOMME ... ..	156
40. BELGIUM AND FRANCE, FRONT LINE, 1914-16—FINAL ADVANCE, 1ST BATTALION— FINAL ADVANCE, 2ND BATTALION ... ..	86







*Photo: H. Walter Barnett, London.*

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. S. G. MILES, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
G.B.E., C.V.O.**

**The Colonel of the Regiment, 1912 to 1922.**

# THE 101<sup>ST</sup> REGIMENT OF FOOT (ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS).

## CHAPTER I

THE REGIMENT BECOMES HER MAJESTY'S "101<sup>ST</sup> REGIMENT (ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS)"—  
UMBEYLA CAMPAIGN—CAPTURE OF CRAG PICQUET AND CONICAL HILL—THE REGIMENT  
PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND—CYPRUS—CANADA.

*Reference Map No. 21, page 8.*

VOLUNTEERING in the Regiment took place at Multan on May 2nd, 1861, when the following 17 out of 39 officers, with 588 out of 598 rank and file volunteered for the 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)\* :—

Major A. Hume, Captain (Brevet Major) F. O. Salusbury, Captains E. Brown, G. C. Lambert, R. J. F. Hickey, N. T. Parsons, Lieutenants L. B. Magniac, J. W. Daniell, M. Hall, T. A. Butler, V.C., N. H. Wallace, F. D. M. Brown, V.C., W. S. Jervis, W. H. Warner, J. C. Partridge, G. H. Holley, J. E. Harden.

In addition, the Regiment received 613 volunteers from the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Bengal European Regiments, and from a detachment of recruits, which had arrived in India for Her Majesty's Indian Army ; thus the strength on formation was 1,201 rank and file.

The officers of the Regiment were called upon to volunteer their services into the 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment, and priority of claim was given to them over any officer of the Indian Army who might also desire to volunteer for the Regiment in the meanwhile ; and until the *Gazette* appeared appointing the regular officers to the 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment the officers of the 1<sup>st</sup> Bengal Fusiliers were attached to the 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., arrived at Multan on a tour of inspection, and on February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1862, presented new colours to the Regiment at a general parade of all the troops.

After the usual ceremonies upon such occasions the old colours were marched off the ground, and by special orders of His Excellency were deposited in the Officers' Mess house ; these colours were finally deposited in Winchester Cathedral in July, 1871.†

On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1862, Colonel Harris having been appointed to the command of the Barrackpore Brigade, Captain and Brevet Major F. O. Salusbury assumed command of the Regiment.

\* See Appendix A, p. 211.

† See under this date for particulars, p. 13.



## List of the first officers of the Regiment :—

Major A. Hume.	Major F. O. Salusbury.
Captain E. Brown (Brevet Major).	Captain G. C. Lambert.
Captain R. J. F. Hickey.	Captain N. T. Parsons.
Captain C. M. L. Clarke.*	Captain H. G. Delafosse (Brev. Major)*
Captain H. Champion-Moller.*	Captain S. A. Hunter.*
Captain L. B. Magniac.	Captain J. W. Daniell.
Captain M. Hall.	Captain W. L. Louis.*
Lieutenant T. A. Butler, V.C.	Lieutenant N. H. Wallace.
Lieutenant F. D. M. Brown, V.C.	Lieutenant N. Ellis.
Lieutenant G. S. Goad.	Lieutenant H. H. Chapman.
Lieutenant W. S. Jervis.	Lieutenant W. H. Warner.
Lieutenant J. C. Partridge.	Lieutenant M. Clementi Smith.
Lieutenant J. S. Bagshaw.	Lieutenant A. Harrison ( <i>General List</i> ).
Lieutenant C. W. Riggs ( <i>Gen. List</i> ).	Lieutenant G. H. Holley.
Lieutenant J. E. Harden.	Ensign C. Pakenham ( <i>General List</i> ).
Ensign H. P. Airey ( <i>General List</i> ).	Ensign A. Peel ( <i>General List</i> ).
Ensign F. O. Fuller, ( <i>General List</i> ).	Ensign R. H. A. Quinet ( <i>General List</i> ).
Ensign C. M. Stockley ( <i>General List</i> ).	Quartermaster E. Farrant ( <i>Gen. List</i> ).

At this time neither Colonel nor Lieutenant-Colonel were gazetted, and there were four vacant commissions for Ensigns ; but on September 30th, 1862, Lieutenant-General Sir Abraham Roberts, K.C.B.,† a distinguished soldier who had commanded the 1st Bengal European Regiment in 1831, was gazetted Colonel of the Regiment.

In August, 1862, the Regiment, which was still at Multan, suffered from a very severe form of fever and scurvy : upwards of 400 men were daily treated, but fortunately there was little or no mortality.

A company under Captain Louis was detached to the frontier Fort of Dera-Ishmael Khan, about fourteen days' march from Multan.

The Regiment left Multan, one of the hottest stations in India, where they had been stationed for nearly three years, on December 19th for Rawal Pindi, where it arrived on January 26th, 1863.

The Brigadier, on the departure of the Regiment, issued the following complimentary order :—" Multan, December 18th, 1862. . . . The Brigadier Commanding sees the departure of this distinguished regiment with regret. The Brigadier is perhaps, more than anyone else, aware of the great difficulties Major Salusbury has had to contend with since he assumed command of his regiment. He has done his work well, and has the honour to command an efficient and well-disciplined regiment."

In May Captain Brigstocke, of the 51st K.O.L.I., challenged any officer of the Regiment to play him the following six games :—(1) Cricket, (2) Throwing the Cricket Ball, (3) Quoits, (4) Throwing a stone, (5) Billiards, (6) Rackets.

\* Were gazetted to the 101st from other regiments.

† See Appendix H, Vol. I.



# THE OFFICERS AND SERJEANTS, 1ST BATTALION, RAWAL PINDI, 1863.

*Back Row (Standing).—*Ensign W. Brydon, Lieut. J. S. Bagshaw, Lieut. C. W. Rigg, Ensign A. Lloyd, Capt. S. A. Hunter, Lieut. & Adjt. J. C. Partridge, Col. Serjt. Murray, Serjt. Major Jordan, Col. Serjt. T. Boyton, The Colours, Lieut. & Qnstr. Forrant, Col. Serjt. Magrath, Ensign G. O. Sewell (de Gama), Ensign I. Maclean, Asst. Surg. Hannah, Col. Serjt. Fannin, Ensign H. C. Reynolds, Ensign W. H. Browne, Capt. & B.M. H. G. Delafosse.

*Seated on Chairs.—*Paymr T. Bird, Major G. C. Lambert, Major E. Brown, Lieut. Col. F. O. Salusbury, C.B., Capt. N. T. Parsons, Capt. L. Magniac.

*Seated on Ground.—*Lieut. F. Fuller, Capt. W. H. Wallace, Capt. W. L. Louis, Lieut. C. Pakenham, Capt. Le C. Moller, Ensign C. M. Stockley, Ensign W. H. Abbott, Lieut. H. P. Aurey.



May 6th : Single wicket match at cricket won by Lieutenant W. S. Jervis\* in one innings, by 7 runs. Throwing the Cricket Ball won by Lieutenant Jervis, 108 yards ; Captain Brigstocke, 100 yards.

May 7th : Quoits won by Lieutenant Jervis, first game 15—3, second 15—4. Throwing a stone, Lieutenant Jervis, 130 yards ; Captain Brigstocke, 125 yards.

May 8th : Billiards. First game won by Lieutenant Jervis, second and third by Captain Brigstocke. Rackets won by Captain Brigstocke. A match of billiards and quoits was played in addition to the above, both ending in favour of Lieutenant Jervis.

On account of the disturbed state of the frontier hill tribes it was determined to send the Regiment from Rawal Pindi into the Hazara Hills, partly as a demonstration and partly for the recovery of the men's health, which had greatly improved since the arrival at Rawal Pindi.

Accordingly on August 25th the first detachment (two companies), under Captain Butler, V.C., marched via Murree into Hazara, followed on September 1st by Headquarters and the last detachment. The road was very difficult and only just passable for mules. On arrival at Abbottabad, the Regiment was placed under the orders of Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B.

On October 4th orders were received for the Regiment to be at Swabage on the 14th ; the marches were difficult, but it is needless to say the destination was reached on the day appointed.

It was now evident that on account of the depredations of tribes from Buner, just beyond the north-eastern border of Peshawar District, which consisted chiefly in kidnapping Hindu traders from Hazara, drastic measures were unavoidable, and two columns—one from Peshawar and the other from Hazara—were organized. The former under Sir Neville Chamberlain, 9,000 strong, occupied the Umbeyla Pass, the object being to march through the Chamla Valley and attack Sittana, the headquarters of the malcontents.

**Umbeyla  
Campaign.**

The Regiment was in the 2nd Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B., of the Guides, the rest of the Brigade consisting of the 6th Punjab Infantry, 14th Sikhs, 4th Gurkhas, and Guides Infantry.

The main column marched from Nawakala at 1 a.m. on October 20th, and reached Rustam at 7 a.m. The road was a mere village track ; no repairs or improvements had been made so as to avoid giving the local tribes notice of the British advance by that route. The column halted at Rustam and had breakfast, and at 9 a.m. the troops were again in motion ; as far as Surkhawai the track was tolerably good, but shortly after that the pass itself commences ; the guns were drawn by horses as far as possible, and then transferred to elephants, and late in the afternoon the rear of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde's

\* Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, served from 1857-1881 with the Regiment, including the Mutiny and Umbeyla Campaign, was captain of the Cricket XI for twenty-three years, and was selected in 1865 to play for the Gentlemen v. Players.

advanced force, who were encamped on and beyond the crest of the pass, was reached.

On the morning of October 22nd a detachment of sappers was sent to improve the road onwards down the pass, and a reconnoitring party, under Lieut.-Colonel A. Taylor, was dispatched towards Umbeyla, Kogah, and Kuria ; on the return of this party they were attacked by a large body of Bunerwals.

With a powerful and warlike tribe like the people of Buner in declared hostility on the left flank of the proposed line of march, it was impossible to persevere in the original plan of operations.

On the 23rd the field state of the Regiment was 20 officers, 30 serjeants, 18 drummers, 431 other ranks—effectives ; 1 serjeant, 20 other ranks—sick.

On the morning of the 28th the advanced picquets on the right were attacked, and 150 men of the Regiment and the 71st Regiment were dispatched as reinforcements, arriving at 2 p.m. ; the marksmen of this force were placed along the ridge, and two native infantry regiments advanced. The enemy did not stop to defend their position on " Conical Hill " and fled, and the troops were then dismissed to their quarters.

On the 26th the left picquets, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vaughan, were reinforced by thirty marksmen from the Regiment and 71st, under Lieutenant G. V. Fosbery ; the troops proceeded to the neighbourhood of the " Eagle's Nest," a very steep rocky knoll, overlooking the left flank of the camp. About noon the Bunerwals made a determined attack, but were ultimately driven back, and later on made another attack, being repulsed again, two rank and file of the Regiment being wounded. Captain T. A. Butler, V.C., and Assistant-Surgeon R. T. Lyons were mentioned for services. Up till then the Eagle's Nest picquet had been withdrawn at sunset, but the importance of holding it was now so apparent that the troops bivouacked on the ground they had held during the day.

On the 30th the picquet on the " Crag " was attacked and the twelve men in it were driven off the top ; but a party under Major Keyes recaptured it at the point of the bayonet after a gallant assault. The detachment of the Regiment in this party lost one private killed and seven wounded. Almost at the same time the main portion of the Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. Salusbury, was helping to repulse an attack which was delivered on the front of the camp by the Swat contingent of the enemy, and suffered no loss.

Between October 31st and November 5th the enemy's attacks were confined to firing at the breastworks and picquets.

Early on the morning of November 7th the Regiment, with the Corps of Guides, etc., moved out of camp for the purpose of recovering the bodies of a covering party who had been cut up by the enemy on the previous day ; having collected the bodies of seven British and twenty-eight native officers and men, they returned to camp without any casualty.





STORMING THE CRAG PICQUET, UMBEYLA, 1863.



On the 8th a new road to the rear was completed, and, being easier, the Umbeyla Pass was no longer used, the supplies, etc., now coming from Parmali.

On the 11th the "Crag" picquet, which had been considerably enlarged and strengthened, and was now garrisoned by marksmen of the Regiment, 14th Native Infantry, and 20th Punjab Native Infantry, was attacked by great numbers of the enemy about 10 p.m., but a rapid and well-sustained fire drove them under cover. A series of attacks was made until 4 a.m., when they ceased entirely. The party was relieved at 8 a.m. on the 13th by a detachment of the 1st Punjab Infantry, as the party had been forty-eight hours on picquet duty, having worked all day and watched all night, while their muskets were so foul that they could scarcely load them.

Shortly after this relief the "Crag" was again assaulted, and this time captured by the enemy, and an attempt to recapture it failed. On receiving the news of the disaster, Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, commanding the right defences, ordered up the Regiment, which was fortunately under arms for another purpose, with instructions to retake the position at any sacrifice. The "Crag," from its locality, was the key of the whole position, and its loss rendered the lower picquets untenable. Lieutenant-Colonel Salusbury, leaving one company as a support, at once advanced, and, in spite of their rapid march to the relief of the other troops, the Regiment never halted nor broke till they had stormed the height at the point of the bayonet and secured the picquet; their losses were 5 privates killed and 16 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Salusbury was mentioned in despatches.

The ground over which the attack was made was rocky and difficult, as can be seen by the illustration. On seeing the latter fifty years later an officer of the Regiment who had been present remarked, "The picture is a libel, the men are shown all over the place, whereas I remember they retained perfect dressing until the position was captured."

It had been decided that the whole force was shortly to be concentrated at the south side of the pass, and as a preliminary step all the troops on the Guru Mountain were withdrawn and transferred to the heights on the south of the pass at daylight on the 18th. The Regiment was ordered up to the ridge on the right flank, one wing driving the enemy from what was known afterwards as the "Water Ridge." In consequence of the withdrawal from Guru Mountain, the enemy made a fierce attack on the small breastworks covering the picquets on the front and right. One company of the Regiment and two of the 71st were ordered up to reinforce the Native Infantry already in position, and after severe fighting the picquets were withdrawn at dark. The losses of the Regiment were:—Lieutenant H. H. Chapman (Adjutant), and 2 privates killed, 3 wounded.

Lieutenant H. H. Chapman (Adjutant), one of the best and bravest officers, had gone down with orders to one of these picquets just before the final rush of the enemy, and, seeing Captain Smith of the 71st lying on the ground dangerously wounded, went to his assistance, and was himself wounded while



attending to him. Captain Smith, perceiving that the enemy could not be kept off much longer, begged Chapman to leave him and save himself while there was yet time: this Chapman positively refused to do, and shortly afterwards, when the picquet was overwhelmed, they were both hacked to pieces and their heads carried away.

During the 19th the enemy kept up a severe fire upon the "Crag" and "Water" picquets, Ensign C. M. Stockley and 1 private being wounded.

On the 20th the garrison of the "Crag" picquet consisted of the Regiment and 100 of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry. At 9 a.m. it was the point principally threatened as before, but it was not till about 3 p.m. that the post was suddenly rushed and swept away by a vastly superior force. This was not, however, accomplished without affording the officers and men, who held the lower portion of the picquet, the opportunity of distinguishing themselves by the resolute way in which they endeavoured to hold their portion of the post under very discouraging circumstances, abandoning it only when it was no longer tenable. The officers were Major H. G. Delafosse, who commanded the picquet, Ensign A. R. Sanderson, and Assistant-Surgeon W. Pile; the last two officers were killed at the breastworks, and were well supported by the men of the Regiment; on the advance of the 71st Regiment and 5th Gurkhas, the "Crag" was again retaken; it had now become known in the country as Kutlgar. Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain had accompanied this advance and was severely wounded. The enemy's losses were about 120 killed and 200 wounded. In addition to the above 2 officers killed, the Regiment lost 11 other ranks killed and 24 other ranks wounded.

The action of November 20th seemed to have a depressing effect upon the enemy; for no further attack in force was made till December 15th. The "Crag" picquet defences were improved and were held on alternate days by 200 of the 71st and 101st Regiments.

Sir Neville Chamberlain's wound now became so serious that he had to ask to be relieved of his command, and in his final report, besides mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. Salusbury, the following non-commissioned officers and men were brought to notice as having displayed distinguished gallantry before the enemy—viz., Serjt. Jeremiah Brosnan,\* Lance-Corporal G. Simister, Privates Francis Barber, Daniel Lane,\* Francis Elliott, Charles Fitzpatrick.\*

Up to this time no bands were allowed to play or bugles to be sounded, but orders were now given that the bands should play every day and that the bugle calls were to be sounded: the effect of this on the men's spirits was wonderful, and the whole camp became thoroughly enlivened and cheerful.

On November 30th Major-General J. Garvock arrived and assumed command, and the force, having been augmented by the 7th Fusiliers, 93rd Highlanders, and 3rd Sikhs, was ordered, on account of the increasing boldness of the enemy, to attack.

\* Daniel Lane's four medals are in possession of the Regiment. This man was the right-hand man of "A" Company, a splendid specimen 6 ft. 4 inches in height. The medals of Serjt. J. Brosnan and C. Fitzpatrick are in Colonel Banning's collection.

At daybreak on December 15th the attacking force, consisting of 4,800 men, unencumbered by tents or baggage, was ready to move : it was divided into a first and second column, the Regiment being in the second. This column advanced under the "Crag" picquet, the Regiment and Corps of Guides being formed in lines of contiguous columns. Both columns were now ready to assault the "Conical" Hill, which was a most formidable position : the sides were rocky and precipitous and the summit strongly occupied ; below it was the hamlet of Banda strongly fortified.

On the bugle sounding for the assault, the two columns advanced under cover of the mountain guns ; in the second column the Regiment made straight for the highest peak, a strong work crowded with Hindustani fanatics and their Pathan allies, the Corps of Guides taking a point a little below, with the object of taking the pressure off the Regiment, to whom the most difficult part of the assault had been safely assigned. Nothing could have been finer than the way the Regiment stormed the stronghold. A large body of the enemy lay concealed behind some high rocks near the top of the hill, and when the front line got up close they sprang up and charged down with sword and spear ; but the Fusiliers never flinched, and the enemy, who scorned to run away, were killed to a man. Major G. C. Lambert, commanding the advance companies of the Regiment, had a very narrow escape. Being a little in advance of his men, he was surrounded by ten or twelve of the hill men, and would have been cut to pieces had not three or four of No. 1 Company rushed to his assistance and kept the enemy at bay till more men could get up. One of the men defending Major Lambert had no fewer than fourteen sword wounds : they were all clean cuts, and healed in three months time.

The enemy, some 2,000 in number, were now in full flight towards Banda, and were rapidly pursued by the men of both columns, who drove them through the village and on through the village of Lalu, which was secured. The troops bivouacked that night on the positions they had captured.

The Regiment captured two standards in the fight, and towards evening they wanted to send them back to camp ; but no officer could be spared, and they did not like sending them by anyone below the rank of ensign. Just then the Reverend W. G. Cowie (chaplain to the forces and afterwards Bishop of New Zealand) came up and volunteered to take them into camp ; so a standard was placed on each of his shoulders and an escort of three men given to him, and he carried the flags thus escorted down to the camp, greatly to the delight of the men, who all turned out and cheered him heartily. He was already popular, but this incident made him doubly so.

It may be mentioned here that from October 20th to December 15th the Regiment had lain on the bare ground without a tent or shelter of any kind, and with only one thin native blanket each, officers and men alike. The weather was at times bitterly cold, with a good deal of rain and sleet, and several snowstorms. There was never a great abundance of food, but still enough to keep both officers and men in robust health.

On December 16th all the troops descended into the valley of Umbeyla and advanced on the village of that name, which was soon occupied ; a detachment of Sikhs, who advanced up the valley towards the Buner country, were attacked, but beat off the enemy. This was the last of the fighting ; the enemy sent in a flag of truce, and asked for peace. The terms being stated and the enemy agreeing to them unanimously, the force commenced its return march to the plains, all being assembled at Nawakala on December 25th.

The Indian medal, with a clasp for " Umbeyla " was granted in 1869 to all survivors of the troops engaged in these operations.

On December 28th the Regiment, with three native infantry regiments, Corps of Guides, and artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B., marched from Nawakala to Maini in order to enforce security for their good behaviour from the Gaduns ; ten days' supplies were carried, with ammunition at 140 rounds per man. The force arrived at Maini on the 30th, and on January 2nd, 1864, on account of truculent behaviour of the men of Gaudap, the force occupied the hills in rear of, and over, the village of Gaudap : this brought them to reason, and, assurances being given, the troops were enabled to return to their respective cantonments on January 5th without having fired a shot.

Here the 2nd Brigade was broken up and the following Brigade Order was issued :—

" CAMP PETRE ON THE INDUS,

" *January 5th, 1864.*

" Lieutenant-Colonel Salusbury, commanding the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, will communicate to the officers and men the high appreciation entertained by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B., of the cheerful, high-spirited, willing, and soldier-like manner in which all duty has been performed and all hardships borne by the 101st since October 22nd, 1863, when he had the honour to assume command of the 2nd Brigade.

" Twice the Regiment did signal good service, first in retaking the Crag Picquet on November 13th. (On this occasion His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief sent the following telegram to Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B. :— ' November 17th. Pray tell Colonel Salusbury and the 101st that I have heard with the greatest satisfaction of the very gallant manner in which they retook the ground on which the gallant Lieutenant Davidson was killed, and that I shall acquaint the Duke of Cambridge by this mail of their noble conduct.' ) And secondly, in storming the Conical Hill on December 15th, and on all occasions Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde can testify to both officers and men having faithfully done their duty with credit to themselves and honour to their Regiment."

The Regiment crossed the Indus on the 6th on its way to Rawal Pindi, which it reached on the 11th.

ASS

mile

N E R

CHAMLA VALLEY

Ambela

Amikal Hill

Lali

Barila  
Cattle Shed

Water  
Spring

Sherdara

From Nao Kila

Village Site ..... O  
Route ..... ———

Lithographed at the Surv



The total casualties during the campaign were :—Killed, 3 officers, 19 other ranks ; wounded, 2 officers, 63 other ranks ; total, 87 officers and men killed and wounded.

On the departure of the Regiment for Dagshai, on December 20th, the Brigadier issued a very complimentary Brigade Order, and in Divisional Orders by Major-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., appears the following :—  
“ Although the Major-General Commanding does not consider it necessary as a rule to notice in Orders the departure of a regiment from his division, he cannot permit the 101st Regiment, Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a corps with which he has been so intimately associated on active service, to leave without a public expression of his feelings.

“ While the 101st know how to behave with gallantry in the field, they know also how to conduct themselves in quarters. . . . Any General Officer may regard himself fortunate in having it under his command. The Major-General offers his best wishes to Lieutenant-Colonel Salusbury and his regiment, and trusts that his connection with the 101st Fusiliers may be renewed at some future day.”

The Regiment reached Dagshai on January 30th, 1865, and marched from there to Delhi on October 13th, 1866, proceeding on to Agra by rail ; it arrived on November 1st. The Regiment formed part of the personal escort to the Viceroy during the great Durbar held at Agra ; Headquarters and five companies moved to Cawnpore shortly afterwards, and the left wing to Delhi and Fatehgarh.

The following interesting extract is from a letter written by General Sir Abraham Roberts, August 14th, 1866 :—“ I some time ago had a letter giving a very flattering character to my regiment ; as I take a great interest in all relating to it, I had the remarks printed.\* The Regiment has always had a high character, but it owes much to Salusbury ; he is a strict disciplinarian and a first-rate officer. He is now the only one who was with the Regiment when I last commanded it. As Lieutenant-Colonel I took the command in 1832, and I was with it at the storming of Ghuznee in 1839. I have been 40 years in India and my health is wonderfully good for my age, being in my 83rd year. . . . I ought to mention that the officer who makes such handsome mention of the Regiment is a General in the Guards and very strict in all duties. Yours truly, [Sd.] A. ROBERTS.”

A telegraphic message was received on December 16th, 1867, that the Regiment was to proceed to England in 1868-9.

In September, 1868, permission was given for 350 men to volunteer for remaining in India, but their feeling for the Regiment was shown by the fact that only 120 men came forward.

\* You may tell Sir Abraham that he is Colonel of as fine a regiment as there is in the Service in every way. The 101st is not only gallant in the field, but perfect on parade and in drill ; and as regards interior economy it would shame many a regiment at home if suddenly produced at Aldershot, or elsewhere. Salusbury, who commands, is a very fine fellow.

The following General Order was issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

“ HEADQUARTERS, SIMLA.

“ *November 2nd, 1868.*

“ The Commander-in-Chief in India has great satisfaction in publishing the Right Honourable the Governor-General's Order No. 1010 of October 30th, 1868, in favour of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

“ As shown by this order, the record of this Regiment contains the history of the advance of the British Arms from Calcutta to the Indus, and includes many campaigns beyond the limit of India.

“ It is with a feeling of no ordinary gratification that His Excellency is able to assure the 101st Foot, when bidding the corps farewell, that in point of order, discipline, and efficiency the Regiment, as now organized, is well worthy of its glorious history.

“ No. 1010, dated October 30th, 1868. The 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers being about to proceed to England, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council cannot allow this Regiment, the nucleus of which has existed in this Presidency, in some shape or another, for more than 200 years, and which has been formed as a Regiment, expanding at times into several Battalions, for 112 years, to take its departure without expressing in the strongest terms the appreciation of the Government of India of its most valuable and distinguished services.

“ Successively as the Bengal European Regiment, the 1st European Regiment, the 1st European Light Infantry, and the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, the Regiment served the Honourable the East India Company for more than 100 years ; and besides being actively engaged in nearly every part of its own Presidency, was detached to the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency in 1758, and has subsequently served out of Bengal, in the Carnatic, in Java, in the Island of Celebes, in Afghanistan from Ghuznee in one direction to Pushoot on the borders of Koonur in another, and in Burmah.

“ The distinguished conduct of the Regiment in the field as the senior Battalion of Infantry of the Bengal Army was proverbial ; and its Colours are covered with the names of operations in which it bore a prominent part. Some are not thus recorded, but the following list includes the more important of the campaigns, battles and sieges in which the Regiment has been engaged :—

“ Defence of Fort William, against Suraj-o'-daulah in 1756, when four Companies, of which the Corps was composed, were almost annihilated.

“ Capture of the Fort of Budge Budge, recapture of Calcutta, battle of Chitpore, siege and capture of Chandernagore, capture of the Fort of Kutwa, and battle of Plassey, 1756-1757.

“ Campaign against the French in the Northern Circars, in 1759, including the battle of Condore, and the siege and capture of Masulipatam.

“ Defeat of the Dutch force at Bedarraah, 1759.

“ ‘ Campaign against the Emperor of Delhie, 1760-61, including the battles of Seerpore, Beerpore, and Suan, in which latter the French Mercenaries were defeated, and their leader, the celebrated M. Law, taken prisoner.

“ ‘ War against the Meer Kassim, ex-Nawab of Murshedabad, 1763-65, and present at the battle of Manjee, near Patna, where four companies were overwhelmed and destroyed after a gallant resistance, battle of Kutwah, capture of Murshedabad, battle of Gheriah, storm of the lines of Ondwah Nullah, capture of Monghyr, siege and storm of Patna, action near Patna, May 3rd, 1764, battle of Buxar, assault of Chunar, and battle of Kalpee.

“ ‘ In 1774, in the 1st Rohilla campaign, under Colonel Champion, including the decisive action on St. George's Day of that year, when Hafiz Kehmut was killed ; four Companies employed against Hyder Allee in the Carnatic from 1780-83, and present at the relief of Wandiwash, battles of Porto Novo, Polilore, Solinghur, Veracundalore, relief of Vellore, battle of Arnee, and siege of Cuddalore.

“ ‘ Again employed in the second Rohilla war, under Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie, and suffered severely at the battle of Bittoorah, on October 26th, 1794.

“ ‘ In Lord Lake's campaign against the Mahrattas in 1804-5, at the battle of Deig, siege and storm of Deig, and the first siege of Bhurtpore.

“ ‘ In Java, from 1812-15, and in the Island of Celebes in 1816, a detachment employed in the Terai during part of the Nepaul war, and two Companies employed against the Pindaries, in 1817-18.

“ ‘ The Right Wing of the Regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826, and engaged in the assault.

“ ‘ Joined the Army of the Indus in November, 1838, and served during the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1839-44, and prominently engaged in the storm of Ghuznie, a detachment was employed at the attack on the Fort of Pushoot, in January, 1840.

“ ‘ On the Seiks crossing the Sutledge, in December, 1845, the Regiment moved from the hills by rapid forced marches, and was engaged at the battles of Ferozshah and Sobraon, losing 20 officers and 392 men, killed and wounded.

“ ‘ Engaged in the Burmese war, 1852-53, and present at the recapture of Pegu, relief of the Pegu garrison, and subsequent operations in the vicinity of that place.

“ ‘ In May, 1857, on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, moved with great rapidity, notwithstanding the great heat, to Umballa, and thence marched to Delhie, was one of the four Regiments of British Infantry that served throughout the siege of that place, from the action of Budlee ka Serai, on 8th June, 1857, to the final capture of the city on 20th September, and was repeatedly distinguished specially in the assault, where it formed part of the Column led by Brigadier-General John Nicholson. The Regiment lost 14 officers and 305 men, killed and wounded, at Delhie.



“ ‘ Served subsequently during the latter part of 1857 and in 1858, at the action of Narnoul, Gungeree, Pattiallee and Mynporie, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in various minor affairs in Oude.

“ ‘ These services, which can hardly be surpassed by those of any Regiment in existence, were rendered when the corps belonged to the Army of the Honourable East India Company.

“ ‘ In 1861, the Regiment became H.M. 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and since then as one of H.M. Regiments of the Line was employed in the operations at Umbeyla in October, November, and December, 1863, and well maintained its precious reputation in the various struggles with a brave foe throughout that arduous service.

“ ‘ The 101st Regiment now proceeds to England for the first time of home service, and it leaves India full of honour, and with a reputation for discipline and efficiency, as the Governor-General in Council is assured by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, quite worthy of its character for gallantry and endurance.

“ ‘ The Governor-General in Council is convinced that, wherever the 101st Regiment goes, it will maintain its ancient renown, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires to assure the Regiment that the Government in India is proud to send such a corps to take its place in England with the Battalions of Her Most Gracious Majesty there stationed.

“ ‘ By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

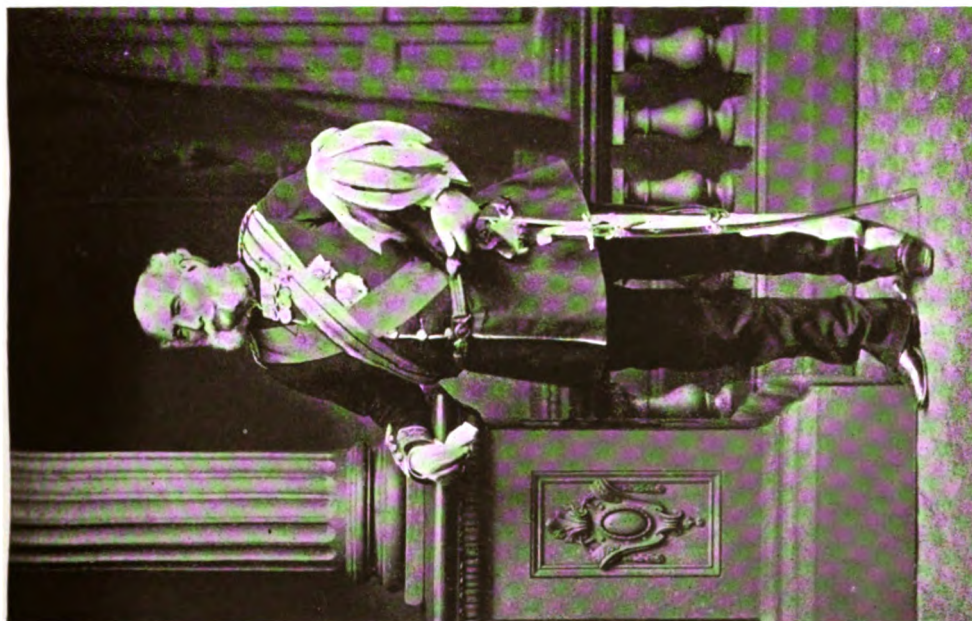
“ ‘ H. E. LONGDEN, Colonel,

“ ‘ *Adjutant-General.* ”

On November 11th the Regiment paraded in review order, and was inspected by Major-General W. F. Beatson, Commanding the Division, who addressed it as follows :—“ Your marching is unsurpassed, your drill is excellent. You, the first of Her Majesty’s regiments, formerly in the service of the East India Company, who are about to return to England, may well be proud of the names written on your colours ; it is well, too, that you go to a place where your reputation has already gone before you. Pre-eminently a fighting corps, I am glad to say that in the times of peace and in quarters you are examples of orderly behaviour. It is with a feeling of proud regret that I lose you.” Brigadier-General Forrest also issued a complimentary Brigade Order on November 17th.

On November 18th, 1868, the Regiment left Cawnpore by special train for Jubbulpore, *en route* for Bombay, to embark for England ; it arrived at Jubbulpore on the 19th, and proceeded to Nagpore in seven detachments by government bullock train, thirty wagons forming each train, a curious and uncomfortable means of locomotion, but the only feasible way of transporting a regiment across the very hilly country between the two stations.

The distance was 165 miles, and the arrangements were extremely good.



[Photo : Maul & Co., London.]

**FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PATRICK GRANT,**  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Colonel 104th Regiment, 1862.



[Photo : Emery.]

**FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR  
AND PRETORIA, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B.,  
O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.**

The Regiment's most distinguished son.

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The strength of the Regiment was over 560 non-commissioned officers and men, all in wonderful health, not one man in hospital.

Headquarters reached Nagpore on November 30th, and was then ordered to Deolali, 120 miles from Bombay, where it remained under canvas till December 30th, where it proceeded by rail to Bombay and embarked on the 31st in the *Malabar* for England, under command of Colonel Salusbury, C.B.

On the morning of January 1st, 1869, Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, inspected the Regiment on board, and presented a medal for Good Conduct and Long Service to Lance-Corporal D. Lane, a gallant old soldier who had previously been presented with a medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for his great bravery at the storm and capture of the Crag picquet at Ambela.

The inspection over, the *Malabar* weighed anchor and the Regiment bade adieu to the East.

Suez was reached, and the Regiment crossed to Alexandria by rail, embarked on the *Serapis*, and arrived at Portsmouth on February 3rd, 1869; it then proceeded to barracks at Gosport.

On February 6th sealskin caps, and on the 20th breech-loading rifles, were received for the first time.

Colonel F. O. Salusbury, C.B., retired on half-pay on September 15th, being succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Brown; the latter retired on October 30th, being succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Lambert.

In June, 1870, the Regiment moved to Aldershot and formed part of the 3rd Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General G. Maxwell, C.B.

On July 18th, 1871, arrangements having been made for the old colours of the Regiment to be placed in Winchester Cathedral, a party of 100 picked men, with non-commissioned officers, the band, and drums, proceeded there by rail in charge of the colours.

The party was under command of Captain T. A. Butler, V.C. Every non-commissioned officer and man had seen service and wore a medal, the colours being carried by Ensigns W. H. Knight and D. G. Johnston.

The following officers were present :—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Lambert; Majors N. T. Parsons, C. M. de Longueville; Captain (Brevet Major) H. G. Delafosse; Captains H. Le Champion, S. A. Hunter, M. Hall, N. Ellis, W. S. Jervis, W. H. Warner, G. H. Holley, C. Pakenham, F. O. Fuller; Lieutenants T. Maclean (Adjutant), C. M. Stockley, S. H. Mackay, W. H. Abbott, A. C. Maurice, W. T. Holmes, W. G. Norcott, H. S. G. Miles, C. D. Ferrier, A. L. Wynter; Ensigns G. A. Macintire, F. R. Martin.

At Winchester railway station the party was received with a salute from the Volunteers and proceeded to the barracks, the streets being lined by the Volunteers; the band of the 46th Regiment preceded the guard playing "Auld Lang Syne."

In the barrack square the 46th paraded in line, the guard of honour on the right of the line forming an escort to the Colours.

The Colours were then trooped ; they had been placed under sentries on the left of the line in charge of Lieut.-General G. Warren and Colonel Salusbury, C.B. ; both these officers had seen much service under these Colours.

The ensigns received the Colours from these two officers, and the troops marched past, Lieut.-General Warren taking the salute.

Preceded by the 46th, the Colours were escorted to the Cathedral, and marched to the west door, where the escort was met by the Rev. Canon Carns, etc., also by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession was formed by the choristers, clergy and civil authorities, and marched up the centre aisle, the band playing.

The escort marched with fixed bayonets, and did not uncover, being under arms. The ensigns carrying the Colours then laid them down, and a special service commenced ; and after some hymns and prayers, a procession was formed to the south transept, where the memorial erected to the officers and men who fell in the North-West Frontier Campaign at Umbeyla is placed.

The Colours were then deposited, and the band played " God save the Queen." The escort marched past the Colours in slow time and round the Cathedral, returning to the centre aisle under the pulpit. The band then played a march composed for the occasion by the bandmaster.

The 46th and the Volunteers then marched past the Colours, the band of the 46th playing. When the troops had assembled, the Rev. Canon Carns preached a sermon on the text, " In the name of our God will we set our banners."

The troops on the conclusion of the service returned to barracks. The streets and houses were gaily decorated and filled by a great and enthusiastic crowd.

The officers and men of the Regiment were most hospitably entertained by the officers and men of the 46th Regiment. The detachment of the Regiment left the station amidst much cheering from the crowd which had assembled to see its departure.

In September, 1871, the Regiment moved to Bury, Lancashire ; in July, 1872, to Manchester ; in September, 1873, to Fleetwood ; in July, 1874, to Aldershot for summer drills ; and then to Parkhurst, Isle of Wight ; and on October 6th embarked in the *Malabar*, under Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Lambert, for Malta—strength, 18 officers and 474 other ranks. It disembarked on the 19th.

In consequence of a defensive alliance, arranged in 1878, with Turkey against any further encroachment by Russia upon Turkish territory in Asia, the island of Cyprus was assigned to England. On July 12th Admiral Lord John Hay took possession of the island, and on the 22nd Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed Lord High Commissioner. The garrison was to consist of 10,000 troops, and included the Regiment, which left Malta on July 18th and proceeded to Cyprus, Headquarters and five companies (539 all ranks), under Major M. Hall, in the *Himalaya*, and three companies (291 all ranks),





THE OFFICERS, 1ST BATTALION, NOVA SCOTIA, 1879.

Lieut. Penny.	Capt. Maurice,	Lieut. Allen,	Lieut. Kirkpatrick,	Lieut. Bryan,	Lieut. Evans,	Capt. Beardmore.
Lieut. Lane,	Lieut. Cooke,	Lieut. Creighton,	Capt. Miles,	Lieut. Walker,	Lieut. Hall,	Lt. & Qustr. Boyton.
Major Hall,	Major Banning,	Capt. Abbott,	Capt. Johnston,	Lieut. Hare,	Lieut. Munro,	
Capt. Norcott,			Major Jervis,	Lieut. & Adlt. Druitt,	Lieut. Belfield,	
			Col. Delafosse,		Lieut. Spitta,	
					Serjt. Major Knox,	



under Major W. S. Jervis in the *Tamar*. On disembarking at Larnaca the Regiment proceeded to camp, Chiflik Pasha. On August 4th the Regiment was present at a grand review held by His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh. Chiflik Camp was broken up, and the Regiment moved down to Larnaca in the beginning of September, where information was received that a move to Nova Scotia would shortly take place.

On October 8th the Regiment, under Colonel H. G. Delafosse, C.B., embarked at Larnaca for Halifax, Nova Scotia—strength, 25 officers, 772 other ranks. Malta was reached on the 13th, and the women and children were embarked; Gibraltar was reached on the 19th, Bermuda on November 6th, and Halifax on the 11th.



*Officers Crossbelt Plate*  
about 1850 - 61



# 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

## CHAPTER II

AMALGAMATION OF H.M. 101ST AND 104TH REGIMENTS, WHICH BECAME THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OF "THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS"—RETURN OF THE 1ST BATTALION TO ENGLAND—THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR—BATTLES OF BELMONT—SLABBERTS NEK—THE BATTALION PROCEEDS TO INDIA.

*Reference Map No. 23, page 32.*

IN 1881 a change of the greatest importance was decided on in connection with the titles, organization and uniform of the regiments of the line and militia.

By G.O. 41, dated May 1st, the following changes, which were to come into effect on July 1st, were approved of :—

The Infantry of the Line and Militia were in future to be organized in territorial regiments, each of four battalions for England, Scotland and Wales, and of five battalions for Ireland. The first and second of these were to be the Line battalions, the remaining two or three the Militia. The old regimental numbers were to be done away with, and the regiments were to bear a territorial designation corresponding to the locality with which they were connected.

All distinctions, mottoes, badges and devices appearing in the Army List or on the Colours of either Line Battalions of the Territorial regiment were in future to be borne by both those battalions.

The facings and officers' lace of the Territorial regiments were to be the same for all regiments belonging to the same county, royal and rifle regiments excepted. The facings for Irish regiments were to be green, and the lace of shamrock pattern.

Royal regiments were to retain their blue facings, and wear the national lace.

By an appendix to G.O. 70, of July, 1881, the title of the 101st Regiment was ordered to be "The 1st Battalion of The Royal Munster Fusiliers," the 104th becoming the 2nd Battalion of The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The Militia battalions were—3rd South Cork Militia, 4th Kerry Militia, 5th Royal Limerick County Militia.

The Headquarters of the Regimental District was at Tralee ; the uniform, scarlet ; facings, blue ; lace, shamrock.

From now onwards the designation of the corps will be "The 1st Battalion The Royal Munster Fusiliers."

[illegible]





- 1.—Colonel D. G. JOHNSTON. "The Father of the Regiment."
- 2.—Captain (now Brigadier-General, C.B.) G. D. CROCKER. Adjutant, 1st Battalion, throughout the Boer War, 1899–1902.
- 3.—Lieutenant-General SIR H. E. BELFIELD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. Served with the Regiment, 1876–1897. *Photo: Lafayette, London.*

The Battalion remained in Nova Scotia till November 10th, 1883, when it embarked at Halifax in the *Himalaya*, under Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Abbott—strength, 23 officers, 533 other ranks—and disembarked at Pembroke Dock on the 21st.

Whilst the Battalion was stationed at Pembroke Dock it played a cricket match against the Tenby Club on August 10th and 11th, 1885, which must surely be a record as regards the scores made by two teams. In the first innings the Munsters made 51; Tenby followed with 51. In the second innings the Munsters again made 51, followed by Tenby with another 51. The match is referred to in *Lillywhite's Annual* for 1886.

The Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Abbott, moved from Pembroke Dock to Portsmouth by transport on September 14th, 1885, and proceeded by rail to Dover on the 17th, being stationed in the Citadel.

New Colours were presented to the Battalion by Lady Louisa Fielding, wife of Lieut.-General the Hon. P. R. B. Fielding, C.B., commanding the South-East District, on September 22nd, 1886. The ceremony took place on the Glacis at the Western Heights, Dover. The old Colours, which, when paraded with the Battalion, presented a tattered appearance—only the hem of the Queen's Colour remaining, the centre having been shot away—were presented to the corps in 1862 in India by Sir Hugh Rose, the Regiment being then commanded by Colonel (later Major-General) Salusbury, who was then resident in Dover.

On October 17th, 1888, the Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Woodward, proceeded in two special trains to Aldershot, occupying L and M Lines in the North Camp; it maintained its reputation for its fine physique, as the average height was five feet seven and a half inches. It left there for Colchester on August 9th, 1889, under Colonel G. de C. Morton. This latter officer having been placed on half pay, Lieut.-Colonel David George Johnston was appointed to the command on March 26th, 1891.

The Battalion embarked from Parkeston on December 16th for Dublin in the *Assistance*, under Lieut.-Colonel Johnston; disembarked at Kingston on the 21st; marched to Dublin and occupied the Wellington Barracks. Whilst there it carried off the prize for bayonet exercise in the All-Ireland Competition at the Military Tournament.

The 18th Annual Regimental Dinner in 1893 was held at the Freemason's Tavern, London, General Lord Roberts, V.C., being the regimental guest. There were also present Lieut.-General H. M. Hamilton, C.B.; Major-Generals F. O. Salusbury, C.B., N. T. Parsons, Webber Harris; Colonels G. N. Money, C.B., F. D. M. Brown, V.C., J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., D.S.O., W. S. Jervis, J. Morland, M. F. Stokes, J. Woodward; Lieut.-Colonels D. G. Johnston, S. A. Hunter, E. P. Brown, P. R. Innes; Majors Butler, V.C., Daniell, Iredell, Brereton, etc. Lord Roberts spoke of his recent inspection of the 2nd Battalion in India, and said he hoped to accept Lieut.-Colonel Johnston's invitation to inspect the 1st Battalion in Dublin, and looked forward to seeing again the

Battalion in which he was born, and with which his father was connected for so many years. He dined with the Battalion in Dublin on August 25th.

It was during Colonel Johnston's tenure of command that Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley remarked in the course of a discussion on the respective merits of line battalions in England, "Well, I have an Irish battalion which can beat the whole lot you mention, and that is the 1st Battalion of the Munsters, now in Ireland."

The Battalion moved to the Curragh on May 25th, 1894.

Orders were issued by the Commander of the Forces in Ireland that all troops within the Command were to be exercised in a week's continuous route marching in heavy marching order; the distance to be travelled in that time was estimated at ninety-six statute miles. The Battalion at the Curragh was the first regiment to test the new system, and at the conclusion of the test the following letter was received by Lieut.-Colonel Johnston from the G.O.C., Curragh District, dated February 4th, 1895:—

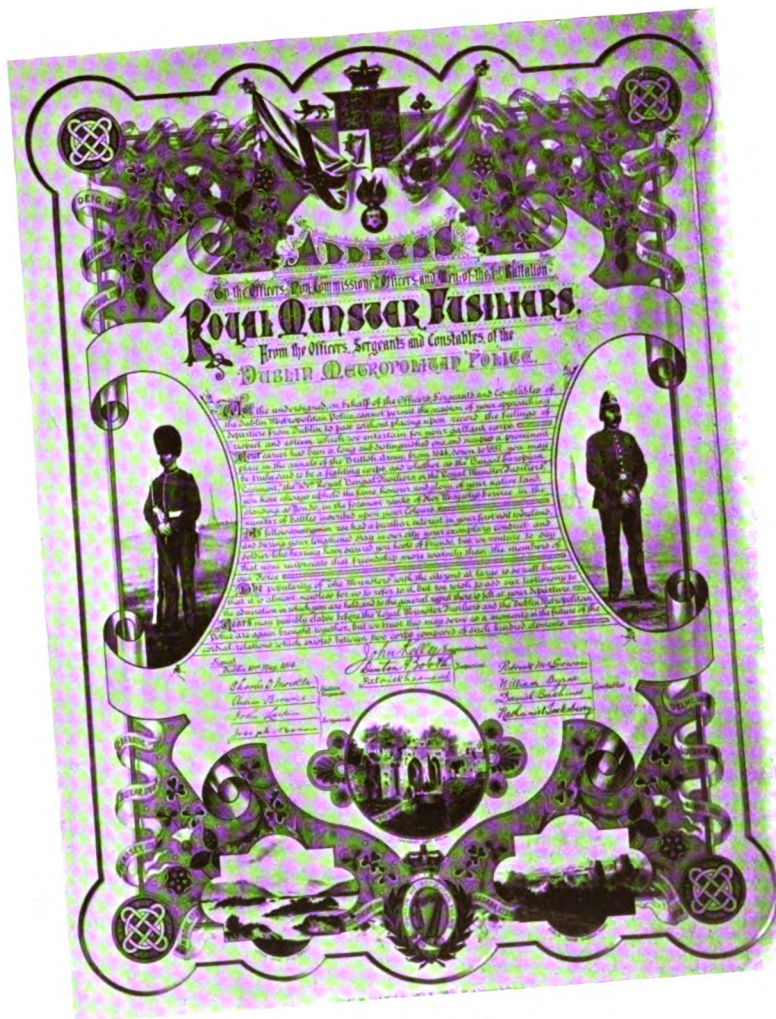
"The Major-General desires to congratulate all ranks in the Battalion under your command on the result of the trial of a week's continuous route marching. Notwithstanding the trying state of the roads, a snowstorm during a march of eight hours, and deep snow for two days' marching, a distance of 123 miles has been covered during six days without a single man falling out. The Major-General considers this reflects the greatest credit on all ranks, and regards it as a proof that the Royal Munster Fusiliers of to-day are fully able, if required for service in the field, to maintain the splendid traditions which have been handed down to them.

"By order,  
(Sd.) "J. TALBOT COKE, Col., A.A.G."

At the Annual Regimental Dinner, held on June 11th, 1895, in London, with Colonel J. H. Barnard, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., in the chair, there were present, amongst other officers, three who served in the Regiment in the Sikh War—Major S. Greville, the oldest officer of the Regiment, who was present at Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and was wounded at Budlee-ka-Serai on June 8th, 1857: he commanded the skirmishers at the attack on Ludlow Castle on August 12th, where he was wounded, but brought away four of the enemy's guns; Major-General F. O. Salusbury, C.B., who was severely wounded whilst carrying the Queen's Colour at Ferozeshah; and Colonel P. R. Innes, who recovered on the field the Regimental Colour, temporarily lost by the death of Ensign Moxon, who was killed whilst defending it. By permission of Colonel W. J. Gascoigne, Mr. H. T. Dunkerton, Bandmaster, Scots Guards, late Bandmaster of the Battalion, in honour of his old regiment, attended at the dinner with the string band of the Scots Guards, who played during the dinner.

The Battalion distinguished itself again next year, 1896, in route marching.





## ADDRESS

Presented by the Dublin Metropolitan Police to the  
1st Battalion, 1894.

WE the undersigned on behalf of the Officers, Sergeants and Constables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, cannot permit the occasion of your approaching departure from Dublin to pass without placing upon record the feelings of respect and esteem which we entertain for your gallant corps.

YOUR career has been a long and distinguished one, and occupied a prominent place in the annals of the British Army, from 1644, down to 1887, you may be truly said to be a fighting corps, and whether as the "Bengal European Regiment," the "1st Royal Bengal Fusiliers," or the "Royal Munster Fusiliers," you have always upheld the fame, honour, and glory of your native land, standing, as you do, in the foremost ranks of Her Majesty's Service in the number of battles inscribed upon your Colours.

As fellow-countrymen, we have a peculiar interest in your first visit to Ireland, and during your lengthened stay in our city, your exemplary conduct and soldier-like bearing have secured you hosts of friends, but we venture to say that none reciprocate that friendship more warmly than the members of our Force.

THE popularity of "The Munsters" with the citizens at large is so well known that it is almost needless for us to refer to it, but we wish to add our testimony to the admiration in which you are held, and to the general regret there is felt at your departure.

YEARS may possibly elapse before the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Dublin Metropolitan Police are again brought together, but we trust this may serve as a memento in the future of the cordial relations which existed between two corps composed of such kindred elements.



The following letter was received by Lieut.-Colonel Johnston from the G.O.C. Curragh District, dated February 27th, 1896 :—

“ At the conclusion of the six days’ consecutive route marching carried out by the Battalion under your command, the Major-General desires to express his appreciation of the manner in which it was planned and executed, and his admiration of the *esprit de corps* and pluck which enabled the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers to carry to such a successful conclusion the high test of their marching powers. Had the Battalion been composed of old campaigners carrying out a forced march, it would have been highly creditable, but that a corps having so many young soldiers in its ranks should as an ordinary peace exercise, have covered a distance of 156½ miles in six days, without a single man having fallen out, is a remarkable proof of what these men could accomplish at the call of duty or emergency. It is a matter of congratulation that during the six days only three men out of the entire Battalion reported sick, none of these cases being due to the march. In the opinion of the Senior Medical Officer the men at the conclusion of the march were most healthy and in fine muscular condition. The Major-General looks on the performance as a proof of the excellent soldier-like spirit prevailing throughout all ranks of the 1st Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the universal determination to maintain the high standard of the Regiment to which it is their pride to belong.

“ By order,  
(Sd.) “ J. TALBOT COKE, Col., A.A.G.”

The following are the distances covered each day by the Battalion (20 officers and 616 other ranks) :—First, 24½ miles ; second, 26½ miles ; third, 25½ miles ; fourth, 28½ miles ; fifth, 24½ miles ; sixth, 27 miles ; an average of 26 miles a day, in marching order. The men came in every day singing popular ditties. On the last day Major-General Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B., rode out to meet the Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Johnston marched every yard of the way with the men.

On Wednesday, March 4th, the following deputation—viz., Colonel Johnston, Lieutenant G. A. C. Webb (Adjutant), Second-Lieutenant R. H. B. Magee, Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry P. Kelly, Colour-Serjeant Trill, and Lance-Corporal Lynch—attended at Windsor Castle by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to receive from her own hands “ The Queen’s Cup ” in consideration of the magnificent score made by the Battalion team. The Cup had been won the previous year at the Curragh.

The team and officers of the Battalion were entertained at a banquet in Dublin Castle by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who desired to avail himself of the opportunity of personally congratulating the Battalion on the high distinction thus gained. The following is the detailed score :—



	200	500	600	Total.
Lance-Corporal Lynch ...	33	34	35	102
Second-Lieutenant Magee ...	33	32	35	100
Colour-Serjeant McGinnell ...	31	34	34	99
Colour-Serjeant Trill ...	32	32	34	98
Serjeant McCann ...	32	32	34	98
Serjt.-Instr. of Mktry. Kelly...	29	34	32	95
Lance-Serjeant Ryan...	31	30	30	91
Serjeant Duthie ...	27	30	32	89
	<hr/> 248	<hr/> 258	<hr/> 266	<hr/> 772

Colonel D. G. Johnston having been appointed to the command of the 101st Regimental District on July 29th, 1896, Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C., took over command of the Battalion, which moved on August 20th to Fermoy from the Curragh. Colonel Johnston had the distinction of having two extensions of command, the first for a year, the second for six months. Colonel Kempster having been posted to the 2nd Battalion on November 25th, Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Evans was posted to the Battalion to command.

The Battalion remained at Fermoy during 1897 doing the usual training, etc.

On July 29th, 1898, Mr. Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said : " From the year 1881 the shamrock has been borne upon the Colours of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, but has not been worn as a badge. Neither uniform nor badge has been changed in this regiment for seventeen years, except as regards the new field cap. Before this was adopted it was seen by both battalions, and was understood to meet their wishes."

Captain Donelan (Cork E.) asked whether it was not the fact that the shamrock-pattern lace was worn by every Irish regiment, and why the Royal Munster Fusiliers should not be allowed to wear the badge to which they were entitled.

Mr. Brodrick : " I cannot explain the reason for every badge that is worn in the Army ; but our object is not to disturb them."

On September 16th the Battalion was inspected by Lord Roberts and that evening he dined with the Battalion. A private guest that same evening was Lord Halsbury, then Lord Chancellor. The two guests had an amusing controversy as to who should be considered the senior, Lord Halsbury eventually gaining the day, and making Lord Roberts the regimental guest go in to dinner first.

The Battalion continued to be stationed at Fermoy during 1898 and up till August, 1899, when orders were received at Kilworth Camp for the Battalion to be in readiness to proceed to South Africa about the 21st.



**THE OFFICERS, 1ST BATTALION, BEFORE THE BOER WAR, 1899.**

2/Lieut. (now Lt. Col.) J. C. M. Canny.  
 2/Lieut. (now Lt.-Col.) A. C. L. Tyrill.  
 2/Lieut. J. C. Dick (k. in a., 1915).  
 Capt. (now Major) C. L. Hendricks (k. in a., 1915).  
 Capt. (now Col.) J. K. O'Neagher.  
 2/Lieut. (now Major) C. R. Hall.  
 Lieut. H. A. Carroll.  
 Capt. (now Brig.-Genl.) G. D. Crocker.  
 Lieut. R. E. M. Pakenham.  
 Major F. H. Penny.  
 R. C. Chaplain.  
 Lieut. (now Col.) H. S. Jervis.  
 Capt. G. D. Macpherson (k. in a., 1915).  
 Lieut. (now Major) D. Wise.  
 Lieut. W. A. Hutchinson.  
 Lieut. G. J. Ryan (k. in a., 1915).  
 Capt. (now Lt.-Col.) W. C. Oates.  
 Major (now Col.) B. Stewart.  
 Major (now Col.) C. A. King Hall.



This was in consequence of the state of unrest in the Transvaal. Three years had passed since the Jameson Raid, but the Boers, **South African War, 1899-1902.** under the reactionary President Paul Kruger, held the upper hand, and the British subjects in the Transvaal (styled "Uitlanders" by the Boers) complained of taxation without representation and many other evils for which they held the Boers responsible. In spite of unexampled patience and forbearance on the part of the British Government, an ultimatum was issued by the Boer Government on October 9th. The Government reply was "that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South African Republic are such as Her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss," and war was declared.

The Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Evans, left Fermoy on August 23rd, and embarked on the 24th at Southampton, the strength being 23 officers, 789 other ranks. The officers with the Battalion were—Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Evans; Majors C. A. King Hall, F. H. Penny, B. Stewart; Captains W. C. Oates, G. D. Macpherson, G. C. Bowen, C. L. Hendriks, J. K. O'Meagher; Lieutenants E. de B. Waddington, W. A. Hutchinson, R. E. M. Pakenham, H. A. Carroll, G. J. Ryan, H. S. Jervis; Second-Lieutenants C. R. Hall, A. C. L. Tyrrell, D. Wise, C. H. Jardine, J. Campbell Dick, J. C. M. Canny; Adjutant, Captain G. D. Crocker; Quartermaster, Lieutenant J. O'Connor; Serjeant-Major, J. McGinnell.

The Battalion was one of the few to leave England on its peace establishment. It consisted almost exclusively of young soldiers of less than nine months average service, with a very small stiffening of old soldiers. These lads, however, stood the hardships of long marches and disease which marked the campaign far better than did those battalions which were mainly composed of reservists.

On September 16th the s.s. *Arundel Castle* arrived at Cape Town, and the Battalion at once marched to Wynberg, whence on the 21st a detachment of 100 other ranks returned to Cape Town, under Captain Oates, Lieutenant Pakenham, and Second-Lieutenant Hall. Orders were received about this time for the Battalion to form a Mounted Infantry Company, its officers being Captain Bowen (commanding), with Lieutenant Hutchinson, Lieutenant Ryan, and Second-Lieutenant Tyrrell.

On October 3rd the Battalion proceeded to Stellenbosch, with the exception of "F" Company, left at Wynberg, and the detachment at Cape Town, and orders were received for four companies and the Mounted Infantry Company to mobilize and proceed up-country in a few days.

On October 8th "A," "B," "E" and "G" Companies (Service Companies) and the Mounted Infantry, under the command of Major King Hall, proceeded to the Orange River, their strength being 11 officers and 333 men, exclusive of the Mounted Infantry. The officers were Major King Hall (commanding), Captain Crocker (Adjutant), Second-Lieutenant Jardine (Transport Officer); "A" Company, Captain Macpherson, Lieutenant Wise;

" B " Company, Lieutenant Waddington, Lieutenant Carroll ; " E " Company, Major Stewart, Lieutenant Jervis ; " G " Company, Captain Hendriks, Second-Lieutenant Campbell Dick. This " Wing " held Orange River Bridge and Station, together with the Northumberland Fusiliers, from the declaration of war until the arrival of Lord Methuen's force.

Headquarters remained at Stellenbosch for a short time, and then moved into Cape Town, and there formed the nucleus of the Base Depot Battalion. On November 18th Colonel Evans and Headquarters proceeded to Orange River Bridge ; the four companies at the base remaining there until the beginning of February, 1900, when they were sent up-country to rejoin the Headquarters.

Before Lord Methuen's arrival at Orange River Station, the Mounted Infantry Company had taken part in reconnaissance work on November 6th and 9th towards Belmont, which was held by the Boers. On the 22nd " E " and " G " Companies arrived from Orange River at Thomas' Farm, one and a half miles south-west of Belmont, and were attached to the 9th Brigade, under Major-General R. S. Fetherstonhaugh.

The troops left their bivouacs about 2 a.m. on November 23rd, the 9th Brigade being detailed on the left for the assault of the western  
**The Battle of Belmont.** face of Table Mountain on the east side of the Kimberley Railway, whilst the Guards on the right attacked Gun Hill. Of the 9th Brigade, the Northumberland Fusiliers were on the left, and the Northamptons on the right ; the Yorkshire Light Infantry followed as reserve to the Brigade, about 1,000 yards in rear, and in their rear were the two companies of the Battalion. The attack being successful, the Boers were dislodged from Table Mountain. Meanwhile the Coldstream Guards, on the extreme right, were advancing to the attack of Razor Back and Sugar Loaf Hill. Lord Methuen determined to support them with every available man, calling up his last reserve, including the two companies of the Regiment. He threw them into the fight on the left of the 2nd Coldstream Guards ; the Boers gradually weakened and gave way, and by 10 a.m. the engagement was over. The officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Majors Hall and Stewart, Captains Bowen, Hendriks, Crocker, Lieutenants Hutchinson, Pakenham, Carroll, Ryan, Jervis and Tyrrell, and Second-Lieutenants Jardine and Dick. There were no casualties.

Owing to some mistake, the two companies received no rations before the action, food, camp kettles, blankets and transport being left behind on the 22nd at Witteputs. The officers' mess was of the crudest description at the time. Between the midday meal of the 22nd and the next meal the following afternoon the two companies were under arms practically continuously save for about six hours at night, when it was impossible to sleep for the cold ; they marched about sixteen miles, fought an action in a blazing sun, returned to camp, all without any food and with very little water. Not only did no man fall out, but there were not even any complaints. Everyone took

it for granted that such trifling discomforts were unavoidable on active service.

The companies were after this distributed along the railway line for its protection from the Orange River northwards as Lord Methuen advanced. On November 28th 25 of the Mounted Infantry of the Battalion escorted the 62nd Battery under Major Grant from Belmont to Honey Nest Kloof during his forced march to take part in the Battle of Modder River.

Captain Macpherson and half "A" Company were employed on armoured train duty, and were present at the battles of Graspan (November 25th) and Modder River (November 28th); and during the Battle of Magersfontein, (December 11th), two companies of the Regiment guarded the armoured train. During December the first draft of reservists joined the Battalion at Honey Nest Kloof, bringing the strength up to 1,039 other ranks. From this time nothing of any interest occurred on the lines of communication; the Mounted Infantry of the Regiment formed part of the 3rd Battalion Mounted Infantry, which was part of the 3rd Corps Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Pilcher.

On April 1st the Battalion, which had been posted to the 20th Brigade, under Major-General A. H. Paget, in the 1st Division, under Lieut.-General Lord Methuen, received orders to proceed to Warrenton, on the south bank of the Vaal River, and arrived there on the 3rd, relieving the 3rd Bedfordshire Regiment. One company was left at "Content," a station about five miles to the south. Warrenton was the first place at which the Battalion assembled as a whole since its arrival in South Africa. The Battalion was in touch with the enemy daily, the Boers having a strong series of trenches stretching for miles along the north bank of the Vaal, with the blown-up railway bridge as a centre. The British main camp was about two miles from the river, whilst a line of outposts was held reaching from the village itself on the river bank up to the railway station, which was situated about half a mile south of the bridge. The flank positions were each held by a company, a cordon of detached entrenchments connecting them. The whole of those lines being under constant gun and rifle fire, the reliefs could only be carried out at night, and the greatest care had to be taken that nothing should attract the enemy's attention whilst the troops were in the exposed zone.

On April 2nd the death occurred of Lieutenant F. R. Brown\*, who succumbed to wounds received at Sanna's Post, near Bloemfontein; he had previously been detached for service with the Mounted Infantry from the Base Details at Cape Town, in charge of whom he had been left when the rest of the Battalion proceeded up-country.

On April 10th it was notified in Battalion Orders that No. 5058 Private Hogan and No. 6202 Private Galvin had been awarded Royal Humane Society's testimonials for saving life from drowning at Orange River on October 16th, 1899.

\* This officer was the son of Colonel F. D. M. Brown, who gained the Victoria Cross in the Mutiny. See Appendix N, Vol. I.



Towards the end of April a heavy bombardment of the enemy's position north of the Vaal, took place ; the 37th Howitzer Battery, escorted by half of " C " Company, moved forward to a position close to the railway bridge, and entrenched themselves under cover of darkness ; the 7th Field Battery doing the same on the extreme right, with " G " Company in support. By hard work the companies succeeded in entrenching themselves so securely that no casualties occurred though they were subjected to heavy gun and rifle fire from daybreak till 1 p.m.

After about five weeks of indecisive work of this kind, General Sir A. Hunter crossed the Vaal River on May 4th at Windsorton (about twenty miles south-west) and fought a successful action at Rooidam on May 5th ; and in co-operation with the movement, Major-General A. H. Paget directed that the company stationed at Warrenton village was to cross the river by night by the best means available, and seize a kopje on the northern bank which commanded the ford through which he proposed to send the remainder of his force the following day. Accordingly, on the night of May 7th, " C " Company, under Second-Lieutenant Canny, crossed in a very leaky boat, nearly twenty trips being required, and occupied the kopje without opposition, the enemy having retreated. The next day the rest of the force crossed the Vaal, and " Fourteen Streams " Station was occupied by the British.

On the 9th the Battalion moved by train to Windsorton Road Station, and thence by route march to Boshof, where the 20th Brigade had been ordered to assemble, and with the 9th Brigade, under Major-General C. W. H. Douglas, formed the 1st Division under Lieut.-General Lord Methuen, to whom had been entrusted the protection of Lord Roberts' western flank in his advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. Major B. Stewart, of the Battalion, was appointed Brigade Major on March 14th.

On leaving Warrenton Lieut.-Colonel Evans was unfortunately invalided to the Base, and never rejoined the Battalion again, the command of which fell to Major Penny, as the second-in-command. Major King Hall had been appointed to a commissionership of one of the lately captured districts of the Orange Free State. Lieutenants Carroll, Hall and Wise had also been invalided to the Base before leaving Warrenton. Lieutenant H. S. Jervis had been appointed to the Camp Staff at Orange River Station.

The officers with the Battalion were—Major F. H. Penny (commanding), Major P. T. Chute (acting second-in-command) ; Captains G. D. Macpherson, W. C. Oates, J. K. O'Meagher, G. D. Crocker (Adjutant), H. P. Magill (attached from 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers), and J. Lynch (attached from 4th Scottish Rifles) ; Lieutenants E. de B. Waddington, R. E. Pakenham and R. R. B. Jackson ; Second-Lieutenants C. H. Jardine, J. Campbell Dick, J. C. M. Canny, B. Rochford (attached from 3rd Scottish Rifles) and C. R. Moore ; Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. O'Connor ; Lieutenant Challis, R.A.M.C. ; Chaplain, the Rev. Father Cullinane. The strength of the Battalion was 19 officers and 1,149 other ranks.

On May 15th the Brigade marched from Boshof, and arrived at Hoopstad on the 19th without meeting any opposition, receiving many surrenders on the way. The last twenty-four miles was covered in twenty-four hours, marching all night through a country without water, and not a man fell out. From Hoopstad the line of march lay along the south bank of the Vaal as far as the junction with the Valsch River, from thence down to Bothaville and on to Kroonstad, which was entered on May 29th. At Kroonstad Lieutenants Wise and Conway joined the Battalion, the former from sick leave, the latter on first appointment, and Lieutenant Pakenham was invalided to the Base.

On May 30th Lord Methuen, with the 9th Brigade and other troops, left Kroonstad, the 20th Brigade being formed into an independent command under Major-General Paget. On the 31st the Brigade received orders to proceed with all haste to Lindley, with the object of relieving a party of Yeomanry, under Lieut.-Colonel Spragge, besieged there, and arrived on June 3rd. Lord Methuen and the 9th Brigade also proceeded there from the neighbourhood of Heilbron, but left again on June 4th for Heilbron, and the 1st Division was never again united.

On June 4th the Battalion was ordered back to Kroonstad to fetch supplies, and left at 7 p.m., marching till 8 a.m. next day, when orders were received by messenger that half the Battalion was to return at once to Lindley, as the garrison there required reinforcements on account of Lord Methuen's departure. In consequence, Headquarters and half the Battalion returned to Lindley, the other half, under Major Chute, proceeding to Kroonstad.

Lindley seemed destined to be the prey of every passing force ; it changed hands no less than seven times between May 17th and June 1st.

A line of outposts extending roughly half-way round the town of Lindley was held by the Battalion, the remainder being held by the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and 4th Scottish Rifles. During the whole month the Brigade was at Lindley there was fighting every day, the town being constantly shelled by the Boers ; the supply of rations ran short, the troops suffering in consequence. On June 26th a determined attack was made by the Boers in force, with four guns, but they were repulsed on every side ; the next day the attack was renewed, but Colonel A. M. Brookfield's force from Kroonstad, including the half battalion of the Regiment under Major Chute, escorting a large convoy, arrived at the opportune moment, and caused the enemy to withdraw. During the attack on the 26th, " B," " D " and " H " Companies, under Captain O'Meagher, occupied a hill known as Flat Top ; during the day over 200 shells were fired at them, but, owing to the excellent protection these companies had built for themselves, only one man was wounded at all seriously. Second-Lieutenant Wise was invalided to the Base from Major Chute's detachment ; Lieutenant Waddington was admitted to hospital with enteric fever and sent home.

On July 2nd the Brigade, acting in conjunction with Major-General Clements's brigade, which had advanced from Senekal, moved out in the



direction of Bethlehem, the enemy falling back in a south-easterly direction after a good deal of opposition, but still continuing to shell the camp till dark. The morning of the 3rd was spent waiting for the cavalry and artillery to turn the enemy's position at Pleisirfontein, on Kemp's Farm, but this operation did not succeed, and the guns were very nearly captured. Accordingly, in the afternoon the infantry received orders to carry the position occupied by the Boers between Bakenkop and Bronckhorstfontein, which was successfully done, in a storm of rain, the Battalion being the attacking force, with the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in reserve. Camp was pitched at Leeuwkop that night, the casualties of the Battalion being one non-commissioned officer killed and three men wounded (one died of wounds). On the 4th Paget and Clements continued their movement; Paget bivouacked at Blaauwkopje, and on the 5th at Waterval.

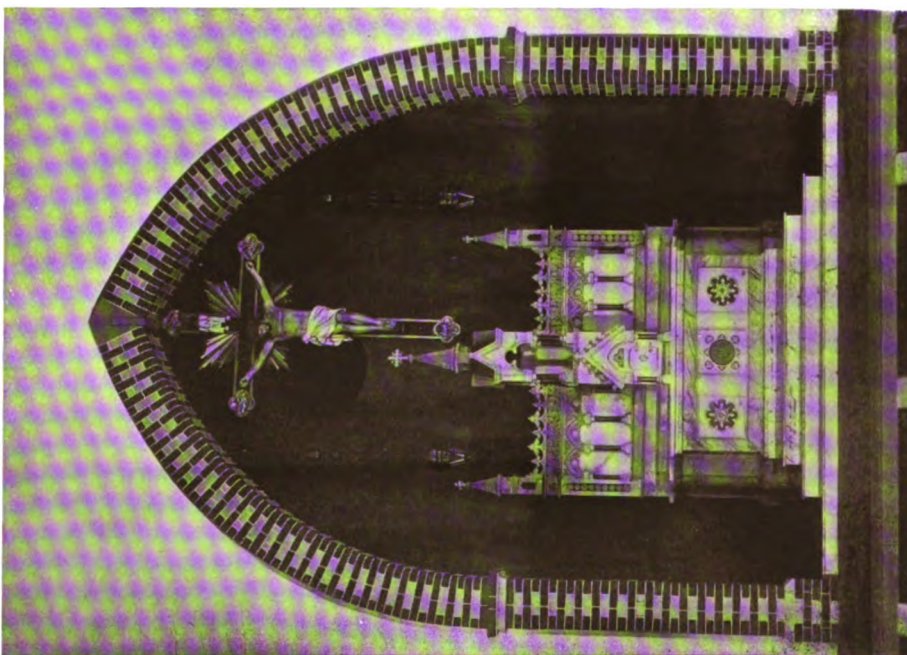
At daybreak on the 6th Paget, moving forward, took up a position north-west of Bethlehem, and about 2 p.m. the Battalion was hotly engaged, Captain Macpherson falling almost at once, shot through the body, Captain Oates and Lieutenants Conway and Rochford being wounded shortly afterwards. The advance was continued, and about dark a donga was rushed, from which the enemy had been doing considerable damage, and the ground beyond occupied. During the last part of this attack, the ammunition having been all expended, the position was rushed with fixed bayonets, and the enemy fled. Here the Battalion halted, awaiting orders, but unfortunately, owing to the darkness, their position was not understood by the Brigadier, and they received orders to retire. Casualties were 4 officers wounded and 32 non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 7th, after a searching artillery preparation, a general assault was made on the town, which was captured without further loss to the Battalion, though the Royal Irish Regiment suffered heavily on taking the ridge which the Munsters had taken the previous day. The Battalion remained at Bethlehem for a week, and then the Brigade moved to Bultfontein, opposite Slabbert's Nek, where they fought a sharp rearguard action with De Wet, who had broken away from the main body.

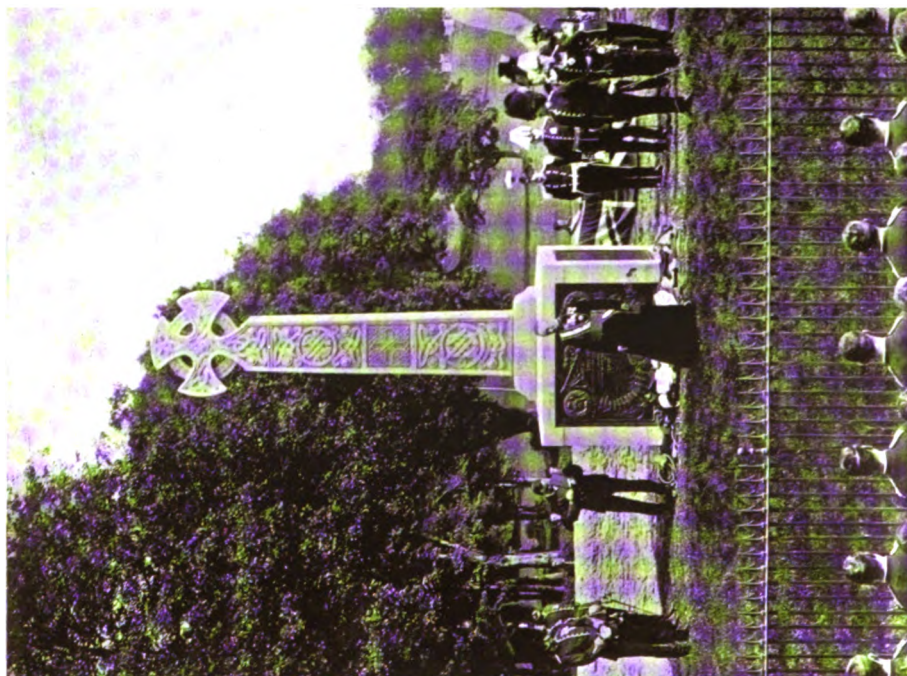
After a week's rest at Bultfontein, the cordon round the Brandwater Basin was complete, and the 29th Brigade received orders to force Slabbert's Nek on July 23rd. The evening of the 22nd was marked by one of the severest storms known for many years in those parts; consequently next morning, cold and wet through, the Brigade moved on Slabbert's Nek. The Boers were found to be strongly entrenched on a ridge barring the Nek and upon high hills which rose on either side of it and stretched away to the other Neks, each about ten miles away, which were being simultaneously attacked. The position was one of enormous strength. "B" and "C" Companies were sent straight up the Nek itself to reconnoitre the position, and if possible to bring rifle fire to bear on one of the enemy's guns; they found the ground strongly entrenched

**Action at  
Slabbert's Nek.**





THE MEMORIAL ALTAR IN WEST RIDGE  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, RAWAL PINDI.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL,  
KILLARNEY.

with flanking and supporting works. They had not advanced far, under gun and "pom-pom" fire, when they were ordered to retire by General Clements, late in the day. During the early hours of the morning of the 24th the right flank was turned, and at 11 a.m. Clements ordered a general advance, and the evacuated positions were taken without further losses.

All the other Neks were forced the same day, and the various columns advanced on Fouriesburg, where many of our prisoners were released. Commandants Prinsloo and Crowther surrendered at Slaap Kranz at 9 a.m. on the 30th; 4,140 prisoners, 3 guns, over 4,000 horses, a million rounds of ammunition, besides wagons and stock, fell into Sir A. Hunter's hands. At the surrender the Battalion was given the honour of being the first regiment, with the 2nd Scots Guards, to receive the prisoners.

These operations had meant almost continuous fighting from the middle of June until the end of July, combined with hard marching, shortness of rations, and the severe cold of a South African winter; they were rewarded by the "Wittebergen" clasp.

The officers present at Prinsloo's surrender were—Majors Penny and Chute; Captains O'Meagher, Crocker and Lynch (attached); Lieutenants Jackson and Stephenson (attached); Second-Lieutenants Jardine, Dick, Canny and Moore; Lieutenant Challis, R.A.M.C., and the Rev. Father Cullinane, Chaplain. Major Stewart, who was on General Paget's staff, was also present.

The Brigade escorted the prisoners to Wynberg on August 10th, whence they were conveyed by rail to Cape Town; the Brigade was then despatched by rail to Pretoria, arriving there on August 13th; and on the 14th the Battalion marched past Lord Roberts, with the 1st West Riding Regiment. Whilst at Pretoria Captain Whitehead and Lieutenants Knapp and Jervis joined with a draft. On August 15th Paget's column, which had been reinforced by two 5-inch guns, a "pom-pom" section, and a considerable number of mounted troops, moved out to the north of Pretoria, concentrating on the 16th at Wonderboom Poort, and on the 19th fought an indecisive engagement with Commandant Grobelaar at Onderste Poort. The force then advanced along the Pietersburg line as far as Warmbath, sixty miles north, after some brisk skirmishes at Hamanskraal, in which the Battalion took part with success and without loss. They arrived on August 24th at Warmbath, remaining there for about two weeks, and were constantly subject to sniping and bombardments. "B" Company, which held a very exposed kopje, was exposed to a very heavy fire, but, thanks to their entrenching, escaped with very little damage.

On September 3rd the Boers isolated Paget's camp by tearing up the railway seven miles south, and opened a heavy fire on the camp from Binskop Pass with a 4.6-inch howitzer. Their leader, Commandant Piet Coetzee, being killed, the Boers retired.

On September 9th the force retired on Pienaars River, a station some

twenty miles south, arriving there on the 10th ; this point being for a considerable time the most northerly point held by the British.

General Paget now moved his centre column, with which were " B " and " F " Companies, by way of Stinkwater to Zoutpan, and thence to Hebron, and met with little opposition, clearing up the country and capturing Erasmus' Laager, arriving back at Waterval on September 19th. On the 27th Pienaars River Station was attacked on three sides ; a determined attempt was made to capture an outlying post held by " C " Company, but there, as elsewhere, the entrenchments and stubborn resistance proved too much, and the enemy eventually drew off, having suffered considerable loss. The British casualties were one man killed and one wounded.

About the middle of October, " A," " B," " E " and " F " Companies, under Major Chute, proceeded with General Plumer's column to the Marico Valley, Rustenburg District. " A " and " B " Companies were particularly successful in repulsing an attack on a ridge, Lieutenant Jardine heading a rush which carried the position. Colour-Serjeant Bowtell was slightly wounded in this action. The four companies were largely instrumental in repulsing an attack on the Bushmen, acting as Plumer's rearguard, near Magatos Nek. They returned to Headquarters at Pienaars River on the 25th.

On account of burghers assembling near the Wilge River, Paget's force was ordered to Eerstefabrieken, and concentrated there on November 25th, moving to a point five miles east of Elim ; the infantry consisting of " C," " D," " G " and " H " Companies of the Battalion and seven companies of the 1st West Riding Regiment. Paget's force drove the enemy, under Commandant Viljoen, to a position at Rhenoster Kop, about twenty miles north of Balmoral. About 4 a.m. on November 29th the advance began, the infantry on the right under Colonel G. E. Lloyd, 1st West Riding Regiment ; two half companies in the first line extended to ten paces interval, their respective half companies 200 yards in rear extended to five paces. It was found impossible to make headway against the overwhelming fire, and soon the whole line became deeply engaged ; the momentum of the infantry was now spent, but they held the crest of the ridge, upon which beat a continuous rain of bullets, ammunition and water being supplied by men who crawled through the grass backwards and forwards all day for this purpose. Under these conditions the troops remained till 7 p.m. It was fortunate that Viljoen did not advance upon what was nothing more than an overmatched and unsupported firing line. Orders were given for the men to entrench after dark, which they did, but on the following morning it was found that Viljoen had withdrawn along the Wilge River. The British casualties were 86, of whom Lieutenant Challis, R.A.M.C., and 15 men of the Battalion were wounded. For their conduct in this action, Major Chute, Lieutenant Challis, Corporal Walsh, Privates Simmonds and Mahoney were mentioned in despatches.

The hill was fortified and held in force for some months as an outpost for protection of the railway against raids from the north. These companies

formed part of the occupying force, and were joined by "H.Q." and the remainder of the Battalion who arrived at Rhenoster Kop on January 21st, 1901.

Towards the middle of January Major Penny, who had commanded the Battalion for the preceding nine months, was invalided to the base, Major King Hall taking over command.

Rhenoster Kop was evacuated on January 24th, and the Battalion proceeded to Balmoral. On the 28th orders were received to march to Wilge River and Bronkhorst Spruit to take over garrison work from the Royal Fusiliers. Accordingly at Balmoral General Paget\* said good-bye to the Battalion, which had been with him ever since he received a separate command. Second-Lieutenants G. W. Geddes, H. C. H. O'Brien, and E. L. H. Henderson joined during the month; also Captain A. A. MacLaughlin on promotion. There was some skirmishing, expeditions to farms, etc., on the Wilge during the following month.

In April the Battalion was ordered to concentrate at Middelburg (Transvaal) and moved there on the 14th, and joined General Beatson's column, which formed part of the force under Lieut.-General Sir Bindon Blood. The rest of the column, consisting of 1,050 Victorian Mounted Infantry, 4 companies 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1 Elswick gun, 1 pom-pom, 2 guns, 9th Battery, R.F.A. The first trek, April 15th, which lasted three weeks, took place in the unsurveyed country to the north of the Delagoa railway; there was a good deal of skirmishing, and about 100 prisoners with large quantities of stock were captured. At its completion the Battalion returned to Bronkhorst Spruit on May 9th. Lieutenant Carroll rejoined from sick leave.

In May Headquarters and "B," "C," "F," and "G" Companies started on a trek south of the railway line. The trek lasted about a month; considerable fighting took place. The third trek with General Beatson was north of the line in the Wilge Valley; the half battalion under Lieut.-Colonel King Hall attacked a strong position and drove the enemy from it, capturing several prisoners, 100 wagons, and a quantity of stock.

On May 12th "A," "D," "E," and "H" Companies under Major Chute, with Lieutenant Jervis as acting Adjutant, were detached to join General Plumer's column at Silverton near Pretoria, the rest of the column consisting of 340 5th Queensland I.B., 419 6th New Zealand M.R., 4 guns, 18th Battery, R.F.A., 2 pom-poms ("Q" Section). It started the next day towards Bethel as escort to the supplies, the force reached Bethel on the 20th, having been much pestered on the way by skirmishers on the flanks and rear. On the 23rd the ox convoy of the column, 120 wagons, containing sick, wounded, prisoners and Boer families, escorted by the four companies

\* Major-General A. Paget was devoted to the Battalion which he affectionately called "My Merry Munsters." His verbal orders usually contained the phrase, "and I shall fling my merry Munsters at the position which they will take at the point of the bayonet."

of the Battalion and four companies of the Somersets, under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Gallwey of the Somersets, started off for Standerton. The Boers under Viljoen twice attacked the rearguard and left flank on the 24th, "A" Company being engaged till noon when the convoy halted for the night. At 6 a.m. on May 25th the convoy was waylaid by Viljoen at Mooifontein and attacked simultaneously from front, right, and rear. "H" Company which had been on picquet during the night, had some sharp fighting whilst withdrawing to act as advanced guard to the convoy; the Boers rode up to the ridge as the company left it, and opened fire at a very short range, and Second-Lieutenant Moore, who commanded the company, was killed.

Shortly afterwards the Boers delivered a determined attack on the right flank of the convoy's escort. The best part of three companies formed to the right to meet this. "H" becoming the left, "E" the centre, and "A" the right of the new line which faced the Boers. A prolonged fight for superiority of fire then took place, but the fire of the enemy gradually weakened, and when Major Chute moved forward to the attack the enemy withdrew and the convoy proceeded on its way. Meanwhile "D" Company on the left had also been heavily engaged, but there also the Boers were beaten off.

The Boers had attacked with spirit in spite of the accurate practice of the artillery and the firmness of the infantry. The whole convoy had been enveloped by flaming grass ignited by the enemy who tried to penetrate to the baggage and snatch the cattle under the cover of the smoke. The Boer losses were about 30, the British 43. Mentioned in despatches for this action were six non-commissioned officers and men, two corporals promoted serjeants on the field, and four privates promoted corporals on the field. General Plumer on hearing of the action congratulated the force on its successful fight, and a telegram to the same effect was received from Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief.

The following day, May 26th, the enemy again attacked the escort to the convoy, but was easily beaten off.

General Plumer and the mounted men rejoined the column the same day and Standerton was reached on May 29th, where a few days' halt took place.

On June 2nd the column marched to Piet Retief, arriving there on the 4th, and from there "F" and "H" Companies under Captain O'Meagher were sent to Wakkerstroom escorting prisoners and wagons, and met with considerable opposition from snipers; they rejoined the column on the 24th at Utrecht.

The earliest mention of "sniping" I can find occurs in a "Letter from India," in the *General Evening Post* of June 15th, 1773. Referring to the Siege of Baroach in November, 1772, under General David Wedderburn, it states that the soldiers in the trenches put their hats on the parapet for the enemy to shoot at, and "humourously called it sniping."

Meanwhile "A" and "E" Companies marched from Piet Retief to

Utrecht over Elandsberg Nek. This advance through Luneberg and over the Intombi and Pongola Rivers was unattended by any incident of note except the usual difficulties of the road. A party of captured Boers under the charge of Lance-Corporal Morgan,\* "E" Company, and an escort of less than half the number of prisoners came under a sharp fire from the enemy. The Boers immediately "increased the pace" to five miles an hour. The Corporal called out "Step short in front there boys; it's two to one on their being hit anyway," a remark which failed to reassure the prisoners. After halting at Utrecht till the 24th the column moved northwards to Marienthal and thence via Lake Chrissie and Carolina to Wonderfontein on the Delagoa railway, which was reached on July 7th.

Here the half battalion received orders to proceed to Pretoria, and after being there a few days were sent in charge of a "gold train" from Johannesburg to the South. At De Aar they handed over the duties of escort and proceeded to Orange River as part of the garrison at that station, arriving there on July 28th, and were gradually drafted to Kimberley to rejoin the Headquarters of the Battalion. On August 1st the strength of the Battalion was 19 officers, 689 other ranks, including the companies at Orange River.

During August the usual garrison duties of the town and district were carried out; in September a few convoys to Boshof were escorted. There was no opposition except the usual sniping. In October several parties were sent out to threatened points on the line.

Early in November the list of those mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts, and the decorations awarded the Battalion, were received.

The following were the Honours, Promotions, Mentions, etc., gained:—

#### HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

C.B. ...	...	Lieut.-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel E. S. Evans.
D.S.O. ...	...	Majors B. Stewart, P. T. Chute; Captains G. C. Bowen; Lieutenants G. J. Ryan, J. C. M. Canny.
Brevet-Major ...	...	Captains G. D. Macpherson, G. D. Crocker, G. A. C. Webb, J. K. O'Meagher.
D.C.M. ...	...	Serjeants P. Mulvihill, F. Bennett, Shee; Corporals M. O'Brien, D. Sheehan, T. Walsh; Privates J. Bolger, P. Burke, W. Malone, G. Strange, M. Symons, W. Sullivan, S. Hayes, J. Sullivan.

#### PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY IN THE FIELD.

To be Serjeants	Corporal F. Telling; Lance-Corporal L. Clusker.
To be Corporals	Privates T. Foley, T. Davis, J. Whelan, J. McGann.

\* This was the same non-commissioned officer who was struck by a spent bullet at the Battle of Belmont. This broke the buckle of his brace. Still under fire, he fell out, reported the matter to his officer, presenting him with the bullet as a keepsake. He inquired whether he would have to pay for a new buckle. Fortunately, the Pay Authorities were not quite so hard-hearted as this, though they did make officers purchase their own revolver ammunition.



## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Major P. T. Chute (twice) ; Captains G. D. Macpherson, G. D. Crocker (twice) and J. K. O'Meagher ; Lieutenants R. R. B. Jackson, C. H. Jardine and H. E. R. R. Braine ; Second-Lieutenants J. C. Dick, J. C. M. Canny (twice), E. P. Conway and G. W. Geddes ; Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. O'Connor.

Serjeant-Major J. McGinnell ; Colour-Serjeants P. Devanney (twice), J. Connell, W. Cooch ; Serjeants P. Mulvihill, J. Hackett, J. Minogue, G. Connor, F. Bennett, Shee, Patrick ; Corporals M. O'Brien, T. Walsh, W. Riordan, F. Telling, L. Clusker (twice) ; Privates P. Burke, G. Strange, M. Symons, W. Sullivan, W. Malone, T. Mullane, P. Kirby, F. Bonner, S. Hayes, J. Sullivan, T. Foley, T. Davis, J. Whelan, J. McGann.

The Battalion had the following casualties :—

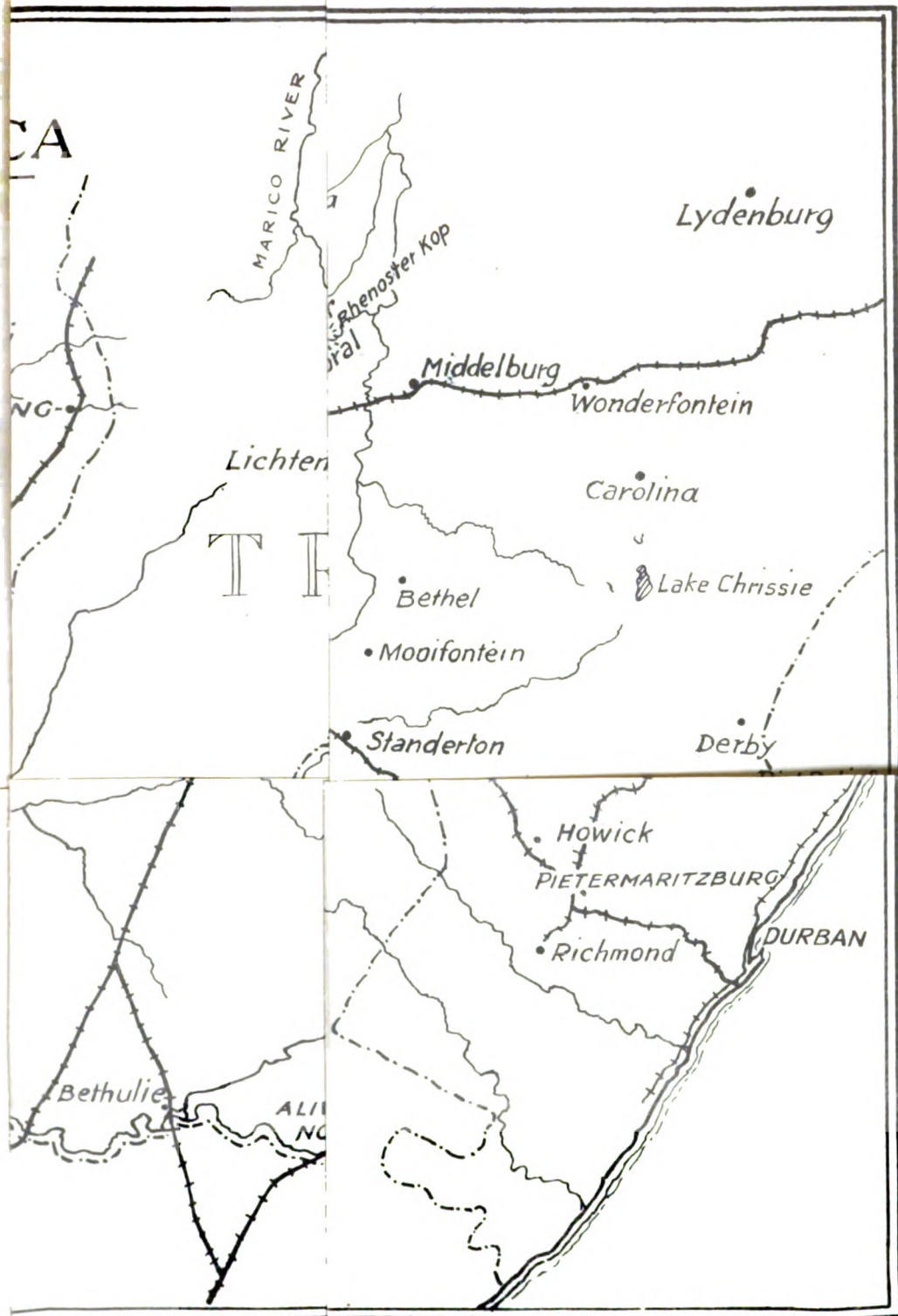
Officers : Killed, 5 ; wounded, 3 ; died of disease, nil.

Other Ranks : Killed, 19 ; wounded, 74 ; died of disease, 43.

In December " B " and " H " Companies, under Major Whitehead, formed part of Major A. Paris' column in its trek to Daniels Kuil ; there was a little sniping, but no practical opposition. Christmas Day was spent in Kimberley.

On January 3rd Major Whitehead, Lieutenant Canny and Second-Lieutenant Croker, with a detachment of 200 men, joined Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sitwell's column, which had been detailed to take a convoy to Griquatown, a place about 100 miles west of Kimberley, which had been practically cut off for about four months. Crossing the Vaal River on the 9th, the column moved west via Campbell, and on the afternoon of the 13th was heavily attacked near Doornfontein by about 400 Boers under De Villiers ; the mounted troops having been repulsed, the detachment of the Munsters was ordered to carry the ridge, which was done in under a quarter of an hour from the time the order was received. This is described in the Official History as " a dashing bayonet charge delivered by the Royal Munster Fusiliers." Unfortunately the Battalion's losses included Major Whitehead and four men killed, and six men severely wounded. For this action Lieutenant Canny and Serjeant Clusker were mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatches of February 8th.

On the 13th a convoy under Lieut.-Colonel C. A. King Hall set out from Kimberley to Boshof, dropping " A " and " E " Companies to build block-houses on the Frankfort Hill. On the 23rd Lieut.-Colonel King Hall resumed his advance to Boshof, and at Wacht-een-beetje, about half-way from Kimberley to Boshof, met with considerable opposition. The enemy were in position on the right flank and the convoy was subjected to very heavy fire. " C " Company, under Second-Lieutenant Croker, was on the right flank guard, and this officer and 13 men in engaging the enemy were surrounded, and, having eventually exhausted their ammunition, were called





upon to surrender. Refusing to do so Croker and his corporal were shot dead, and three men were wounded. The return from Boshof was uneventful.

"E" and "C" Companies, under Major Chute, were attached to Colonel T. D. Pilcher's column, which was ordered to take convoys to Daniel's Kuil and Griquatown. Starting on April 15th, the column had no opposition on the way to Daniel's Kuil, and then returned to Schmidt's Drift on the Vaal and proceeded to Griquatown. At Doornfontein, where Major Whitehead had been killed in January, a party of 30 men under Lieutenant Jervis was left in an ambush when the column moved on. They were successful in accounting for three of the enemy and capturing several rifles, horses, etc. The column returned to Kimberley without further incident.

Second-Lieutenant Shea was killed at Schotland West District, Kroonstad, on April 20th, whilst doing duty with the Mounted Infantry Company. The Headquarters remained at Kimberley. Nothing of any note occurred till the conclusion of peace on May 31st. The Mounted Infantry Company rejoined the Battalion on August 29th after an absence of nearly three years.

On September 14th the Battalion received orders to proceed to Cape Town for embarkation to India. Before leaving by rail on the 16th it was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of Kimberley. It arrived—strength, 18 officers, 558 other ranks—at Green Point Camp, Cape Town, on the 18th, embarked in the *Manitoba* on the 22nd, and sailed for India on September 24th.

The Battalion arrived at Bombay on October 10th, 1902, transhipped, and sailed for Karachi, where it disembarked on 14th and entrained for Multan, and arrived on 17th; a draft of 3 officers and 342 other ranks joined from the 2nd Battalion



*South African  
War Medal  
1899 - 02*

*Queen's*



*King's*

## CHAPTER III

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ZAKHA KHELS—EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOHMANDS—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO BURMA—OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND, NOVEMBER, 1914—EMBARKS FOR EGYPT, MARCH, 1915—LANDING AT "V" BEACH, GALLIPOLI, APRIL 25TH, 1915.

*Reference Map No. 24A, 24, pages 58, 60.*

ON January 19th, 1903, the Queen's South African medals were presented to the Battalion by Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.

"A," "C," "E," and "G" Companies and Band left Multan on April 13th for Rawal Pindi by rail *en route* for the Murree Hills, and rejoined Headquarters on October 21st.

The Battalion was presented with the King's South African medals on December 15th by Lieut.-Colonel C. A. King Hall, commanding the Battalion.

In a letter dated December 2nd, 1903, from the War Office to the Field-Marshal Commanding the 3rd Army Corps in Ireland appears the following :—  
" . . . I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you that H.M. the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Royal Munster Fusiliers being permitted to wear in their busbies a plume of green and white colour."

The particulars were given later as "it will be 6½ inches in height and worn on the left side of the Fusilier cap."

In the summer of 1904 the Murree Convent was destroyed by fire, and in response to an appeal the Battalion forwarded a subscription of Rs1145, a grateful acknowledgment being received from the Mother Superior. During the hot season the Battalion moved to Dalhousie. The wearing of white helmets was discontinued, all spikes and chains were handed in, and the helmets were rendered khaki colour by means of khaki blanco.

At this time the terms of service in the infantry of the line were altered to nine years with the colours and three years in the Reserve.

On November 22nd, 1905, the Battalion, under command of Colonel B. St. J. Le Marchant, left Multan\* for Rawal Pindi, arriving there on the 24th. The Battalion took part in the Royal Review held at Rawal Pindi on December 8th, in honour of the visit of T.R.H. the Prince and

\* A curious instance of history repeating itself. After the Mutiny, the Battalion proceeded to Multan and after spending three years there, moved on to Rawal Pindi.

Princess of Wales, and formed part of the Irish Brigade. In the evening there was a Grand Tattoo and Massed Band performance, in which the Battalion took part.

The Battalion was represented in April, 1906, at the unveiling of the monument, erected opposite the Kashmir Gate at Delhi, to the memory of General John Nicholson by Colonel Le Marchant, Captain A. M. Bent, Adjutant, one non-commissioned officer, and one private.

In June the new pattern chevrons and badges were issued to the Battalion. Badges of rank were to be worn on both arms; good conduct badges were to be worn on one arm only. In November the Battalion took part in the manœuvres near Rawal Pindi.

During the visit of H.H. the Amir of Afghanistan the Battalion took part in the ceremonial parade and furnished a guard of honour on January 5th, 1907. The first Annual Rifle Meeting of the Battalion since its arrival in India took place between April 9th and 16th, and proved a great success. The Battalion proceeded to Gharial in April for the summer months, and was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself greatly pleased at the healthy appearance of the men and the improvement in musketry.

The following letter was received from Lieut.-General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., Commanding the 2nd Division, on May 10th :—" Please say a special good-bye to the Regiment for me, and tell them I am sorry I cannot come and do so myself. During the time I have had the honour to have them in my command I have been pleased with them; they have always played up, and I am proud of them as my countrymen, which I will tell their people at home, where I hope to be and see them when they land. Wishing them all good luck and good-bye." His inspection report reads as follows :—" The general condition of the Battalion is excellent. The men are in hard condition and capable of any exertion. The spirit in the Battalion is excellent, and *esprit de corps* of a high order pervades all ranks. The Battalion is in all respects fit for active service."

The Battalion returned to Rawal Pindi on November 14th.

On account of numerous raids in British territory by the Zakha Khels, **Expedition against the Zakha Valley** in which their most important villages were situated, **Khels.** and which lies off the main lines of communication between India and Central Asia and on the south side of the Khyber Pass, it became necessary to deal promptly and firmly with this section of the Afridi tribe, and a military expedition was sanctioned at the beginning of February.

The Battalion, which formed part of the 3rd Brigade (Reserve), under Major-General H. B. B. Watkis, of the Bazar Valley Field Force, was mobilized on February 13th, 1908, and proceeded by two special trains to Nowshera; the first, carrying 16 officers and 424 other ranks, under Colonel B. St. J. Le Marchant, left Rawal Pindi at 8.47 a.m., arriving at Nowshera at 2.38 p.m.; the second carrying 13 officers and 392 other ranks, under Major A. E. O.

Congdon, left at 9.47 a.m., and arrived at 3.38 p.m., the Battalion going under canvas pending further orders.

It was found that the 1st and 2nd Brigades were quite sufficient to deal with the Zakha Khels, who soon realized the futility of any continued resistance, and on February 27th they tendered their submission. The Battalion received orders to demobilize on March 3rd, and proceeded by march route to Rawal Pindi on the 5th, arriving there on March 11th.

Extract from special Battalion Orders, Nowshera, March 3rd :—" . . . The Battalion should take it as a high compliment that it was selected by Army Headquarters, out of so many good regiments, and this alone plainly demonstrates the high opinion in which it is held by the Commander-in-Chief."

In April, 1908, by Order in Council, under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, the Militia Battalions were transferred to the Special Reserve, the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Munsters changing numbers.

No sooner had the echoes of war passed away in the hills of the Bazar Valley than signs of unrest appeared in the Mohmand country, north-west of Peshawar. Late on the night of April 9th news was received that the Mohmands were preparing to attack the border posts, and that casualties to British troops had occurred at Marta.

In consequence, the Battalion, which formed part of the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General J. Ramsay, C.B., received orders to mobilize at 7 p.m. on April 21st, and left Rawal Pindi by two special troop trains at 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. on April 22nd.

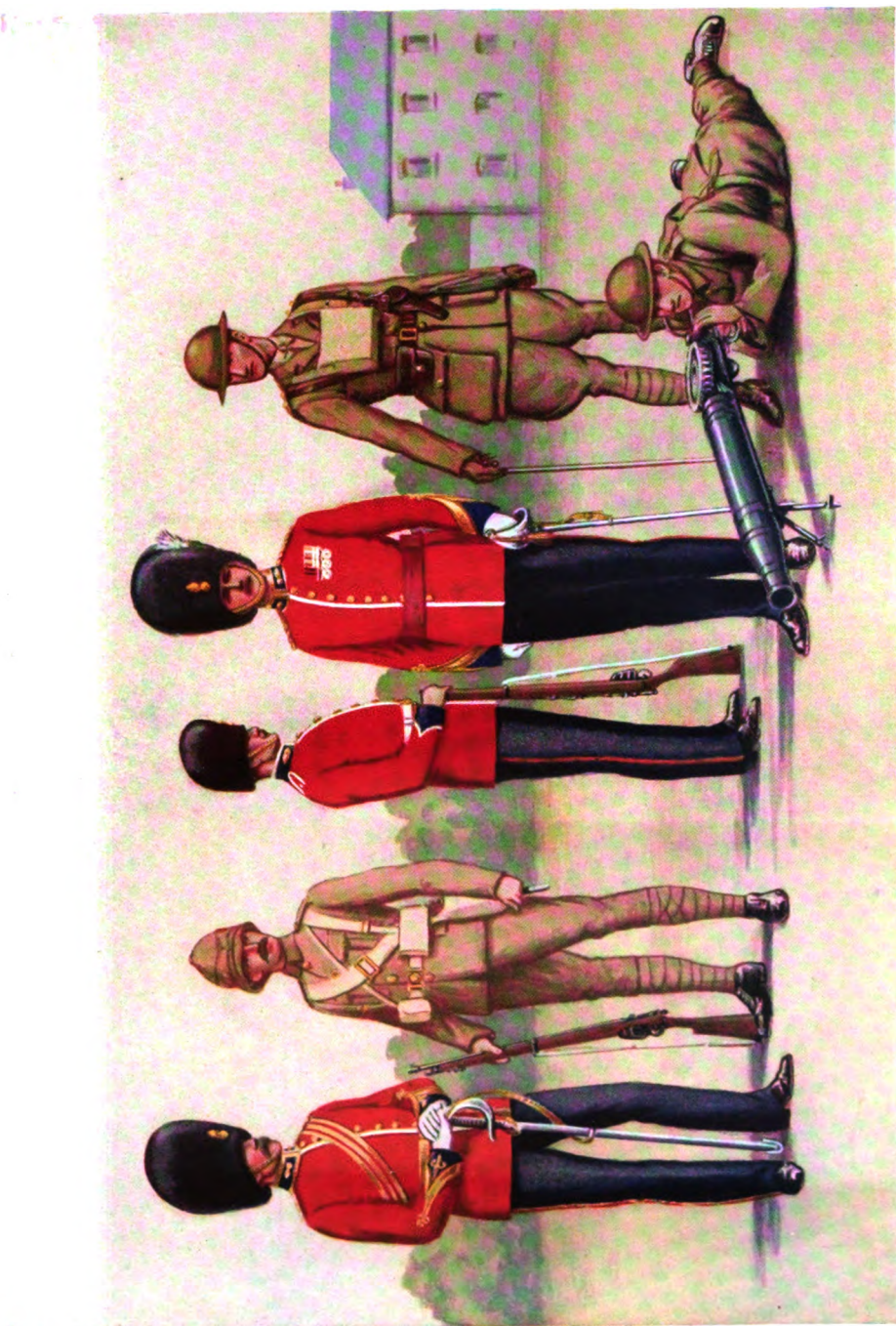
The first train carried Major A. E. O. Congdon, commanding ; Lieutenant H. C. H. O'Brien, transport officer ; Lieutenant H. B. T. Rye, Acting Adjutant ; Lieutenant J. W. Considine, in charge of Maxim gun ; Captain A. Gorham, " A " Company ; Second-Lieutenant C. D. Frost, " B " ; Second-Lieutenant D. Pott, " C " ; Second-Lieutenant T. F. O'Malley, " D " ; Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. T. Baxter.

The second train carried Major H. E. Tizard, second-in-command ; Captain W. A. Hutchinson, " F " ; Lieutenant H. E. R. R. Braine, " G " ; Second-Lieutenant J. Latham, " H " ; Second-Lieutenant C. J. S. Le Cornu, " E " ; Lieutenant M. B. H. Ritchie, Medical Officer. The Battalion arrived at Nowshera on the 23rd, and on the 25th again entrained at Peshawar midday. Major O'Meagher joined from leave on the 27th, and Lieutenant Aspinall, from the Staff College, Quetta.

On May 2nd orders were received for the dispatch of the 3rd Brigade to support Ali Musjid, and the Battalion was accordingly dispatched by rail to Jamrud at 2.30 p.m. ; arrived there about 3.30 p.m., and encamped outside the Fort, the whole Battalion in line facing north, entrenched, right resting on the Fort, left continued at right angles by the 40th Pathans. Colonel Le Marchant joined the Battalion on May 2nd, and assumed command.

Early on the 3rd snipers were busy, firing from a village 800 yards west of the Fort, Colour-Serjeant Browne being wounded severely in the right arm





# **TYPES OF UNIFORM, 1900-1922.**

1900  
Officer  
(Levée Order).

1900  
Fusilier  
(Khaki).

1912  
Fusilier  
(Review Order).

1912  
Officer  
(Review Order).

1918  
Officer  
(Fighting Kit).

1918  
Lewis Gunner





and Private Carroll slightly. At 5 a.m. the Battalion left Jamrud, and arrived at Ali Musjid about noon ; after a halt of an hour the march was resumed, and Landi Kotal was reached about 5 p.m. The march through the Khyber—21½ miles—was very trying and intensely hot, but scarcely a man fell out. On arrival at Landi Kotal, the Battalion encamped inside the Fort, which was heavily sniped during the night, but there were no casualties.

On May 4th the 3rd Brigade moved out at 6.30 a.m. towards Khargali, about 2½ miles west of Landi Kotal. The left column in the following order of march—40th Pathans ; No. 28 Mountain Battery, R.G.A. ; the Battalion ; 2 companies 21st Punjabis : the right column as follows—Khyber Rifles, 2 companies 21st Punjabis, 4 guns 80th Field Battery ; ¼ squadron 19th Lancers. The enemy retiring in a westerly direction, a general advance was ordered on to a ridge running obliquely to the front ; on the right the Battalion, " D," " E," " F," " G " Companies, " C " Company escort to the guns ; " A," " B," and " H " in reserve, behind left of leading companies ; 40th Pathans in centre, 21st Punjabis on left.

" D " and " G " advanced on the ridge, and, with the 40th Pathans, took the fortified village of Khargali, and caused the enemy to retire over a deep gorge ; some went down towards the Kabul River, but were driven back by the right column, and many went away up the steep passes into Afghanistan, where for political reasons it was not possible to follow them ; the force then commenced to retire, being covered by " A," " B," " E," " F " and " H " Companies, and one section of the 28th Mountain Battery, R.G.A., who remained on the ridge till everyone had gone through. Then " B," " E," and " F," with the maxim guns, under Major Congdon, retired on to a ridge about 1,000 yards in rear, covered by " A " and " H " under Major Tizard, on the last ridge " C " and " D " came under very heavy fire, Private Lynch, of " C," being hit, and an interesting example of the effect of a bullet on modern small-arm ammunition occurred, " the pouch of a man (" G " Company) being struck, with the result that all five cartridges in a clip inside exploded. Though the man's coat was penetrated by the bullet, he himself was unhurt " (*Pioneer*, May 8th, 1908). It had commenced to rain about 7.30 a.m., and turned bitterly cold ; the Battalion did not reach the Fort till about 4 p.m.

The Battalion remained at Landi Kotal till May 7th, no enemy being reported, and the aspect of affairs being so satisfactory, the 2nd and 3rd Brigades were withdrawn from the Khyber Pass.

On May 7th the 3rd Brigade left Landi Kotal at 6 a.m. for Ali Musjid, four companies of the Battalion forming part of the main body, and four companies, under Major Congdon, with one section 28th Mountain Battery, R.G.A., forming the rearguard.

The Brigade left Ali Musjid at 6.30 a.m. for Jamrud on May 8th, arriving there at 11.30 a.m. On the 9th they left Jamrud for Peshawar at 5.30 a.m., " A," " B," " C," " D " Companies, under Major Congdon, forming part of

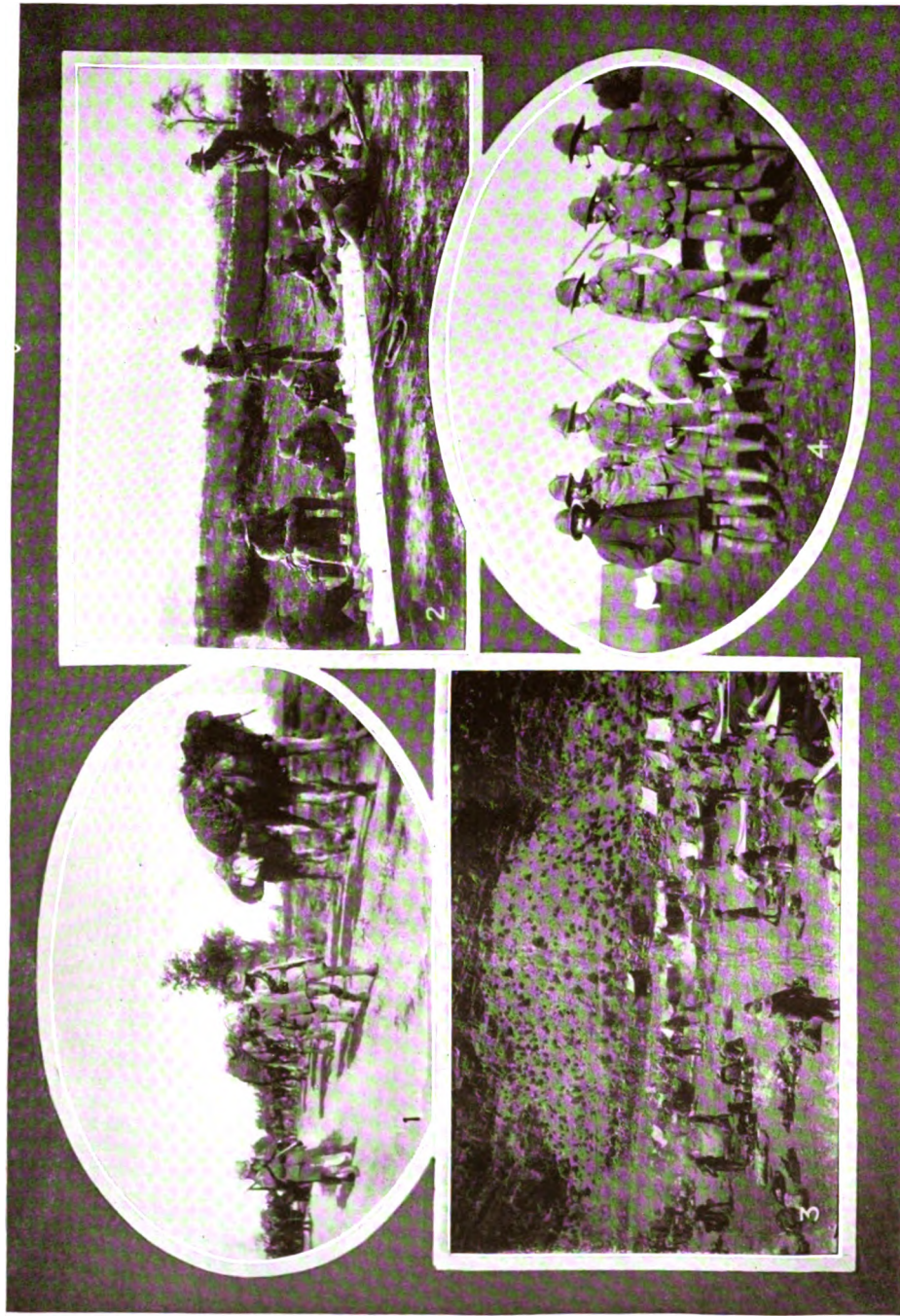
the advanced guard, "E," "F," "G," "H" at the head of the main body ; they arrived at Peshawar at 9 a.m. and encamped.

As the Mohmands still persisted in maintaining an uncompromising demeanour, orders were given for the Brigade to march to Nagoman Camp ; it left Peshawar at 7 a.m. on May 10th, and arrived about noon after a very hot and dusty march. Strict orders were issued that no water was to be drunk on the roadside on account of cholera, some cases of which had occurred amongst the Guides Infantry and 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Battalion marched to Shabkadr on May 11th and encamped ; the 3rd Brigade was placed on the lines of communication. It was rumoured that the Battalion would join the 1st Brigade to take the place of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who had some cases of cholera ; but on the 12th this disease also broke out in the Battalion, and this at once stopped any chance of its taking part in the advance into the Mohmand country. Between May 12th and 25th there were 43 cases of cholera and 35 deaths.

The following incident will show the pluck and spirit with which the Battalion met this sudden and unexpected attack of disease :—

The Battalion was in perimeter camp, the thermometer registered 116° in the shade, a howling desert surrounded the camp, and with the exception of the enemy's sniping there was nothing to relieve the deadly monotony of the camp life. The tide of war had rolled on, leaving the Battalion high and dry, particularly the latter. All day long one man after another was going down with the most deadly form of disease that troops in India suffer from. Amusement there was none, occupation very little. Still the daily routine continued. One afternoon, about half-past five, a sniper bolder than usual approached to within short distance of the camp and two or three shots were fired into it in rapid succession, one ricochet singing over the camp. The alarm was sounded, troops stood to arms, animals were got under cover, tents lowered, and all expectantly awaited an attack. However, nothing occurred and half an hour later the men were dismissed and the ordinary vocations continued. A few moments later the Canteen Serjeant reported to the Adjutant that half a barrel of beer was missing ! "We'll soon settle that," said the Adjutant, and ordered an immediate parade of every soldier and follower in the camp. All were inspected and every nook and cranny of the camp was searched. There was not a sign either of beer or of its effects. A most mysterious disappearance. Early the next morning another parade was held with a similar result and the beer was never again seen. Some years afterwards the story leaked out. It appears that "H" Company and particularly one section of "H" Company, was suffering from "the drought." One pint a man was the ration, sometimes even less. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Private Murphy of the section was sent out to snipe the camp—which he did most effectually. In the bustle of "standing to" he rejoined unnoticed. The whole section, belonging to the reserve company, on seeing the Canteen



THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION, 1908.

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Serjeant safely out of the way, doubled to the canteen tent each with a camp kettle in his hand, dipped the kettle in the beer, placed the lid quickly in position and then proceeded to place the camp kettles in a temporary place of safety. For this the Medical Officer's tent had been selected as it was a good distance from the hospital. By bad luck the Medical Officer was late for parade and the party blundered straight into him. "I beg your pardon, Sorr! I thought this was the Quartermaster's tent." "Get out of it, don't you know that his tent is at the other end of the row?" "Tank you, Sorr," and the party backed out till he was out of sight and then hid the camp kettles in his tent. Previous to this a trench had been dug and as soon as the troops fell out the camp kettles with their precious contents were buried and covered over with earth. No wonder the beer could not be found. In the dead of night thirteen thirsty Fusiliers (surely a lucky number) crept quietly out and in a businesslike manner disposed of the fourteen gallons of beer and the next morning not even a breath of the glorious liquid was left to provide a clue. For after all, what is a gallon of beer to a thirsty Fusilier!

And of such was the rank and file of the Battalion when it might almost have been excused for "losing its nerve." No wonder the Commanding Officer at the end of the terrible ordeal of three weeks of cholera camp exclaimed: "By gad, I command the finest regiment in the Service."

The victims were buried in three separate enclosures, since walled in, and their names are inscribed in the Roll of Honour on the Memorial Obelisk at Peshawar, originally erected by the 104th Bengal Fusiliers to commemorate the losses by disease in the Peshawar Valley in 1869; and also on a stone tablet in the Fort at Shabkadr, erected by the Officers and Men of the Battalion. It is fitting to place on record the splendid work done in the cholera camp by Captain Black, R.A.M.C., and Father Looman.

The following special Brigade Order by Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsay, C.B., appeared on May 24th:

"The Brigadier-General Commanding 3rd Brigade and Lines of Communication wishes to express his high appreciation of the conduct and bearing of the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, whilst under his command.

"He has seen the Battalion in the field, where its bearing is all that can be desired, and he has seen it fighting a far more deadly foe in the recent epidemic which has so cruelly hit the Corps.

"The Brigadier-General feels he cannot express his admiration of the pluck and patience of the Battalion under the late distressing circumstances, which, thank God, have now passed. He is proud to have commanded such a fine Battalion in his Brigade, and in wishing Colonel Le Marchant, and the Munsters, good-bye, he hopes that at Gharial the Battalion will enjoy the rest which it has so worthily deserved."

No fresh cases of cholera having been reported within ten days, the Battalion moved from Shabkadr on May 25th, and arrived at Peshawar, 22½ miles, next morning at 3 a.m. There were numerous bridges of boats

over the Kabul River, and as the night was intensely dark it was found most difficult to cross in safety ; as it was Serjeant Bride fell from one of the bridges, and had it not been for the plucky action of Private J. Greene, who jumped in to his rescue in spite of being in field service marching order with 100 rounds of ammunition, the serjeant would have been drowned. Private Greene was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal and Certificate for his gallant act, and was presented with them by the Officer Commanding the Nowshera Brigade on September 21st, 1909. On crossing the last bridge of boats, a mule suddenly stampeded, throwing some of the men and two officers into the water, but all managed to get safely to shore. After some delay at Peshawar the Battalion entrained and arrived at Rawal Pindi in the afternoon, and encamped on the Race Course.

The Headquarters and the Left Half Battalion marched on the 27th to Baracao, but the Commanding Officer, finding a case of cholera there, marched the force on, after a rest, in the cool of the evening to Tret, 26½ miles. On the 29th they moved on to Gharial ; the Right Half Battalion arriving at 11 a.m. on May 30th.

The undermentioned officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers were mentioned by Major-General Sir James Willcocks in a supplementary letter to the Chief of the Staff, Army Headquarters, on the Mohmand operations ; under Field Service Regulations, these reports, however, do not count as a formal mention in despatches.

Colonel B. St. J. Le Marchant : Is reported by General Ramsay to have commanded the Regiment to his entire satisfaction.

Major J. K. O'Meagher : Led his company well at Khargali on May 4th.

Lieutenant H. E. R. R. Braine, Serjeant A. Bennett : Reported for conspicuous coolness in the same action.

Lieutenant H. B. T. Rye, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. T. Baxter, Serjeant-Major P. Devanney : Are reported favourably on by General Ramsay as having been devoted and helpful during the cholera epidemic in the Regiment.

In November the Battalion moved to West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, for the winter months, and took part in the ceremony of unveiling a statue of the late Queen Empress Victoria on January 27th, 1909. It left for Nowshera on March 3rd—strength, 22 officers, 812 other ranks—and was stationed at Ghora Dhaka and Khanspur for the hot season.

The following appeared in Battalion Orders of January 24th, 1910 : " The Commanding Officer wishes to congratulate the Battalion Hockey Team on their recent success at Lahore, which resulted in the capture of a very fine trophy under conditions which call for a very large measure of praise."

On May 7th the following helio message was received from the Station Staff Officer, Murree : " Regret to report death of the King Emperor " ; and in accordance with custom the drums were covered with black, and black crepe was hung from the top of the Colour Staff ; the officers were ordered to



wear mourning in uniform till November 6th. No parades were held on May 20th, the day of the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward VII ; the Battalion attended a memorial service held at Doonga Gali, Murree Hills, that day.

On July 14th, Major-General R. Bannatine-Allason, C.B., General Officer Commanding Nowshera Brigade, inspected the Battalion, and on the 15th presented the medal granted for service on the North-West Frontier of India, 1908. The officers on parade who were presented with the medal were :—Lieut.-Colonel A. E. O. Congdon, Major J. K. O'Meagher, Captain H. C. H. O'Brien, Lieutenant T. F. O'Malley, Lieutenant H. B. T. Rye (Adjutant), Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. T. Baxter, Serjeant-Major P. Devanney, 438 other ranks.

Headquarters, "A," "C," "E" and "G" Companies—strength, 10 officers, 400 other ranks—proceeded to Peshawar on October 8th. On November 9th "D" and "H" Companies, with band and drums—strength 5 officers, 258 other ranks—proceeded to Nowshera, and rejoined the other companies on December 15th at Peshawar.

The following is a list of the successes of the Battalion from 1904 :—

Hockey : All-India Cup, 1909 ; Lahore Cup, 1908, 1909, 1910, won outright ; Murree Cup, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911. Tug-of-War : Heavy-weights at Dalhousie in 1904 ; Umballa, 1905 ; Nowshera, in 1911. Cross-Country Running : At Peshawar, 1911. Gymnastics : At Murree, 1908 ; Peshawar, 1910, 1911. Bayonet Fighting : At Rawal Pindi, 1907 ; Peshawar, 1909, 1910, 1911. As a finish the Battalion secured 83 points against 23 points secured by the next regiment, at the Peshawar Divisional Assault-at-Arms in 1911. Also the "Best Regiment at Arms," the "Best Man at Arms for Officers Dismounted," with Lieutenant Dorman, and the "Best Man at Arms, Rank and File Dismounted," with Serjeant B. Murphy. The latter distinction was also won in 1910 by Lance-Corporal Galvin.

At the Delhi Durbar Boxing Tournament Private Fairman won the Bantam-weight Championship of India. He fought his way through some eighty competitors and thus placed the Battalion third in the list with 8 points, solely through his own exertions out of fifty-six other competing battalions and units. This win made the fourth Indian Champion the Battalion had produced in as many years—Private M. Clohessy (Heavy-weight), Private Casey (Light-weight), Lieutenant O'Malley (Light-weight, Officers' Class), and Private Fairman (Bantam-weight). Private Clohessy had won the Heavy-weight of All India in 1908, 1910, and been runner-up to Bombardier W. Wells (Heavy-weight Champion of England) in 1909.

In the programme of reliefs for 1911-12, dated December 31st, 1910, the Battalion was put down as moving "from Nowshera to Maymyo," but this was cancelled by the order dated June 5th, 1911, which gave the stations as moving from "Nowshera to Rangoon."

On December 23rd the Battalion entrained at Nowshera *en route* to Karachi, and arrived there on the 25th; it embarked on March 11th, 1912, *en route* for Rangoon—strength, 18 officers, 847 other ranks, 30 women, 76 children—arrived at Port Blair on the 19th and disembarked “E” Company, and reached Rangoon on the 21st, in relief of the 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

At the Monsoon Regatta held in July, the Battalion entered a “four,” consisting of Lieutenant T. S. Tomlinson (bow), Second-Lieutenant J. F. O’Brien (2), Lieutenant E. C. Dorman (3), Captain G. W. Geddes (stroke), Mr. A. Eggar (cox and coach). No member of the Munster Four, except Lieutenant Tomlinson, had any previous knowledge of racing, but in spite of this Captain Geddes, though handicapped by the results of a recent spell of fever, kept his crew well together in their daily practice, and in the final heat the Munsters beat the “Ancient Mariners” (Old Cambridge oarsmen) by one-quarter of a length.

The following extracts are from War Office letters dated March 15th and August 15th, 1912, respectively:—(1) “His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the 104th Regiment Canadian Militia being shown in the War Office Army List as allied to the Royal Munster Fusiliers”; and (2) “His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the 101st Regiment (Edmonton Fusiliers) Canadian Militia being shown in the War Office Army List as allied to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.”

On March 25th, 1913, “E” Company rejoined Headquarters from Port Blair. At an inspection the same day the following remarks were made by Brigadier-General W. H. Dobbie, C.B., commanding the Mandalay Brigade: “A fine regiment, undoubtedly. Ready and fit for any service.”

The Battalion won the Dyer Challenge Shooting Cup, open to teams from all Regular and Volunteer Battalions in Burmah, for the year 1912-13; and on November 9th one officer (Lieutenant F. J. O’Brien) and 100 other ranks proceeded to Mandalay to take part in the Divisional Assault-at-Arms, held from the 12th to the 15th, and were successful in winning the Dyer Cup by the narrow margin of two points.

In the programme of reliefs for 1914-15, the Battalion was put down as moving “from Rangoon to Poona.” “Plassey Day,” June 23rd, was, as usual, observed as a holiday. At the unveiling of the memorial statue to His late Majesty King Edward VII on July 24th the Battalion furnished a guard of honour, with the Regimental Colour.

In a regimental history it is unnecessary to give more than a brief description of the cause of any war or campaign. The invasion of Belgium by the Germans on August 4th, 1914, at Gemmenich, in spite of their having signed the Treaty of London, was the direct cause of the entry of Great Britain into the Great War. Previous to this Austria had declared war on Serbia on July 28th in consequence of the assassination at Serajevo on June 28th of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife. Russia then mobilized on July 31st in support of Serbia. The same day Sir Edward Grey went

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THE ARMY LIST, AUGUST, 1914.



to the furthest possible limit in endeavouring to persuade Germany to assist him in arranging matters between Austria and Serbia. He asked France and Germany whether they intended to respect Belgian neutrality. The French reply was that they would certainly do so, but Germany refused to reply.

On August 2nd the French frontier was crossed by German troops at four points—Cirey, Longlaville, Petite Croix, etc.—regardless of the fact that war had not been declared nor had the German Ambassador left Paris. The same day a German Note was sent to Belgium alleging that Germany must violate her soil in order to “anticipate” the French attack in Belgium. Belgium at once determined to defend her neutrality. On the 3rd Germany declared war on France.

The British Government had been offered previously assurances by Germany, that, provided British neutrality was certain, no territorial acquisitions would be taken from France, but no undertaking could be given with regard to the French Colonies. Dutch neutrality to be recognized, Belgium to be conditional on military necessity; but after the war, if Belgium did not side against Germany, her integrity would be respected.

Then, on the fateful 4th of August, 1914, Great Britain presented to Germany an ultimatum requiring that Germany should give unequivocal assurances that she would respect the neutral territory of Belgium guaranteed by her in 1839 and endorsed by her in writing in 1870.

Failing this assurance Great Britain would “take all steps” to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of the treaty.

Germany refused to do this, and at the interview the British Ambassador (Sir E. Goschen) had with the German Chancellor (Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg) the latter deprecated going to war for the sake of “neutrality,” for “a scrap of paper.”

That day British mobilization orders were issued and a state of war declared at 11 p.m.

The following day, August 5th, Mr. Asquith, in a speech in the House of Commons, outlined the “infamous proposal” made by Germany with regard to Belgium and defined our object as being—(1) To fulfil solemn international obligations; and (2) To vindicate the rights of small nationalities against the aggression of larger Powers.

The outbreak of the Great War found the Battalion stationed in Burma as stated previously, under command of Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Tizard. It was ordered out to occupy and place in a state of defence the forts and posts on the Rangoon River; this was trying work as the monsoon season was then on, and no proper accommodation was available.

The Battalion was still organized on an 8-company basis with a Vickers gun section commanded by Lieutenant E. C. Dorman. Five companies were at Rangoon, two at Thayetmyo under Captain G. W. Geddes, and “D” Company under Major Monck-Mason was at Port Blair in the Andaman

Islands. In October the Battalion was organized into a 4-company formation.

Owing to the Regular battalions in India and Burma having to wait for reliefs by Territorial battalions from the United Kingdom, it was not possible to relieve the Battalion till November. On the 21st it embarked for England (strength, 19 officers, 879 other ranks), proceeding via Calcutta on the 25th; there it remained till December 4th, when it proceeded by rail to Bombay, where it embarked on December 9th in the *Corsican*, forming part of a convoy of thirteen ships, which arrived at Avonmouth on Sunday, January 10th, 1915.

The Battalion proceeded to Coventry to billets next day, and was re-equipped; it was one of the last of the Line battalions to leave India, and formed, with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers and 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers the famous 86th (or Fusilier) Brigade under Brigadier-General S. W. Hare, of the "Incomparable" 29th Division, under command of Major-General A. Hunter-Weston, C.B., the other brigades being the 87th and 88th.

Before leaving Coventry the Battalion was presented by the Corporation with an illustrated address and a bull terrier called "Buller," on whose coat were worked the arms of Coventry and Munster.

Major R. H. Monck-Mason, with the company from the Andaman Islands, arrived on February 2nd. The Rev. Father Harker reported for duty on the 10th

The Battalion (26 officers, 800 other ranks) attended the inspection of the Division by H.M. The King on March 12th at Dunchurch, and left Coventry in three trains for Avonmouth on the night of the 15th; it embarked, less "D" Company, in the *Ansonia* with the 1st Dublins; the transport being in the *Haverford* and "D" in *Alaunia*.

Escorted by destroyers the transports left at 6 p.m. on the 16th. Malta was safely reached on the 24th, and Alexandria on the 29th; the Battalion proceeded to Mex Camp (strength, 28 officers, 1,002 other ranks).

The following are the names of the officers who disembarked:—

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Tizard, Majors R. H. Monck-Mason, W. A. Hutchinson, C. H. B. Jarrett, Captains G. W. Geddes, E. L. H. Henderson, H. S. Wilson (Adjutant), C. R. Williams, E. C. Dorman, R. Lane, T. S. Tomlinson, Lieutenants G. E. G. Pollard, G. W. Nightingale, F. X. Russell, F. J. F. Lee, Second-Lieutenants G. R. Prendergast, T. Sullivan, F. S. Waldegrave, E. J. Perkins, H. A. Brown, N. Dewhurst, W. Cooch, S. Watts, J. Watts, G. J. Griffin, Capt. R. T. Baxter (Quartermaster), Lieut. Attlee (Medical Officer), Rev. Father Harker (Chaplain to the Forces).

Training was carried on vigorously; ship's whale-boats were allotted for practising disembarkation operations. The Battalion paraded on April 6th with the rest of the Division for inspection by the General Officer Commanding British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.).

The Battalion embarked for the Great Adventure on April 8th in the *Caledonia*, with the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers and "Anson" Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, and arrived at Mudros on the 10th. Every day was spent in practising embarking in whale-boats by means of ladders, in full marching order. On the 20th the order of landing from the *River Clyde* was issued. The scheme for the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula was that five beaches—"S," "V," "W," "X," and "Y"—were to be attacked simultaneously. The *River Clyde* had been a collier and was commanded by Commander Edward Unwin, R.N., whose idea it was that the vessel should be converted for the purpose into a modern Horse of Troy.

This collier was to be filled with troops and run aground at "V" Beach. Holes were cut through the steel plates in her sides from which the troops could emerge on to gangways supported by ropes which ran along the sides towards the bows of the vessel from each side. These gangways then led down to two barges which were to form a gangway to the shore. The *River Clyde* could hold about 2,100 men together with the necessary crew, and she had eight machine guns mounted on her decks. The barges were to be towed alongside the vessel, and with the impetus were to shoot forward when the vessel was beached and then got into position so that the men could run along them to the shore and so land quickly, form up and develop the attack.

As the Battalion was given the place of honour in the vessel, Commander Unwin and Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Tizard went into the question of stowing the men on board, and there was one rehearsal of it while at Lemnos, but the detail of the troops was altered twice, and yet a third time just before the vessel left, so that others were put in who had never been on board before.

The other regiments who were landing on the other beaches were to go from their transports to mine-sweepers and warships the night before the landing and then embark in ships' cutters and be towed to the beaches by steam launches, forty men being in a boat.

The following spirited and inspiring messages were received by the troops :

" Personal Note  
from

Major-General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, C.B., D.S.O.

To each man of the 29th Division  
On the occasion of their first  
Going into action together.

" The Major-General congratulates the Division on being selected for an enterprise, the success of which will have a decisive effect on the war.

" The eyes of the world are upon us, and your deeds will live in history.

" To us now is given an opportunity of avenging our friends and relatives who have fallen in France and Flanders. Our comrades there willingly gave their lives in thousands and tens of thousands for our King and Country,



and by their glorious courage and tenacity they defeated the invaders and broke the German offensive.

"We also must be prepared to suffer hardships, privations, thirst, and heavy losses by bullets, by shells, by mines, by drowning. But if each man feels, as is true, that on him individually, however small, or however great his task, rests the success or failure of the expedition, and therefore the honour of the Empire, and the welfare of his own folk at home, we are certain to win through to a glorious victory.

"In Nelson's time it was England, now it is the whole British Empire, which expects that each man of us will do his duty.

"AYLMER HUNTER-WESTON."

Sir Ian Hamilton's was in these terms :—

FORCE ORDER.

(*Special*).

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

*April 21st, 1915.*

"Soldiers of France, and of the King.

"Before us lies an adventure unprecedented in modern war. Together with our comrades of the Fleet we are about to face a landing upon an open beach in face of positions which have been vaunted by our enemies as impregnable.

"The landing will be made good, by the help of God and the navy ; the positions will be stormed, and the war brought one step nearer to a glorious close.

"‘Remember,’ said Lord Kitchener when bidding adieu to your Commander, ‘Remember, once you set your foot upon the Gallipoli Peninsula, you must fight the thing through to a finish.’

"The whole world will be watching our progress. Let us prove ourselves worthy of the great feat of arms entrusted to us.

"IAN HAMILTON,

*"General."*

On April 23rd the transport *Caledonia* with the Battalion on board left Lemnos about 5 p.m., and steamed slowly out to sea between rows of British and French warships, which provided a fit setting for a memorable sight. The immediate destination was Tenedos, where the final dispositions were to be made before the landing. There was a tremendous send-off, the bands on the ships playing "Tipperary" and the "British Grenadiers," and the men cheering loudly. On the transport, however, there was almost complete silence and no reply was made, the moment seemed too great ; it appeared as if the men were but too familiar with that which was to happen shortly.

Steaming slowly all night with lights out, Tenedos, about forty miles, was reached about 7 a.m. on the 24th. The sea had got up a good bit and rumour had it that "zero" would have to be postponed. The sea, however, became calmer, and at 3.15 orders were received to embark on the *River Clyde*; by 7.30 p.m. the embarkation was complete.

The disposition of the troops on board was as follows :—

- |                         |        |   |
|-------------------------|--------|---|
| No. 1 Hold (Upper Deck) | ...    | "X," "Y," and "Z" Companies, Headquarters, and four machine guns, Royal Munster Fusiliers.                  |
| No. 1 Hold (Lower Deck) | ...    | "W" Company, Royal Munster Fusiliers and one company Royal Dublin Fusiliers.                                |
| No. 2 Hold              | ... .. | Two companies Hampshire Regiment; four machine guns; one company West Riding Field Engineers.               |
| Nos. 3 and 4 Holds      | ... .. | Two Sub-Divisions Field Ambulance; one platoon "Anson" Battalion, Royal Naval Division; one signal section. |

All the troops aboard were under command of Lieut.-Colonel Carrington Smith, Hampshire Regiment.

The landing at "V" Beach was to be made by the Battalion and the 1st Dublins; they were to take the village of Sedd-el-Bahr and Hill 141, and join up with the attack from "W" Beach. The supporting ships were H.M.S. *Albion*, *Lord Nelson*, *Dublin*, and *Cornwallis*. Two hundred rounds of ammunition and three days' iron rations were carried, with greatcoats and waterproof sheet in pack.

After getting to their various places in the *River Clyde*, final orders were issued. "X" Company, under Captain G. W. Geddes, and "Z" Company, under Captain E. L. H. Henderson, were detailed as the assaulting companies, "Y" Company, under Major C. H. B. Jarrett, as supporting company, and "W" Company, under Major W. A. Hutchinson, as reserve company. The following note was issued by Brigadier-General S. W. Hare, Commanding 86th Brigade :—

"Fusiliers,—Our Brigade is to have the honour to be the first to land and to cover the disembarkation of the remainder of the Division.

"Our task will be no easy one. Let us carry it through in a way worthy of the traditions of the distinguished regiments of which the Fusilier Brigade is composed, in such a way that the men of Albuhera, Minden, Delhi and Lucknow may hail us as their equal in valour and military achievements, and that future historians may say of us as Napier said of the Fusilier Brigade at Albuhera—'Nothing could stop this astonishing infantry.'"

That night there were not many who slept. Cocoa was issued to the men just before dawn.

At 1 a.m. on April 25th, 1915, the *River Clyde* left her moorings and slowly moved towards her objective.

The configuration of "V" Beach was that of an amphitheatre some three hundred yards across its diameter ; to the west high cliffs surmounted by Fort No. 1, and to the east the Fort of Sedd-el-Bahr guarding the western side of the entrance to the Straits. A tier of trenches ran just under the crest with three transverse wire entanglements, the wire so thick that the ordinary wire-cutters could make no impression.

That Sunday morning broke with a slight mist, and no wind ; the sea was as smooth as glass, and as dawn came the outline of the coast could be seen about two miles away. At 5 a.m. the naval bombardment of the enemy defences commenced, and everyone was ordered below decks, H.M.S. *Albion* being specially detailed to cover the landing of the Battalion.

As the *River Clyde* steamed slowly in the sun was facing her and it was very difficult to see things ashore on account of the smoke from the bursting shells, and it was not certain whether the boat's tows had gone in ahead or not, but when within a few hundred yards of the shore Commander Unwin turned about, and the tows were then seen coming towards the vessel. Making a big circle the *River Clyde* came round and headed for the beach, was run ashore at 6.25 a.m., and grounded without the slightest jar in water that was out of the men's depth, and there she remained throughout the whole of the Dardanelles campaign.

The tows with the Dublins came in on either side of the *River Clyde* very shortly after. Directly the vessel ran aground a terrific rifle fire was opened on her, and in a very short time those in the boats were wiped out, very few getting ashore ; the sight was ghastly, the water all along the shore and especially round the boats was red with blood.

As regards the *River Clyde*. The barges which were to have formed the gangway to the shore from the boat, instead of going straight ahead as was expected, went wide of the vessel, but were eventually got into position under a hail of bullets from machine guns, rifles and pom-poms. Lance-Corporal H. Quinault, Private Slattery, and Private Flannery greatly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

When Commander Unwin informed Lieut.-Colonel Tizard that the gangways were ready, he at once ordered Captain Geddes and Captain Henderson to advance. The men instantly responded, and dashed for the shore under a tornado of shot and shell, Captain Henderson, "Z" Company, getting away from the starboard exit a little before Captain Geddes on the port side. After some of "Z" had got ashore the barge nearest to the land broke away and drifted into deep water. Captain Geddes leading his men, jumped over the side and had to swim about twenty yards before he could wade ashore. A good many of the men who followed him sank owing to the weight of their equipment and were drowned.

The crew again went out to try to get the barges straight ; they were

filled with dead and wounded. Very few of the men from these two companies got ashore, those who did took cover behind a bank about eight feet high that ran along the beach ten yards from the water's edge. In front of this bank was a line of barbed wire entanglements about twenty-five yards distant. The cross-fire from the fort and village on the right and from the trenches and works on the left was so heavy that any man who left the cover of the bank for an instant was killed.

About 7.5 a.m. Captain Geddes began to move his men off to protect the right flank by getting under the base of the Fort; two were killed, one wounded, and two survived; he himself was shot through the shoulder, but carried on till about 8.30 p.m., when he returned to the *River Clyde* for attention. About 7.15 a.m. he was joined by Captain T. S. Tomlinson, Serjeant Ryan and three men of "Z" Company, and later on by gradually working the men out he got them all together with fourteen of the Dublins and took up a position securing the right flank.

About 8 a.m. as the enemy's fire had died down somewhat Lieut.-Colonel Tizard ordered Major Jarrett to move "Y" Company ashore; this was done, but with very severe casualties, as the enemy fire at once broke out again. By this time Major R. H. Monck-Mason, the senior major, and Captain H. S. Wilson, the Adjutant, had both been hit whilst on board, and Lieutenant G. E. G. Pollard had been killed whilst in No. 1 Hold.

Captain Henderson who had got ashore first, had been badly wounded soon after landing and the command devolved on Captain R. Lane, who describes his experiences as follows:—"Henderson led his company ("Z") ordering me to follow at the end of the first platoon. One by one they popped out, and then my turn. All the way down the side of the ship bullets crashed against the side. On reaching the first barge I found some of the men had collected and were firing. I mistrusted the second barge and the track to the shore so I led them over the side; the water came nearly up to our shoulders. However, none of us were hit and we gained the bank. There I found Henderson badly hit, and heaps of wounded. Any man who put his head up for an instant was shot dead. Then came Lee with his platoons and formed up on the left of mine. The bank we were under had a small nulla running up towards the barbed wire. I worked my way up under the right-hand wall and then tried to cross it, running as fast as I could; a sniper at the top let fly at me, the bullet went through my right ankle and carried on sideways, smashing my left leg to bits. One of my platoon then came out very pluckily and pulled me into safety. I had only been on the beach five minutes and never saw a Turk."

Lieutenant Nightingale, who had got ashore with part of Major Jarrett's company, went on board again with a message from Major Jarrett asking that no more men should be sent ashore, and as Lieut.-Colonel Tizard saw that it was useless to crowd too many men together there, he issued orders to hold on and wait.

Just before 10 a.m. Brigadier-General Napier, of the 88th Brigade, came on board and on going down into the barges was shot dead his Brigade Major being also killed ; their bodies were recovered during the afternoon.

Soon after this Lieut.-Colonel Carrington Smith was killed, and Lieut.-Colonel Tizard assumed command of the 86th Brigade, Major Hutchinson taking command of the Battalion.

Till about 4 p.m. things were practically at a standstill except for the fire from the maxims and the supporting ships. During this time many of the wounded who were on the barges, etc., were got back to the vessel through the plucky conduct of some of the officers of the ship and some of the crew. The Rev. Father Harker also assisted and arranged for the disposal of the bodies of the officers and men.

During the afternoon Lieut.-Colonel Tizard saw on the left of the bay some of the Worcester Regiment who had landed on " W " Beach, and he endeavoured to get some of Major Jarrett's company to work along the shore to the left and get in touch, but it was impossible on account of the heavy fire turned on them directly they moved.

Between 5 and 6 p.m. the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic side opened fire on the *River Clyde* ; most of the shots went wide, but she was hit four times.

At 7.30 p.m. " W " Company, led by Captain Williams, and four machine guns, with Captain Dorman and Second-Lieutenant Dewhurst, crossed to the shore, followed by the company of the Dublins and the West Riding Field Company. By 12.30 a.m. on the 26th all the troops from the *River Clyde* had been got ashore and nearly all the wounded had been got back to the vessel. Major Jarrett was killed by a sniper about 6.45 p.m.

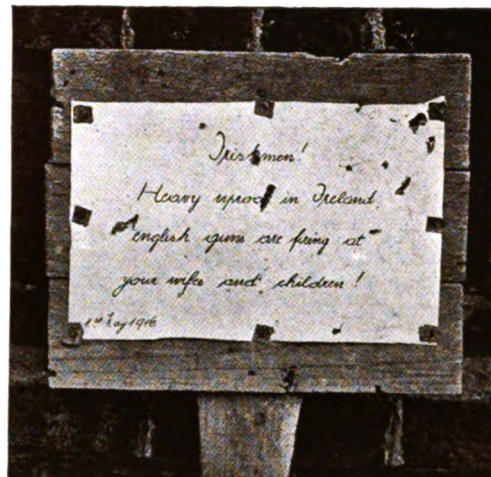
The various small detachments on the right had been collected together and were under command of Lieut.-Colonel Doughty-Wylie of the General Staff. At daybreak they forced their way into the courtyard of the Fort ; by 8 a.m. the Fort was occupied, and the advance through the village of Sedd-el-Bahr commenced.

At 11 a.m. Lieut.-Colonel Tizard received a message from Lieut.-Colonel Doughty-Wylie that he was through the village and in a good position to attack Hill 141.

About 1.30 p.m. Captain Stoney, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was in command of the men still under the bank in front, moved forward to support the attack being made on the right, and it was now that Corporal William Cosgrove\* of the Battalion, won his Victoria Cross by pulling down the posts of the enemy's high wire entanglements single-handed, thus clearing a way through the entanglements and leading a charge after Serjeant-Major Bennett had been killed.

In spite of a stubborn opposition and heavy losses the troops on the right pushed forward, gallantly led by Lieut.-Colonel C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, to the attack of Hill 141. The troops consisted of the Battalion (less

\* See Appendix B, p. 211.



GERMAN PLACARDS CAPTURED BY 8th BATTALION, MAY 10th, 1916.



CORPORAL W. COSGROVE, 1st BATTALION, WINNING THE V.C. AT GALLIPOLI, APRIL 26th, 1915.





"W" Company), two companies Hampshires, and one company Dublins. The summit was gained before 2 p.m. and the enemy driven from the old Fort on the top were streaming away in full retreat for two miles. Unfortunately Lieut.-Colonel Doughty-Wylie was killed at the very moment of victory. An eye-witness writes: "All he carried was a small cane, he walked about in the open under a continuous fire talking to the men, cheering them up, and rallying them together." He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his services.

By five o'clock the Battalion was in outpost position half a mile in advance of the old Fort and connection had been established with the Worcesters on the left. During the night the Turks attacked in force two or three times, but were driven off.

About 7 a.m. on the 27th the Battalion was relieved by the French, who took over the line; the Battalion moved back to "V" Beach and rested.

Casualties: Officers—Killed, Major C. H. B. Jarrett, Captain E. C. Dorman, Lieutenant G. E. G. Pollard, Second-Lieutenant T. Sullivan; died of wounds, Captain E. L. H. Henderson; wounded, Major R. H. Monck-Mason, Captains G. W. Geddes, H. S. Wilson (Adjutant), R. Lane, Lieutenants F. X. Russell, F. J. F. Lee, Second-Lieutenants H. A. Brown, W. Cooch, J. Watts, E. J. Perkins, N. Dewhurst, G. J. Griffin.

About 600 non-commissioned officers and men were killed or wounded, amongst whom were the following:—Killed, Serjeant-Major A. Bennett, Company Serjeant-Majors J. McSweeney, D. Danagher, Company Quartermaster-Serjeants Peters, H. Sunner, Serjeant-Drummer J. Hickey.

Thus ended the first stage in the Gallipoli Campaign, the Battle of the Landing. There have been other landings in British history—Abercromby's at Aboukir Bay for instance—but none on such an immense scale as this one. Here there were 60,000 men landing against positions which had been prepared for months and against enormous odds. Sir Ian Hamilton says of it that it "involved difficulties for which no precedent was forthcoming in military history."

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., in an "Introduction" to Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches, says: "It is perhaps only soldiers who can fully appreciate the enduring courage of the Munster Fusiliers, who, after losing half their numbers by drowning, and by fire of shrapnel and bullets, with their Brigadier-General, his Brigade Major, and most of their regimental officers down, could re-form into remnants of companies, and after a night without food, follow a staff officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty-Wylie, from the beach up to the Old Castle, and assault successfully Hill No. 141. These men are, indeed, worthy descendants of their predecessors who carried the walls of Delhi in 1857."

The following extract is from Sir Ian Hamilton's first despatch May 20th, 1915:—"Now came the moment for the *River Clyde* to pour forth her living freight. . . . A company of Munster Fusiliers led the way, but, short as

was the distance, few of the men ever reached the farther side of the beach through the hail of bullets which poured down upon them from both flanks and the front. As the second company followed, the extemporized pier of lighters gave way in the current. The end nearest to the shore drifted into deep water, and many men who had escaped being shot were drowned by the weight of their equipment in trying to swim from the lighter to the beach. Undaunted workers were still forthcoming; the lighters were again brought into position, and the third company of the Munster Fusiliers rushed ashore, suffering heavy loss this time from shrapnel as well as from rifle, pom-pom, and machine-gun fire."

In connection with the *River Clyde* the following letter is of interest, dated June 22nd, 1916, from Major P. T. Chute, D.S.O., to the Officer Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers :—" I am pleased to inform you that I have this day received from Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck a case containing the steering wheel and a mast-head lamp\* of the famous *River Clyde* in memory of the landing of the 29th Division at Sedd-el-Bahr on April 29th, 1915." This was in consequence of a letter which Sir John de Robeck had written previously to Colonel Monck-Mason, D.S.O., saying that he was presenting the 1st Battalion with these trophies.

After breakfast and rest on April 27th the Battalion was ordered to move to Hill 114, but on reaching Hill 138 was told to stand fast and was left in peace till dawn. " V " Beach looked very different from the time of the landing now the French were making themselves at home with a camp, tents, ovens, in the place of corpses and dying men. The sea was a beautiful blue colour instead of being tinged with red.

At 10 a.m. on the 28th the Battalion reached the trenches and had advanced right up to Krithia village, when a retirement was ordered to the old line on account of the French falling back on the right, the Battalion being split up to reinforce weak spots in the line—Lieutenant Dorman, with 150 men, who remained out all night, half a mile in advance, and Captain Williams, with 140 men, on the extreme right with the Worcesters.

The next day, April 29th, the various battalions were ordered to reorganize owing to the great losses they had sustained. A composite battalion was made up with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, each contributing two companies; " W " and " X " were Munsters, " Y " and " Z " were Dublins. The Battalion numbered 8 officers and 770 men, and was nicknamed " The Dubsters."

On May 1st the Turks attacked in force about 10.30 p.m. " Y " Company was suddenly shelled, the enemy forcing their way through the nullah behind the Headquarter Company. A platoon of " W," which was in reserve under Serjeant R. Rice, put up a great fight. It was mainly through this platoon that the enemy failed to take the Battalion in rear. The Turks charged

\* These are now deposited in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., where they will remain until the Regiment is raised again.

time after time, but were beaten back each time with the bayonet. At dawn the Battalion was reinforced by the 1st Essex, and a final charge forced the Turks to retire, leaving piles of dead in front of the trench. Serjeant Rice was killed urging on his men with voice and example. Captain E. C. Dorman was killed exhorting his men to hold on and die like Irishmen. Lieutenant T. Sullivan was seriously wounded and died on the 4th. C.S.M. B. Hinde was found next morning dead with a ring of dead Turks around him. During these attacks the Turks did great execution with bombs, of which each man carried about six, hooked on to his belt. As the Battalion had no bombs of any sort, the men were at a great disadvantage, but outfought the enemy when it came to close-quarter work.

The Battalion, which was relieved by the 4th Worcesters and The Royal Scots, then moved into reserve across the Krithia road, where it was joined by the Transport, and got cups of hot tea—the first for about five days.

The Battalion moved up to the front line again on May 4th. The Brigade (86th) was now linked up with the 87th and 88th Brigades, the Munsters and Dublins forming the 87th Brigade.

At 4.30 p.m. on the 7th the Battalion was ordered to advance as far as possible beyond the Worcesters and then entrench; seven men were killed and Lieutenant Waldegrave severely wounded, as well as forty other ranks. During the night sufficient cover was made for protection against the hail of machine-gun fire, which swept over the troops all the next day. An advance of 200 yards had been made, but there were no supports on either flank.

On the 8th, about 10 a.m., the New Zealand Brigade passed through the Battalion, losing heavily. At 8 p.m. the firing died down, and the Battalion was moved to the left of the line, at "Y" Beach, to make a night attack at 1 a.m. on the 9th.

By 2.30 a.m. an advance of 500 yards had been made, but the Turks found out the weakness of the force, and the position became untenable by enfilading cross-fire, and at 2 p.m. the Battalion retired.

The Battalion was moved back to Gully Beach and reorganized in two companies—"W" and "X," the left half Battalion consisting of "Y" and "Z" Companies of the Dublins.

On May 11th the Battalion (7 officers and 372 men), paraded and received orders to convert the space allotted to the Battalion on "Y" Beach into a permanent base. Captain G. W. Geddes rejoined, having recovered from the wounds he had received on April 25th.

The following appeared in Brigade Orders on the 19th :—

"From to-day's date the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which were on April 29th organized and known as 'The Dubster Battalion,' will be dealt with as separate units, and resume their correct titles."

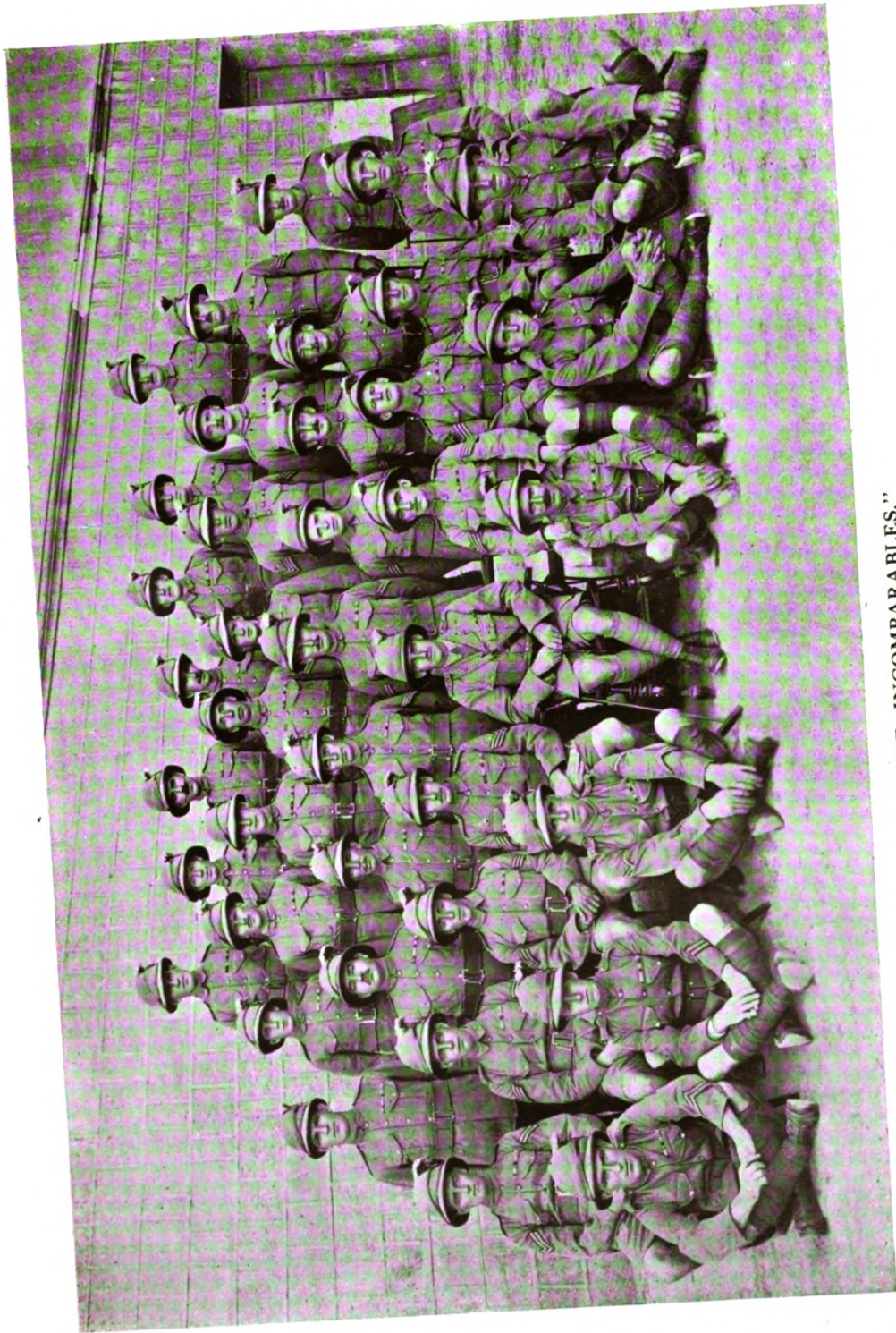
Owing to the heavy casualties it had sustained the 86th Brigade had ceased to exist, the Battalion being attached to the Native Infantry Brigade under General Cox. The Brigade was reformed on June 5th.

Captain Geddes,\* D.S.O., took over command of the Battalion on the 25th from Major W. A. Hutchinson, who proceeded to "W" Beach to take up another appointment. Major Hutchinson had succeeded Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Tizard. The Battalion was employed on fatigue duties when not holding sections of the trenches.

\*Captain Geddes received one of the 10 D.S.O.'s given on the field for the Landing at Gallipoli.



THE INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
N.W. FRONTIER, 1908.



"THE INCOMPARABLES."  
(29TH DIVISION).  
Survivors of the "River Clyde." Gallipoli, 1915, serving with the 2nd Battalion, 1920.



## CHAPTER IV.

LANDING AT SUVLA BAY, AUGUST, 1915—THE GREAT BLIZZARD, NOVEMBER, 1915—EVACUATION OF HELLES, JANUARY, 1916—PROCEEDS TO EGYPT—THE BATTALION ARRIVES IN FRANCE, MARCH 22ND, 1916—GINCHY, SEPTEMBER, 1916.

*Reference Maps Nos. 24A, 24, 36, pages 58, 60, 66.*

IN June drafts were received from home, the strength of the Battalion having risen on the 17th to 23 officers, 588 other ranks.

About 10.30 a.m. on June 10th, a feat of great gallantry was performed by Serjeant Slattery and Private Twomey. It is described by Captain Geddes in his diary as follows :—" A Divisional Signal Waggon with four horses came over the ridge about 400 yards from Pink Farm from the direction of the beaches, with the field telegraph poles ; it appeared to be a gun. The Turks concentrated their shelling on the waggon ; the men in charge left the waggon, the horses, so petrified with fear, never moved. Two horses having charmed lives, survived. Suddenly two figures were seen cutting the horses loose—Serjeant Slattery and Private Twomey—who, jumping on their backs amid a hail of shell, galloped the horses out of danger into safety amidst the cheers of their comrades. Bearing charmed lives, they escaped being hit—a miracle. No military decorations could be given for this gallant exploit, but they were awarded a very beautiful medal by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

By the middle of June the flies had become a veritable plague, in addition to the dust-storms, high wind, and constant heavy shelling. When in reserve or support the supplying of working parties did not allow the troops much rest.

On June 28th the Battalion left the Eske lines for Bruce's Ravine at 9.45 a.m., and assembled for the attack. The 87th Brigade captured the first three lines of trenches, and at 11.30 a.m. the Battalion and the rest of the 86th Brigade passed through the 87th and captured a further two lines of trenches—a total advance of 1,000 yards. Captain Geddes received orders at 2 p.m. from the 86th Brigade Headquarters to capture two further lines of enemy trenches, known as J 12 and J 13, the former was the objective of " X " Company, and the latter of " Z " Company. The attack was launched at 7 p.m. by Captain Williams, and was perfectly carried out, the men advancing as if being reviewed. The objectives were gained, and bombing blocks established at the end of the trenches. A correspondent writes :—" This advance was a magnificent sight, the men never wavering or losing their



formations under a heavy artillery and rifle-fire." The action had been well planned and carried out, and the whole Sighir Dere was in the hands of the British. The Turks retaliated with a strong bombing attack, but the troops held on and a bayonet charge cleared the bombers out.

The want of bombs, ammunition and water, especially the latter, was very serious; the men had had only one water-bottle since 6 a.m. Two companies were relieved about 6 a.m. on the 29th, and the rest not till 4 p.m. The men were then in a very bad state from exhaustion, want of water and food; many collapsed and were unable to get out of the trenches without assistance, after thirty-six hours of fighting and digging. The first move was to Gurkha Ravine, where tea and an hour's rest was given, and then on to Eske lines, which were reached about 8.30 p.m., amidst a great welcome by the Royal Fusiliers. The men fell asleep at once, being absolutely exhausted. The casualties for the 28th and 29th were:—Killed, 20 other ranks; wounded, 8 officers, 112 other ranks; missing, 19 other ranks.

The following was a Force Order (Special) issued by Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., dated June 29th, 1915:—

"The General Officer Commanding feels sure that he voices the sentiments of every soldier serving with this army when he congratulates the incomparable 29th Division upon yesterday's splendid attack, carried out, as it was, in a manner more than upholding the best traditions of the distinguished Regiments of which it is composed.

"The 29th suffered cruel losses at the first landing. Since then they have never been made up to strength, and they have remained under fire every hour of the night and day for two months on end. Opposed to them were fresh troops, holding line upon line of entrenchments flanked by redoubts and machine guns.

"But when, yesterday, the 29th Division were called upon to advance, they dashed forward as eagerly as if this were only their baptism of fire. Through the entanglements they swept northwards, clearing our left of the enemy for a full thousand yards. Heavily counter-attacked at night, they killed or captured every Turk who had penetrated their incomplete defences, and to-day stand possessed of every yard they had so hardly gained.

"Therefore it is that Sir Ian Hamilton is confident he carries with him all ranks of his force when he congratulates Generals Hunter-Weston and de Lisle, the Staff, and each officer, non-commissioned officer, and man in this Division, whose sustained efforts have added fresh lustre to British arms all the world over.

(Signed) "W. P. BRAITHWAITE, *Major-General,*  
"Chief of General Staff, M.E.F."

On July 5th the Turks made a general attack on the whole line, the Battalion was in the Worcester Flat Trenches. Captain Geddes, in his diary, says:—"On the Battalion front the Turks lost heavily. The men

appeared in particularly good form, and the companies in reserve came rushing up to participate, and started squabbling with each other to get a shot in ; it was really ridiculous, and the number, of course, far too congested. The attack fizzled out at 6 a.m., a hopeless failure. Our casualties numbered thirty. One peculiar incident was that of a Turk whose clothing caught fire ; he ran about a living torch, lighting up in the dim light his comrades near by. A good many Turks, unable to get back to their trenches, lay in the scrub between the lines, but with some judicious shrapnel from " L " Battery, R.H.A., were flushed like birds to be brought down by our snipers."

On the 15th the Battalion received orders to move to " Y " Beach, preparatory to a month's rest at Mudros. Naturally, there was great joy among the troops. The beach was heavily shelled, chiefly from the Asiatic side. H.M.T.B.D. *Savage* left about 1 a.m. on the 16th with the Battalion (about 500 strong) on board. " Asiatic Annie " dropped two big shells within forty yards of the boat as a parting shot. Mudros was reached at 6.30 a.m., when the Battalion disembarked and marched to camp.

The 6th and 7th Battalions of the Regiment were then on the *Mauretania* in Mudros, and visits were made to them, also to H.M.S. *Albion*, the ship that had covered the landing of the Battalion on April 25th. On the latter some of the officers enjoyed the first hot bath they had had for three months.

To quote Captain Geddes again: " July 20th. Horrible shock. Received orders to hold ourselves ready to embark at a moment's notice. Confined everyone to camp. So much for our month's rest."

After many contradictory orders the Battalion embarked at 6 p.m. on the 21st in H.M.T.B.D. *Basilisk*, arrived at " V " Beach at 10 p.m., and disembarked at 4 a.m. on the 22nd on to the *River Clyde*, marching straight to Gully Beach. The only officers present who had made the first landing were Major G. W. Geddes, D.S.O., and Captains C. R. Williams and G. W. Nightingale.

Out of the 1,000 men who had left England on March 16th, 1915, there only remained 314 ; out of these 155 had been wounded and returned to duty.

The usual routine was carried on till August 6th, when a landing was effected at Suvla by the 10th, 11th, 53rd and 54th Divisions. To assist this a feint was made at the head of the Gulf of Saros, and a strong offensive was carried out against the old objective Achi Baba. The 88th Brigade made a bold attack, but failed to win its objective. The Battalion was in reserve, and moved into the front trenches at night, which were found to be full of dead, wounded, ladders, material, etc. The proposed attack on the 7th had to be postponed. Strong patrols were sent out and brought in many wounded and much equipment.

On the 13th the Battalion was relieved by the 4th Worcesters, and went into bivouac in Gully Ravine. It embarked at 4.30 a.m. on the 20th in a trawler and transhipped into H.M.H.T. *Osmanieh*, and arrived at Suvla at 10.30. It moved to Chocolate Hill, arriving at midnight, preparatory to the

attack on Scimitar Hill next day. The Brigade was to advance by the southern slopes of Chocolate Hill against Hill 112. Masses of other troops were also moving up and eventually the Battalion took up a position behind the Dublins ; there were some twenty casualties during the night.

The advance of the Battalion was rendered difficult owing to the dense prickly scrub which necessitated changing direction, etc. The objective was Hill 112 on the Anafarta Ridge. " X " and " Y " Companies were detailed as the attacking companies, with half " W " in support, and half of " W " as reserve. The bombardment commenced at 2.30 p.m., and continued till 3 p.m. The Turkish retaliation set alight to the scrub which increased the difficulties, the advance having to be carried out through the smoke and fire. The 11th Division appeared to be unable to advance. The Battalion, in the air as regards its right flank, was caught by a frontal and enfilading fire. Very heavy casualties were suffered in consequence, and the attack failed, the farthest point reached being some 600 yards. Under cover of darkness the Battalion was withdrawn.

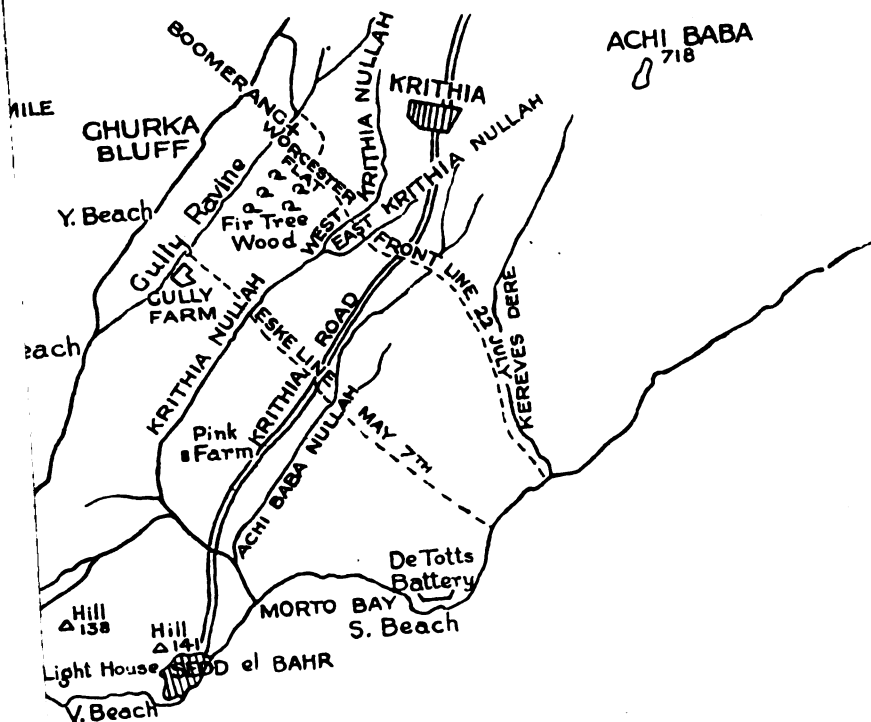
In consequence of the scrub catching fire many of the wounded who were unable to move were burnt to death. In the face of terrific artillery, machine-gun and rifle-fire the Medical Officer, Lieutenant Attlee, R.A.M.C., rescued Lieutenant J. C. Watts and three men, all badly wounded, and thus saved them from a terrible death.

" X " and " Y " Companies, who had gone into action approximately 180 strong, came out 23 and 18, many gallant officers and men being lost. Casualties for 21st and 22nd : Killed, Captain W. G. M. Eagar, Second-Lieutenants A. C. Cunningham, H. G. Wace ; wounded, Lieutenants M. Rabone, P. W. Newenham, Second-Lieutenants T. H. Poingdestre, J. C. Watts, E. L. Fraser ; killed, other ranks, 13 ; wounded, 149 ; missing, 143.

On September 1st the Battalion took over the front line from the Dublins. The trenches were very good, winding amongst fig trees, and following hedges thick with blackberries. The Turks were about four hundred yards distant, but both sides occupied farmhouses and cowsheds much nearer, which were turned into blockhouses. Patrols found that the Turks were using watchdogs to warn them of anyone's approach. The men were in excellent form and the nightly working-parties made splendid progress with new trenches. General de Lisle, when visiting, expressed much surprise and his pleasure at what had been done.

On September 8th the Battalion moved down to the beach, and proceeded to Imbros where it encamped, but the site and surroundings were so bad that the Battalion was moved to a new camp on the 15th. Whilst there parties of the officers and men were invited on board the monitor *Abercrombie* (Captain Doughty), and Admiral de Robeck's yacht *The Triad*, where they were most hospitably entertained.

On the 21st the spell of rest came to an end, and the Battalion embarked again for Suvla. On arrival it proceeded to the nullah at Anafarta Dhera,





and next day to the trenches below Jephson's Post, where the Newfoundland Regiment was attached to the Battalion.

October was spent in the usual trench warfare, relieving and being relieved, working-parties, sniping. There were no actual engagements. On the 9th the Battalion had its first experience of gassing, tear-gas ; half the men had no respirators, but no serious damage was done.

Towards the end of November preparations were made for the cold weather ; coats and stoves were in great demand, but fuel was scarce, and economy became necessary.

About 6.30 p.m. on the 26th Major Geddes, D.S.O., states in his diary : " Lieutenant Pierce, commanding ' W ' Company, rang me up in my dug-out, requesting me to come up to the line as they did not understand what was happening. There was a loud roar, and before I could reach the front line—not two hundred yards away from my Battalion Headquarters—the rain came down like a waterspout, a solid sheet of water, unbelievable except to those present. The communication trenches were a raging torrent and impassable, and one had to proceed overland. The sight beggars description. This was the commencement of the ' Great Flood and Blizzard.' So sudden was this phenomenal incident that men were literally drowned in their trenches, being unable to get out in time. The trenches crumpled up as if made of paper.

" The elaborate drainage system, over which so many hours had been spent, was totally inadequate to cope with such a flood. Men had to be literally dug out, being embedded in mud and debris. The five Vickers' guns and their belt boxes were saved and everything done to keep them in working order. Parados of timber were raised and made into small breastworks some two feet high, thickness rather than height being aimed at, behind which the men lay in the open without further protection. During the height of the flood a pony, a mule, a pig, and two dead Turks were swept into the trenches.

" The transport bringing up rations could not get up, and to add to our joys, no food. The strain for men already weakened by dysentery and illness was desperate, but their pluck and cheerfulness was wonderful, singing and chaffing each other over their sorry plight."

By daylight on the 27th the men who were able to work had thrown up sufficient cover to protect themselves from shrapnel fire. The water had subsided in the trenches to an average of four feet. Great difficulty was experienced in bringing up rations, but eventually a small quantity of bully beef, biscuits and a little rum were issued. Anyone who moved about was sniped at, and heavy shrapnel fire was directed at any party of men who, having received permission, were making their way, in various degrees of exhaustion, to the ambulances. There is no doubt that a great number never reached the ambulances and died from exhaustion on the way.

Towards evening the wind shifted to the north, and it became bitterly

cold. Then came snow and a blizzard. Everyone was saturated to the skin and perished with cold. An attack by the Turks was impossible, as "No Man's Land" was impassable; they retired into the hills of Anafarta Sagir.

Major Geddes states that on the morning of the 28th "our situation was deplorable. Men lay dead from exposure, including Private Bulger, D.C.M., a veteran of the South African War and the North-West Frontier of 1908. A fine all-round athlete, a magnificent shot, who with his telescopic rifle had many heads to his credit. The section of the line the Battalion was holding bore the full force of the flood and blizzard, as it was situated at the lowest level of the ravine, and had the full benefit of the drainage from the hills on all sides."

At 4 a.m. the reports from the Commanding Officers as to the condition of the few men remaining were so serious that the G.O.C. gave permission for all four battalions to be withdrawn into reserve nullahs. A continuous stream of men all in a terrible condition from exposure made their way back, a veritable retreat from Moscow.

"The men were done and could hardly move. Everything that was possible to be done was done by the Divisional and Brigade Headquarters. New clothes, rum, hot tea, and food were provided, all sadly wanted. The men threw themselves down to sleep. The sun shone again though it was still bitterly cold, and such was the vitality of the men that they were as cheerful as if nothing had happened, but the Battalion was reduced to a few officers and 68 other ranks; the Royal Fusiliers on our left to 130; and the Lancashire Fusiliers on our right to 300. Even the Dublin Fusiliers in divisional reserve suffered severely. At night the whole Battalion to a man answered the call for volunteers to go and collect arms and equipment from the trenches—a splendid spirit." The above is also from Major Geddes' diary.

On the following day, the 29th, the water had fallen a great deal in the trenches, leaving a thick, slushy mud about two and a half feet deep. All available men were occupied in cleaning up the trenches, trench boots being issued for the purpose.

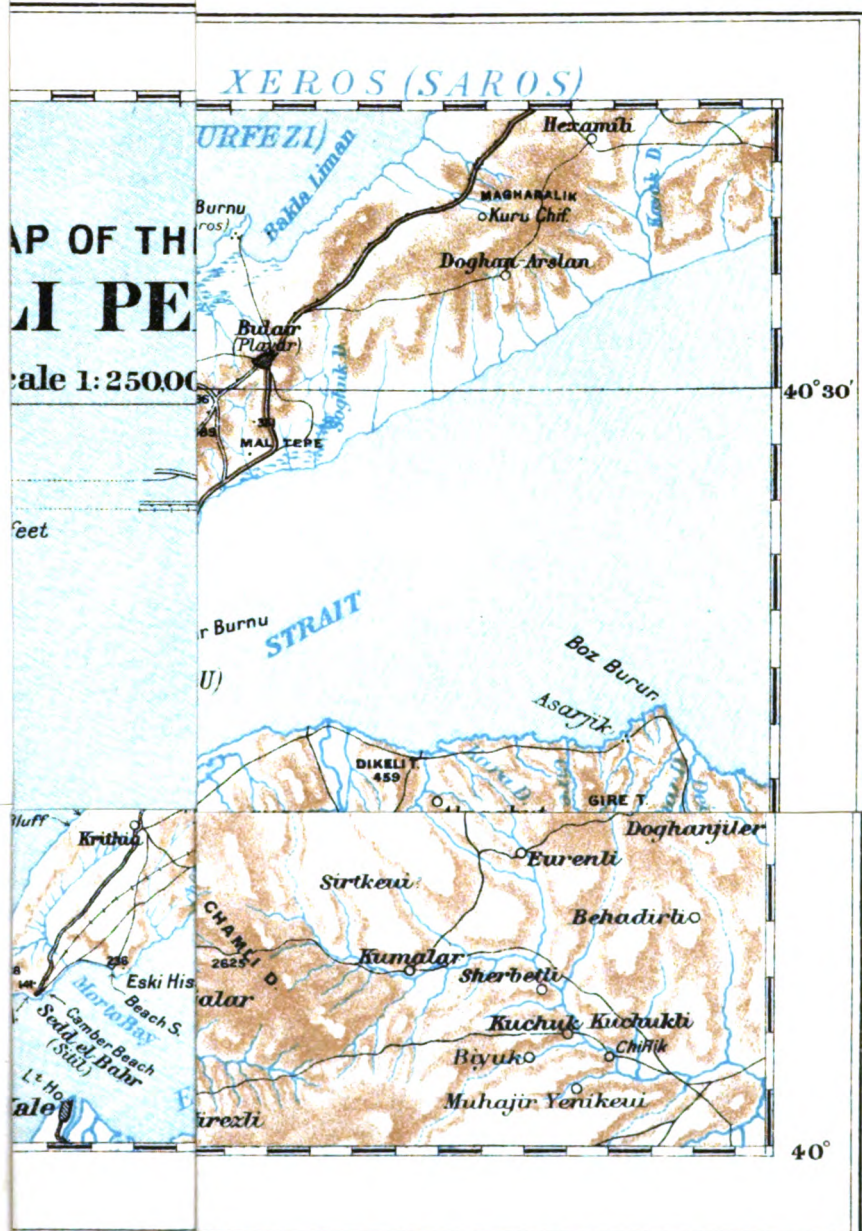
The strength of the Battalion on the 29th was 112 other ranks (half of them were ineffective from rheumatism, etc.), and on the 30th, 9 officers, 77 other ranks.

The casualties were Captain C. R. Williams, Lieutenants D. P. Hall, J. C. Ogilvie, J. C. R. Delmege, Second-Lieutenants R. N. Hudson, T. H. Poingdestre, B. H. Harrison, T. C. Simpson, C. W. Marsden, J. S. Jowett, Glen, D. J. P. Duffy; killed, 20 other ranks; sick or dead from exposure, 268 other ranks.

Major Geddes, D.S.O., was forcibly evacuated by the Staff Officer under General de Lisle's instructions and sent to Mudros with the first batch of invalids sent from Suvla.

The beginning of December was spent in cleaning up and reorganizing.





War Office, 1915.  
Additions, August 1917.



On the 14th the Battalion (10 officers, 164 other ranks) evacuated Suvla Bay and embarked with the rest of the 86th Brigade (46 officers, 1,223 other ranks) for Cape Helles, landing at " V " Beach through the *River Clyde*, about 11 p.m. on the 15th, and proceeding to " X " Beach, where the rest of the month was spent.

Suvla had been evacuated on December 20th, Anzac followed, and the evacuation of Helles was to be completed by January 7th and 8th, 1916.

On January 1st, 1916, the Battalion supplied working-parties for evacuating stores. On the 2nd the Battalion embarked, again via the *River Clyde*, on the trawler *Princess Alberta* for Mudros, where the troops were transferred to the *Caledonia*. This vessel left Mudros on the 6th, arriving at Alexandria on the 8th. The Battalion (11 officers, 75 other ranks), with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, then entrained for Suez, which was reached the next day.

The ordeal of the Division endured for 259 days ; the total casualties were 34,011, the average strength being 7,300 meant a renewal  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times. There were only 14 officers and 1,523 other ranks who landed at the start and were evacuated at the finish, without being invalided, and only 18 officers and 1,405 were at the landing and evacuation who had been invalided for varying periods during the operations.

The Battalion remained at Suez all January, various detachments and drafts having joined ; the strength on the 31st was 18 officers, 193 other ranks.

The camp was about one and a half miles from Suez, along the side of the canal, on the western bank, and was a welcome relief from the nine months' trenches of Gallipoli. Sport was indulged in as much as possible, the Battalion winning the Brigade Football Cup and Brigade Bombing, and Private Merner the Divisional Heavy-weight Boxing Championship. On the 21st the Battalion went on outpost duty to Carew (or Fusilier) Post. Whilst there notice was received that the Division was to proceed to France. The Battalion moved back to Suez, where it embarked on March 14th in the *Alaunia*, entering the canal at 6.30 p.m. and left Port Said on the 16th. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated on board.

Marseilles was reached, after an uneventful voyage, on the 22nd, Macon on the 23rd, and the Battalion detrained at Pont Remy at 4.45 p.m. on the 24th, reaching billets at Maison Roland, by 9 p.m., where it remained about a fortnight. The strength was now 24 officers, 287 other ranks.

The Battalion relieved the 1st Innskillings in the line in front of Auchonvillers, facing Beaumont Hamel, on April 13th. This was the first experience the Battalion had of the trenches in France. There were several casualties. It was whilst in this sector that steel helmets were first issued to the Battalion.

On the 19th Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Monck-Mason, D.S.O., arrived from England, and took over command from Major H. S. Wilson.

Orders were received on the 24th that the Battalion was to be temporarily withdrawn from the 29th Division, and transferred to the lines of communication at Boulogne base for the purpose of recruiting and training. The

Battalion marched to Doullens, entrained and reached Boulogne at 5.30 a.m. on the 26th, and marched to St. Martin's Camp. Strength, 26 officers, 476 other ranks.

A month was spent at Boulogne. In consequence of its having been decided to replace the 9th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, which had suffered heavily in counter-attacking the enemy at Loos, by the 1st Battalion, it received orders to join the 48th Brigade of the 16th (Irish) Division, and left Boulogne on May 28th. The Battalion detrained at Bethune and marched to Mazingarbe. It was inspected on the march at Noeux les Mines by Major-General W. Hickie, G.O.C. of the 16th Division. Strength, 31 officers, 662 other ranks.

There was, naturally, a feeling of sorrow at leaving the 29th Division after having served with it since its formation, and through so many stirring times together, but this was effaced by the reunion at Mazingarbe, where 6 officers and 283 other ranks from the now disbanded 9th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers joined the Battalion. There was also a meeting with the 2nd Battalion, which was with the 1st Division at Les Brebis, and with the 8th Battalion, which was in the 47th Brigade and the same Division as the Battalion.

The time was now approaching for Sir Douglas Haig's great offensive on the Somme.

The usual trench duties were carried out, four days in the front line, Loos sector, and four days in support, these latter included working-parties in the front line at night. Raids were carried out and there was constant sniping on both sides as well as artillery bombardment. The Battalion remained from May 29th to August 29th in the Loos Salient.

A successful raid was carried out on the night of July 5th from the right sub-section after an intensive bombardment for ten minutes. Previously to this the torpedo party, blocking party, covering party, and assaulting party had left the trenches and were lying out about one hundred yards in front of our wire. At half-time of the bombardment a smoke barrage was put up and under its cover the torpedo and covering parties advanced, followed by the assaulting party. The torpedo party having destroyed the wire, the left assaulting party, consisting of Lieutenant O. K. White, 1 serjeant and 23 other ranks, crossed the enemy's front-line trenches and turning to the left cleaned up all the dug-outs, whilst the right, consisting of Lieutenant Collear, 1 serjeant and 22 other ranks, did similar work on the right. The parties then retired. Casualties :—Killed, 1 other rank ; wounded, Lieutenant Hicks, 9 other ranks.

The Germans commenced a terrific bombardment at 8.40 p.m. on July 6th, lasting about an hour covering the front and support trenches and all communication trenches for about a mile in rear. The front line for about five hundred yards was absolutely obliterated and the German raiding party evidently entered this section as their hand grenades were found there after-

wards ; it was here that two men were captured, the first prisoners lost by the Battalion. This is a good record when one considers that the Battalion had been on service from April, 1915, till July, 1916, before losing a man as prisoner. All telephonic communications were cut and only one or two runners managed to get through.

Captain Murray, commanding "W" Company, Second-Lieutenants King (Intelligence Officer), and J. G. Harold Barry were killed during the bombardment. They had gone to see a corporal who had been hit when a shell landed right amongst them. Other casualties were Second-Lieutenant O'Callaghan and 17 other ranks wounded.

An enemy mine was exploded opposite the front-line trench, about 3.30 p.m. on the 27th, and they at once attempted to rush the crater. The explosion was a complete surprise, but Corporal Stewart and Private Donoghue, who were on duty at the end of the sap, immediately attacked the advancing enemy with bombs and drove them back. The sap was badly damaged and the occupants much shaken and covered with showers of earth. Arrangements were at once made to control the near lip of the crater.

Another extensive raid was organized by Lieut.-Colonel Monck-Mason on August 4th. The Battalion was now in the Hulluch Sector. Six parties were formed. Two torpedoes were discharged about 12 a.m., and at 1.45 a heavy artillery bombardment started and the six parties lying in "No Man's Land" immediately went forward. No. 1 found about fifteen feet of wire cut and beyond that thick low wire ; the mats were not long enough to span it. Owing to heavy bombing by the enemy, and their own bombs being exhausted, the party withdrew. No. 2 found the gap about fifteen feet wide and almost through. The remainder was crossed by the mats and the party entered the sap, but on searching it could not find anything, so retired unmolested. Nos. 3 and 4 came under heavy machine-gun and trench-mortar fire before reaching the German wire and were unable to get forward, so retired. No. 5 found the wire very thick, but only about eighteen yards wide. They bombed the sap and silenced a machine gun. As it was impossible to cut the wire, they retired when they had used all their bombs. No. 6 remained out waiting for the barrage and only came in just before it started.

Another raid on the enemy lines was carried out on August 20th by the Battalion in conjunction with other regiments of the Brigade. Gas and smoke were discharged, and at 11.35 Lieutenant Carson led out the torpedo party, arrived at the German wire at 11.40, and discharged the torpedo. The raiding party led by Second-Lieutenant Callander found that twelve to fourteen feet of wire was still uncut after the discharge of the torpedo. Second-Lieutenant Callander endeavoured to cut it, but the enemy collected and retaliated with bombs, grenades, machine-gun fire, etc., and after a lively fight the party had to retire. Second-Lieutenant Callander was wounded, as well as 2 other officers and 27 other ranks. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry (*L.G.*, 26/9/16).

Orders were now received for the Division to proceed south to take its part in the Battle of the Somme, which had commenced in July 1st.

The southern end of the British line was held by the Fourth Army under General Rawlinson. It consisted of five Corps, each having three to four divisions. The infantry numbered about 200,000 men. The attack was planned for June 28th, but the weather was so bad that it was postponed till July 1st.

The preparations for such a battle had, of course, taken months of work ; only those who know the work of the staffs can realize how complicated and gigantic they must have been. The attack had been practised on similar ground behind the lines ; huge dumps had had to be made ; the question of ammunition supply alone had assumed enormous proportions.

The fact that the attack was soon to be launched was, of course, known everywhere, as preparations and concentrations on such a scale could not be kept secret, but the Germans calculated that the actual attack would occur farther north than it did.

At sunset on that memorable day, July 1st, 1916, the result may be briefly stated as a repulse for the VII (in the Third Army), VIII, and X Corps in the north, a partial success for the III Corps at La Boisselle, a success for the XV Corps at Mametz, and XIII Corps at Montauban in the south. The total casualties, British, French, and German, were over one hundred thousand men, but the result was far reaching, more than the mere taking of the lines of trenches ; and it is possible that future historians may find that it was on these fields of Picardy and on that date that the world dreams of the Prussian Monarchy were broken for the first time.

On August 25th the Battalion marched at 7.45 a.m. from Philosophie via Mazingarbe, Noeux-les-Mines, Lozinghem to Allouagne. The Battalion proceeded as follows :—" W " Company, then " X," " Y," and " Z " ; then the Lewis guns, two hundred yards being maintained between platoons. The Headquarter Company marched as follows :—Signallers and Pioneers ahead of " W " Company, Snipers with " X," and Bombers with " Z," the Police being in rear of the Battalion.

Whilst at Allouagne a concert was got up, and it was a remarkable thing that all the artistes that night, including the great comedian, Serjeant (*alias* Busty) Murphy, were killed or wounded at Ginchy on September 9th.

The Battalion entrained on August 29th at Chocques, about 10 p.m., for Longueau, near Amiens (strength, 27 officers, 675 other ranks). Longueau was reached at 6.30 a.m. on the 30th. The Battalion then marched via Villers-Bretonneux to Corbie, arriving 2 p.m. ; the next day via Méricourt l'Abbé and Ville-sous-Corbie to the Reserve Divisional Area. Then forward through Montauban to Bernafay Wood, which was reached on September 4th. The Battalion was in the wood for over twenty-four hours with no shelter of any kind, except what they could scrape for themselves in the sodden ground, under a more or less continuous bombardment chiefly gas shells.

During this time the casualties amounted to 12 officers and over 200 other ranks. One gas shell hit Battalion Headquarters and the following officers were gassed and evacuated: Captains C. R. Williams, B. H. Stephenson, Lieutenant J. T. Murphy, Second-Lieutenants E. T. Hussey, E. C. Comley, C. B. Callander, and Lieutenant A. G. Bisset (Medical Officer). Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Monck-Mason was gassed, but not evacuated.

The Battalion met the 8th Battalion here; they had just come from the capture of Guillemont, in which they had taken a prominent part.

On September 5th the Battalion relieved the 8th King's Royal Rifle Corps in the trenches facing Ginchy astride the railway south of the village. The enemy snipers were very active, Lieutenants W. F. MacCarthy-O'Leary and D. S. Maunsell being killed on the 6th, and Lieutenant E. R. H. Hudson\* wounded.

The attack on Ginchy, which had previously repelled the attacks of five divisions, was carried out by the 56th Division on the right and the 16th on the left—the 16th Division attack being carried out by the 47th Brigade on the right, and the 48th on the left. The attack on the first objective was to be made by the Battalion on the right, and the 7th Royal Irish Rifles on the left; the second objective was to be taken by the 8th and 9th Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Battle Order was worn with two bandoliers of ammunition, in addition to equipment ammunition, per man; also iron rations, the unexpended portion of day's rations, two bombs, and two empty sandbags.

When the Battalion left the trenches at zero for the attack on Ginchy only 8 officers and under 400 men remained out of the original strength of 27 officers and 675 men who had marched into Bernafay Wood. These officers were Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Monck-Mason (Commanding Officer), Second-Lieutenant J. H. C. Lawlor (Acting Adjutant), Major H. S. Wilson (Second-in-Command), Captain Brown, Lieutenant A. J. Kearney, Second-Lieutenants D. J. Bailly, J. H. Ley and one other. This number did not include the Quartermaster, Transport Officer, and one officer, Lieutenant T. H. Poingdestre who was detached for duty elsewhere. During this period there had been three adjutants—Captain C. R. Williams (gassed), Second-Lieutenant Hudson (wounded), and finally Second-Lieutenant J. H. C. Lawlor.

On September 9th the Battalion was in its allotted position, with the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers on its right and the 7th Royal Irish Rifles on its left. At zero time (4.45 p.m.) it left the trenches in four waves, each company being on a platoon front, disposed as follows from right to left:—"X," "W," "Y," "Z." With the exception of Second-Lieutenant Bailly all the company officers and the Second-in-Command were either killed or wounded within the first fifty yards.

"X" Company, under Second-Lieutenant D. J. Bailly, pushed forward towards the first objective, but finding that the right flank was exposed,

\* This young officer, who was wounded four times during the war, was the grandson of Colonel Delafosse of Mutiny fame.



owing to the fact that the 8th Battalion were being mown down from the left flank by two machine-guns, he wheeled to the right and dug himself in. The first two waves of his company were practically wiped out, leaving him with twenty-eight men.

"W" and "Y" Companies, under Captain B. E. Brown and Lieutenant A. J. Kearney respectively, which were both weak to start with, and without officers from the commencement, became merged in other units, and were carried on in the advance past the first objective.

"Z" Company, under Company Serjeant-Major Harris, who took charge after Lieutenant St. J. Beatty commanding the company was wounded, advanced on the first objective; the platoons on the right, however, were held up by the enemy, who were entrenched. Company Serjeant-Major Harris wheeled the left of his company and charged, driving the enemy out. Some of the scattered enemy were reorganized by a German officer and occupied a trench farther to the east. Company Serjeant-Major Harris then proceeded to encircle the party and dispersed them with heavy loss. On continuing the advance, he found the enemy strongly entrenched, so dug in opposite them, and with the assistance of one machine gun, held his position until relieved. His leadership prevented the enemy from cutting through the right flank and possibly cutting our lines of communication.

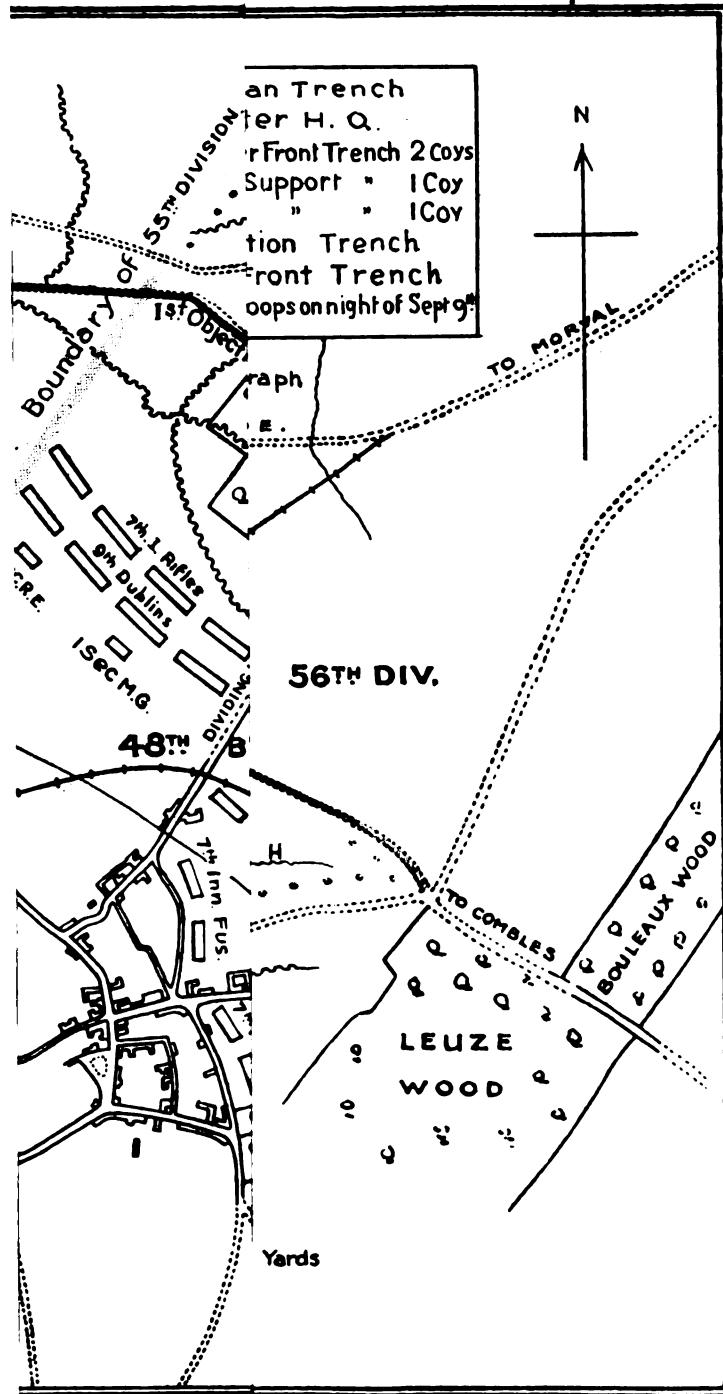
The remnants of "W" and "Y" Companies who had been carried forward to the second objective were collected, joined the Headquarter Company, and assisted in the consolidation of the position. Contact was lost with the 47th Brigade on the right, but connection was gained with the division on the left by means of patrols and bombing posts.

About 10.30 a battalion of Welsh Guards arrived and took over part of the line; the Battalion marched back to Carnoy on the 10th.

Strength: before the attack, 18 officers, 515 other ranks; after, 5 officers, 305 other ranks. Officer casualties: Killed, Major H. S. Wilson, Captains B. E. Brown, J. W. White-Bell, Lieutenant A. J. Kearney, Second-Lieutenant J. H. Ley. Died of wounds, Lieutenant C. St. J. Beatty (16th), Second-Lieutenant A. D. Wilson (10th). Wounded, Captain C. Allanson, Second-Lieutenants F. M. Sandars, T. C. Simpson, W. A. G. Nolan. "W" Company had its four platoon serjeants killed—Serjeants T. Muldoon, M.M., F. D. Pegram, J. G. Atkins, and J. Noonan.

The performance of the Battalion and the whole of the 16th Division was remarkable as they had come straight from a harassing time in the Loos Salient lasting three months; they had had no preliminary training over prepared ground, and the Battalion had been under incessant and galling shell fire from the time it arrived in Bernafay Wood—i.e., twenty-four hours or more in the wood, and four days in the front line, which was merely formed of connected shell holes with no shelters, and subjected to terrific bombardments, with shortage of rations and water, and as a climax came the attack on Ginchy, which was captured and consolidated.

Map No 36.





From Carnoy the Battalion moved to Corbie, and on September 18th by seventeen motor-buses to Longpré, near Amiens. It left there at 10.20 a.m. on the 21st for Godewaersvelde on its way to the Messines Sector. The Brigade was occupied till the end of the year in the usual routine of trench warfare.

On November 23rd the 8th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers was amalgamated with the Battalion at the Curragh Camp. Both battalions paraded at 10 a.m. on separate parade grounds; the 8th Battalion then marched on to the parade ground of the 1st Battalion and formed up in quarter column opposite that Battalion. The 8th Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General Pereira and Lieut.-Colonel Monck-Mason of the 1st Battalion, and on the conclusion of the inspection the companies were marched off to be amalgamated with the companies of the 1st Battalion. "A" Company with "W," "B" with "X," "C" with "Y," and "D" with "Z."

The strength of the Battalion was raised by December 1st to 48 officers, 1,069 other ranks, and every preparation made for a still greater offensive in the ensuing year. The winter of 1916-17 was very trying and bitter, but the health of the troops was excellent.

As the Battalion was in the line on Christmas Day, arrangements were made to keep it up on New Year's Day, and well it was kept at Canada Corner. At this time the Battalion was fortunate in having a very good set of Irish pipers, who used to enliven things very much.



THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL  
1914-18.

## CHAPTER V

WYTSCHAETE, JUNE, 1917—CAMBRAI, TUNNEL TRENCH, NOVEMBER, 1917—GERMAN OFFENSIVE, MARCH, 1918—TINCOURT, DOINGT, MORCOURT, PROYART.

*Reference Maps Nos. 37, 38, 39, pages 72, 86, 156.*

IN January, February, and March, 1917, the Battalion spent most of its time, when in the trenches, in the Spanbroek section in turn with the 7th Leinsters.

On May 11th the Battalion marched to Caestre, and on the 16th to a specially selected and modelled training ground at Bayenghem via Wallon Cappel, and Longuenesse. Further and more specialized training was carried on there till the 29th, when the Battalion moved to Arques, Wallon Cappel, and Clare Camp, where the companies bathed and were fitted with clothes and boots in preparation for the Battle of Messines.

The Battle of the Somme had given the British command of the high ground there ; then followed the battles of Arras with the capture of Vimy Ridge, etc. The Battle of Messines was planned to continue the capture of the high ground from the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert to Hill 60 and Mount Sorel in the north.

South of Ypres lies a ridge on which stood the villages of Wytschaete and Messines, the ridge formed a salient in the German line, and had dominated our positions since the end of 1914. Sir Douglas Haig saw clearly that it was necessary to capture the ridge before a new offensive could be launched from the Ypres front.

For over a year miners from Wales and Cornwall had been hard at work making tunnels, shafts, etc., and twenty large mines, containing 600 tons of explosives, had been driven under the slope of the ridge, whilst the number of guns ready for action was greater even than at the attack from Arras.

Sir Douglas Haig waited for the conclusion of the Battle of Arras before taking the Messines Ridge. Under the direction of General Sir Herbert Plumer the infantry attack was completely rehearsed.

The following was issued by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Monck-Mason, D.S.O., dated June 6th, 1917 :—

“ TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

“ I should like all ranks to know that I have absolute confidence both in the officers and men. A battalion who could land at “ V ” Beach can do anything. There is not a single blot on the history of the Regiment, and,

knowing the Regiment as I have for nearly twenty-five years, I believe it impossible that there should be.

“ The Battalion is one selected to be the first over the Wytschaete Ridge, and the historic town of Wytschaete is allotted to our share. In a few days Great Britain and Ireland will be ringing with the name of the Munsters, and the Irish Division, and another honour will be added to the long list of the Regiment. Good luck and success to you all.

"I hope soon we shall all be back in rest with another glorious record to the Munsters.

**" I cannot tell you how proud I am of my Battalion and to be in command at this great moment."**

**Nominal Roll—**

"H.Q." Coy ... Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Monck-Mason, D.S.O.,  
Captain L. S. King, Lieut. & Adjt. H. H. Lake,  
Second-Lieutenant G. J. Freeman (Intelligence),  
Second-Lieutenant D. P. Hartigan (Signals).

"W" Coy. ... Captain J. E. Scott, Second-Lieutenants C. Sheil, B. C. Williams, S. B. Holmes.

" Y " Coy. ... Second-Lieutenants E. T. Hussey, R. W. Marshall,  
G. Donnelly, J. R. Love.

"X" Coy. ... Lieut. F. S. Woodley, M.C., Second-Lieutenants  
E. C. Comley, C. F. Ennis, J. J. Carroll.

"Z" Coy. ... Captain J. H. Lawlor, M.C., Lieutenant E. J. Mahoney, W. Moloney, F. A. Haldane.

At 3.10 a.m. on June 7th the mines were exploded. The "bang" was heard in Surrey, and huge portions of the ridge were hurled into the air. At the same moment our troops dashed up the slopes and in three hours they had cleared the crest.

The IX Corps in co-operation with the II Anzac Corps on the right and the X Corps on the left, were to carry out the attack on the Messines—Wytschaete Ridge, and the enemy trenches east of it as far as the Oosttaverne line. The first objective was the ridge, the second the Oosttaverne line. The 36th (Ulster) Division was on the right, the 16th Irish in the centre, and the 19th on the left respectively. The 16th Division attacked with the 47th and 49th Brigades in line, the 47th on the right and 49th on the left, and the 48th Brigade in divisional reserve.

At zero, 3.10 a.m., the 7th Leinsters and 6th Royal Irish Regiment advanced in two waves, their objectives being the Red Line and Blue Line ; the first wave occupied the Red Line and at once started consolidating, the second line passed through them and occupied the Blue Line, which they in turn consolidated.

The Battalion was posted in position by 2 a.m. on the 7th, and was accompanied by 4 officers and 100 other ranks of the 6th Connaughts as

moppers-up, and so well were the captured dug-outs mopped up by the Rangers that not a single enemy appeared after the Battalion had passed. They took 1 officer and 97 other ranks prisoners.

At 5.50 a.m. the Battalion advanced on the third and fourth objectives, and passed through the Leinsters in similar formation (*i.e.*, two waves), "W" and "Y" Companies leading, left and right respectively. These companies occupied the Green Line, "X" on the left, and "Z" on the right, passed through them and occupied the final objective the Black Line.

Brigadier-General E. Pereira says :—" This advance across awful country has been reported by all who saw it as a sight never to be forgotten. A captured German officer stated that they moved as if on parade. A wounded officer stated that as they passed him the men were full of spirits and some were smoking cigarettes."

In spite of the difficulties of the Bois de Wytschaete direction and formation were never lost, the advance and occupation of the different objectives was worked out to schedule time, and went without a hitch. The Battalion arrived at the second objective on time and deployed at 6.50 a.m. into extended order, forming three waves, thirty yards separating the waves. Prisoners began to come in soon afterwards, but a good deal of opposition was encountered from snipers and machine guns ; these were quickly silenced without checking the advance by rapid rifle-fire and bombing parties on the flanks.

On reaching the Wytschaete—Oosttaverne road many prisoners were taken in dug-outs, as many as 25-30 in one place. It was here that Second-Lieutenant E. T. Hussey was killed, and Second-Lieutenant R. W. Marshall wounded. Second-Lieutenant Hussey was killed by our own barrage. One flank of his company in their eagerness pushed forward too rapidly ; seeing they were in danger from our barrage and were suffering casualties, he ran forward to check them and was himself killed. He was a fine officer, both in appearance and character. He was destined for the Church of England. Both the Army and the Church were losers by his death.

The third objective was reached at 7.20 a.m., and punctually at 7.30 a.m. the two rear companies ("X" and "Z") advanced, with the 2nd Irish Rifles on their left. They captured or killed many of the enemy in dug-outs as they advanced, and at 7.50 a.m. the fourth objective was taken and consolidation commenced. Owing to casualties in "Y" Company, the left patrol of about fifty men was found by "Z" Company. This patrol and a similar one from "W" Company pushed forward after reaching the fourth objective as far as Oil Trench ; 17 prisoners were sent back. The Battalion took 7 machine guns, 2 light trench mortars, and 2 heavy trench mortars. By eight o'clock everything had been taken, and the field-guns of the 59th and 113th Brigades R.F.A. had been rushed up to the front. The artillery barrage was excellent ; the Battalion had been able to follow it closely, and was on the enemy before they could offer any serious resistance





- 1.—Captain A. BATTEN-POOL, V.C., M.C.
- 2.—Company Sergeant-Major M. DOYLE, V.C., M.M. *Photo : Swaine, London.*
- 3.—Corporal W. COSGROVE, V.C. *Photo : Ball, London.*



A gallant action was performed by Second-Lieutenant Moloney who took a patrol through Oosttaverne Wood after the capture of the Black Line, and took many prisoners. This officer was fifty-two years of age and during the advance his wonderful eye for country was to a great extent the reason why the direction was so accurately maintained.

In some places the British advance was so rapid that the tanks could not keep pace. Over seven thousand prisoners were taken that day. The enemy counter-attack was a failure, and the ridge remained in our possession. It was in this battle that Major Willie Redmond met a soldier's death at the head of his men fighting side by side with the men of Ulster. All next day our troops were busy destroying pill-boxes and clearing the woods.

The Battalion was relieved on the 8th at 7.45 a.m. On the 9th the Brigade was withdrawn and marched back to billets. Casualties: Killed, Second-Lieutenant E. T. Hussey, 5 other ranks; wounded, Second-Lieutenant C. Sheil, R. W. Marshall, 63 other ranks; missing, 43 other ranks.

Brigadier-General Pereira, in his report, says: "The behaviour of all ranks was splendid, and all displayed the same keenness and eagerness; and, as is usual with the Irish, the difficulty was in restraining the men. The result has filled all ranks with the greatest delight, and has raised the morale of the men to the highest pitch."

Lieut.-Colonel Monck-Mason, in his report, says: "The success of the operation was due to the excellent handling of the men by the company and platoon commanders and serjeants, and to the fine discipline, keenness and gallantry displayed by the men themselves. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of all ranks. I should like to mention the following remarks made by a captured German officer. He stated that he had heard of the fighting capacity of the Irish soldier, but had never met him personally before. He said that my Battalion advanced to the attack as though they were on parade."

From the middle of June the Battalion was resting and training at Zeggars Cappel for about a month. On July 16th it moved via Broxelle to St. Omer, entraining there on the 23rd for the Ypres Sector to take its part in the Third Battle of Ypres, for possession of the Passchendaele Ridge.

The Germans had much modified the old system of the continuous trench, as it was found to be an easy mark for the artillery; behind the front line were numbers of small concrete forts, sunk deeply in the ground, which made a small target for the guns. These forts or pill-boxes were made of reinforced concrete and iron with very thick walls; the windows were nothing more than slits and the entrance was through a tunnel. Some were isolated single-chamber erections and some had several communicating rooms. The single ones were machine-gun posts, some evidently battalion headquarters, and one was found large enough to contain a full company.

The 16th Division, with the 36th (Ulster) Division, formed the XIX Corps

(Watts').\* The Division was on the right of the Corps in the Frezenberg Sector of the attack and had been there since August 4th in torrents of rain and heavy fire.

The Battalion relieved the 7th Leinsters on August 4th on the Ypres—Roulers railway and was heavily shelled. Casualties: Wounded, Second-Lieutenant W. F. Treacey, 21 other ranks, as well as 52 other ranks to hospital from trench fever, swollen feet, etc., owing to the inclement weather. The rain came down in torrents; in consequence there was impassable mud and unfordable craters everywhere; the men lay in improvised trenches sodden and cold.

On the next day 84 other ranks went to hospital. On the 6th the Battalion was relieved by the 8th Dublins and proceeded to Brandhoek. Casualties: Killed, 6 other ranks; wounded, Second-Lieutenants G. J. Freeman, O. H. Baily, 18 other ranks; to hospital, 20 other ranks. The strength was now 37 officers and 701 other ranks.

The Battalion relieved the 8th Dublins on the 11th in the front line by the Frezenberg Redoubt, being under shell fire day and night. Killed, 6 other ranks; wounded, 17 other ranks; on 13th, wounded, Captain L. S. King, 10 other ranks; on 14th, wounded, 13 other ranks.

During the operations of the Frezenberg Ridge on the 16th the Battalion was in support to the 48th Brigade, which was on the right, the 49th being on the left. It lost 1 other rank killed, 15 other ranks wounded. The next day—Killed, Second-Lieutenant J. R. Love, 3 other ranks; wounded, Lieutenant C. B. Callander, M.C., Second-Lieutenant J. Carroll, 7 other ranks. On the 17th it was relieved and proceeded to camp at Vlamertinghe, moving to Caestre on the 21st, where it entrained with the rest of the Brigade at 2.30 p.m. for Bapaume, arriving next day, and proceeding to Gomicourt.

The following are extracts from a Brigade Note by General G. Pereira, the Brigadier, dated 18/8/17:—

“During the operations extending from 4 a.m. on July 31st to the early hours of August 18th you have had by far the hardest time that has fallen to you since you arrived in France. . . .

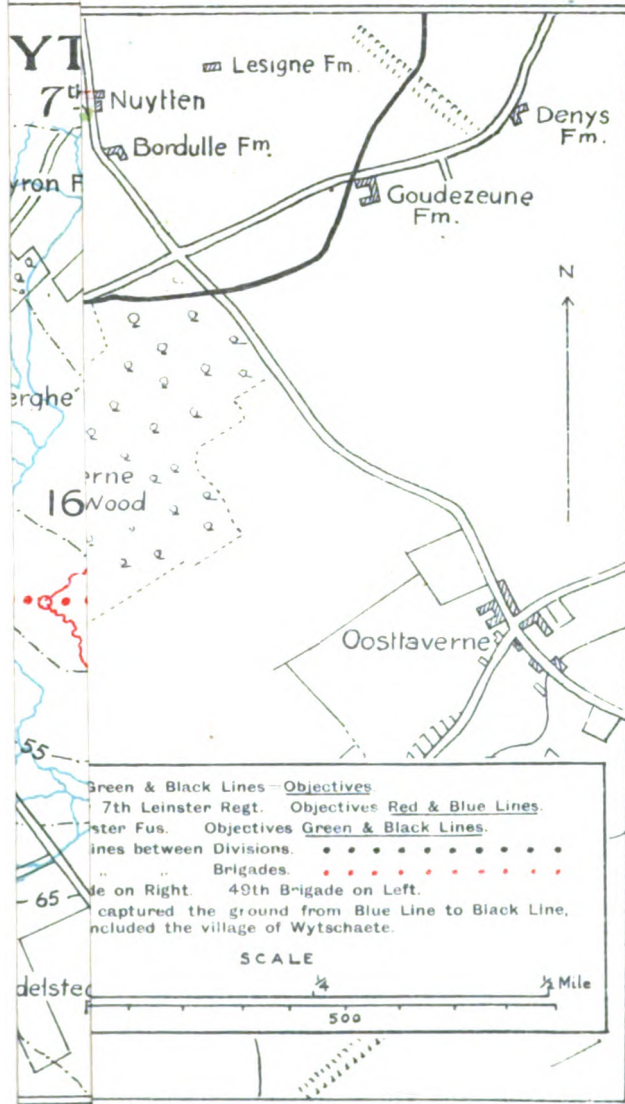
“Whilst other brigades have held half a divisional front for eight days, you have held the whole divisional front for eight or nine days, and excepting from August 6th to 11th you have been on the move the whole time.

“Without the glory and excitement of going over the top as you did at Guillemont and Wytschaete you have had the far harder task and drudgery of holding the line under heavy bombardments, lying in shell holes full of water. . . .

“You came in for the worst of the weather . . . and up to your first relief in the early hours of August 6th you have had to stand or lie in the open without overhead protection, with everything soaked, and sore feet, whilst the continuous bombardment banished all chance of sleep for four days.

\* The distinctive mark of General Sir H. Watts' Corps was “???”

Map No. 37.





" I cannot tell you how proud I am of you all and the splendid unflinching spirit all ranks have shown during the last eighteen days.

" I can never forget what you have done, and I consider it an even more glorious achievement, than your mopping-up of Guillemont, or of your time-table progress through the German defences of the wood and village of Wytschaete. . . .

" G. PEREIRA, *Brigadier-General*,

" 18/8/17.

" *Commanding 47th Infantry Brigade.*"

The Battalion relieved the 9th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in support north of Bullecourt at the end of the month.

On September 9th the enemy put over about fifty gas shells of a pattern hitherto unknown. They burst in the air, spreading presumably capsules of gas. The men wore their masks and there were no casualties. The last fortnight of September was spent at Ervillers, where the men were refitted with clothing, arms and equipment. Training was carried out and working-parties supplied. The strength of the Battalion was now 43 officers, 1,089 other ranks.

A gas attack was launched from our front by projectors ; 500 gas projectiles were put over at 8 p.m. on the 12th opposite Queen's Lane, and were very successful as the enemy appeared to be taken by surprise. He shelled heavily in return for thirty minutes, but did no damage. Another 500 projectiles were put over at Fag Alley at midnight and the retaliation again was weak.

On October 17th the Battalion was relieved by the 6th Royal Irish Regiment and marched to camp at Ervillers, where a company kit and clothing inspection was held. Training was carried on, and the camp greatly improved. Sports were organized including cross-country running, boxing, etc.

In the middle of November the Battalion proceeded to Durrow Camp, where special training was undergone over prepared ground in preparation for the Battle of Cambrai, which commenced on the 20th. The plan was to break the Hindenburg Line in front of Cambrai ; if successful it would disorganize the whole German scheme of defence in the West and tend to lessen the strength of the German attack in Italy. The objective was not Cambrai itself, but to break through as far as Bourlon and beyond, and then to take the enemy in reverse from Bourlon westwards and northwards.

All preparations for the attack were completed by the 19th and arrangements made for the supply of food, water, and ammunition.

The Third Army was under General Sir Julian Byng, it consisted of the VI, IV, III, and VII Corps under Generals Haldane, Woollcombe, Pulteney, and Snow. The VI Corps was in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, the attacking units being the 3rd Division on the right and the 16th (Irish) on the left. The advance of the Division was by three brigades—the 47th on the right, the 48th in the centre, and the 49th on the left.



Every device for saving the infantry was in use, artillery and machine-gun barrage, smoke screen, 400 tanks, etc.

The Hindenburg Line consisted of a front trench, with a support trench 300 yards behind, and many pill-boxes. A part of the front trench was already in the British hands, so the main objective was the support trench, known as "Tunnel Trench," which had a tunnel thirty or forty feet down along its whole length with staircases leading up every 25 yards.

On the right and left of every entrance was a heavy trench mortar shell let into the wall, connected by electric wires, so that the whole trench could be blown in from some position in rear. These wires were red to distinguish them from the telephone system. We were indebted to a German deserter who had come over the night before for this information, which proved correct, and the fact of its being known beforehand possibly saved many lives. On clearing the dug-outs every man who saw a bit of red wire cut it ; in fact, it was so thoroughly done that it would not have been possible to find a bit of wire more than six inches long.

The attack on this, the northern end of the line, was really secondary to the main battle farther south, from Hermies to Gonnelleu.

In the attack near Bullecourt the troops were unsupported by a preliminary bombardment and had no tanks to help them.

The morning of November 20th broke with an overcast sky, though it was not raining. During the previous night the necessary gaps had been cut in our own wire ; every section commander was shown his position of assembly by daylight and given a front to march on ; the jumping-off places were marked with pieces of broad tape with the number of the section on it, and ladders were placed where required.

At 5.30 a.m. " W " and " X " Companies were in their assembly positions ; the 6th Connaughts on the Battalion's right ; the 10th Dublins (48th Brigade) on the left.

At zero (6.20 a.m.) the barrage opened. At zero plus two minutes the front wave left the trenches, followed in perfect order by the second at a distance of twenty-five yards. The formation being lines of sections in single file at about thirty yards interval in two waves. At about fifty yards from the objective the line halted for the barrage to lift, and then advanced to the objective without the loss of a single man. The barrage was absolutely perfect.

At 6.24 the first wave entered the German trench, followed closely by the second wave.

The advance worked like clockwork, and the sections, each of which had been allotted a definite task, arrived as near as possible at their right positions.

The charge for the enemy's trench was made so swiftly and with such dash that no time was given the enemy to man his parapet, or get his machine guns into position, and only one gun was able to come into action. This was



on "X" Company's front about twenty yards to the right of the junction of Fag Alley and Tunnel Trench. This was a strong point, and it was here that a stubborn fight took place. Second-Lieutenant Ennis, attacking on the right, was killed. Captain Nihill attacked them on the left, and the blocking party, who were to form a block in Fag Alley not being able to get up the Alley owing to the fighting which was going on there, went over the parados and established the block, and in so doing cut off the enemy's retreat.

This fight lasted about twenty minutes ; the enemy finding themselves cut off surrendered.

While this was going on all the tunnel entrances had been picketed ; the parties detailed for clearing the tunnel descended and the work underground proceeded with great rapidity, the parties driving the enemy up the entrances as they went along. There was very little fighting in the tunnel itself, but the entrances were defended from below in one or two cases by firing machine guns up. It was by one of these guns that Lieutenant F. G. V. MacDaniel was killed.

Sections detailed for the purpose in the meantime advanced over the Tunnel Trench firing on some of the enemy who were retreating over the open, and then commenced to prepare positions for defence.

On the right the fighting was less severe ; in only a few instances did the enemy put up any resistance ; all the cases were dealt with rapidly.

At 7 a.m. consolidation commenced and continued all day. During the digging of a communication trench Second-Lieutenant H. M. J. Blake was dangerously wounded and died before reaching the aid-post.

At 10 p.m. two patrols went out to reconnoitre the Sunken Road and report as to whether it was occupied or not. "X" Company patrol, under Second-Lieutenant Cahill, returned safely and reported Sunken Road occupied. "W" Company patrol, under Lieutenant E. R. Whitby, M.C., was less fortunate. What seems to have happened is that the party came suddenly on the road, and right on top of a party of the enemy. Lieutenant Whitby called on the men to scatter and withdraw. He was killed and only one non-commissioned officer and two men returned.

Casualties : Killed, Lieutenants F. G. V. MacDaniel, E. R. Whitby, M.C., Second-Lieutenants C. F. Ennis, H. M. J. Blake, 9 other ranks ; wounded, 1 officer, 59 other ranks ; missing, 5 other ranks.,

The following prisoners were taken by the Battalion : 3 officers, 164 other ranks.

On the 22nd the two companies were relieved by two companies of the 6th Royal Irish Regiment ; the Battalion proceeded to Durrow Camp.

Great credit was due to the officers commanding the attacking companies for the completeness with which the attack was carried out, and also to Captain H. T. Goodland, who controlled the situation in Tunnel Trench, establishing a report centre.

The Germans counter attacked on November 30th, and it was our turn

to be taken by surprise ; they swept over our forward line and were on our artillery before we realized what was happening. On they pushed through Gonnellieu and the impetus of their attack was so great that it swept through Gouzeaucourt. Fortunately the Guards Division was resting behind Gouzeaucourt, and dashing forward it stopped the advancing Germans, and hurled them back through Gouzeaucourt, recapturing the village. Gonnellieu was retaken next day. The German counter-attack on Bourslon Wood was not so successful, but we had to withdraw from the wood and give up about half the ground we had gained. This was destined to be our last attempt at an offensive for a long time, and it became clear that the next offensive would be on the part of the enemy, but when or where the blow would fall no one could tell.

On December 2nd the Battalion was relieved by the 19th Royal Welch Fusiliers, marched to Ervillers, afterwards to Beaulencourt via Bapaume and then to Tincourt. On the 11th the Battalion relieved the 8/9th Dublins in the line in front of Ronssoy near the St. Quentin Canal and Le Catelet.

On the 23rd the Battalion returned to Tincourt. On Christmas Day, after Church Parade, a dinner was given to the men, consisting of roast pork, vegetables, and pudding, beer was also issued and various comforts, such as cigarettes and tobacco, from the Irish Women's Association, and Christmas Comforts Fund of the Royal Munster Fusiliers ; a concert in the evening finished a very cheerful and successful day. The officers had a dinner in the evening, the band being in attendance.

On the 29th the Battalion was in the trenches again in the Lempire Section ; the trenches were in a bad condition and full of snow.

There was deep snow and a bitter wind on January 1st, 1918, all work being confined to the trench shelters. The next day the enemy made a raid, but were beaten back by Lewis-gun fire, but the trenches were badly damaged and hard to repair on account of the frost.

Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Monck-Mason, D.S.O., had been granted a month's leave in December, but the Medical Board at the end of that time refused to pass him fit as he was still suffering from strain ; he had been in and out of the trenches continually for nineteen months with only three weeks' leave, had been gassed at Bernafay—Bullecourt, and blown up once. He was succeeded in command of the Battalion on the 12th by Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Goodland, a Canadian officer who had been attached to the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot before the Great War.

There was snow again on the 5th, but a thaw set in on the 22nd which made the trenches in a terrible state.

On February 7th Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Goodland proceeded on leave, pending appointment under the Canadian Government, and Lieut.-Colonel R. R. G. Kane, D.S.O., assumed command. Brevet-Major G. W. Nightingale, M.C., reported his arrival and took over the duties of Second-in-Command, from Acting-Major C. H. Carrigan, M.C.

The new brigade formation was brought into force this day. Three

battalions only were to constitute a brigade in the future. The 47th Infantry Brigade was to be composed of the Battalion, the 2nd Leinster Regiment, and the 6th Connaught Rangers.

On February 18th "Z" Company, which had been specially training for a raid, left Tincourt in lorries for the front line. The raid took place at 4 a.m. on the 19th; an hour after the Company reported that they had captured five of the enemy, had killed a considerable number, and had only the following casualties themselves, viz. :—Killed, 1 other rank; wounded, Captain J. H. Lawlor, M.C., and 16 other ranks.

The new scheme for having an advanced and rear Battalion Headquarters came into force on the 22nd.

At the end of the month the full strength of the Battalion was 39 officers, 893 other ranks, and the fighting strength 24 officers, 708 other ranks.

The Battalion moved to St. Emilie from the 12th to 20th March for training for its part in the Battle of St. Quentin.

The Western Front was very quiet during January and February. The Germans were preparing for their big attack and the Allies were preparing to resist it, but they did not know on which portion of the front line it would come. The Germans were particularly anxious to bring off their attack before the Americans could make their power felt. Half a million men and thousands of guns were brought from the Russian and Italian fronts, and new methods of attack were rehearsed.

Sir Douglas Haig had recently taken over twenty-eight miles of front from the French between St. Quentin and La Fère, making the British line 125 miles in length. His divisions were reduced and exhausted by the fighting of 1917, and it was determined that there should be no retirement north of Arras, except perhaps on the River Lys, and that if the Germans gained any ground anywhere it should be the area they devastated themselves when they retreated to the Hindenburg Line. This probably explains why General Gough was holding such a long line with insufficient troops to secure it.

A British division by now could not muster anything like 10,000 men. The Germans had 192 divisions on the Western Front; the British 58 divisions from Ypres to the Oise; from Arras to Gouzeaucourt, 8 divisions in line, and 7 in reserve; and from Gouzeaucourt to La Fère was General Gough's Fifth Army; he held 42 miles with 11 divisions in line and 3 infantry and 3 cavalry divisions in reserve. Opposite Gough were the armies of von Marwitz and von Hutier. The Germans were able to attack on the first day with 64 divisions. Between Gouzeaucourt and Moy Gough had no less than 40 divisions against him, although there were nearly 300,000 troops available as reinforcements in England, the Government kept these troops at home because persons in authority believed they were needed to do the work of the British Navy, and defend our shores against a German invasion.

Behind our front line there were three defensive lines, and in case of

emergency a strong "bridgehead" position was being prepared to cover Peronne, and the crossings of the Somme. Unfortunately this was not complete when the battle began.

The following is a brief narrative of the Great Retreat. The storm burst after a short, but very deadly bombardment; the German attack being launched before dawn on March 21st, on a front of 54 miles from the Sensée to the Oise. There was a thick mist, and the enemy advanced in close order under cover of clouds of gas, and their new tanks. Our line was pierced at several points west of St. Quentin after fierce fighting. Ronsoy was captured at midday. Many units, surrounded in isolated positions, fought their way back with great bravery. As evening came on Gough determined to retire behind the Crozat Canal. General Byng, to the north, had to retire the right of his Third Army to keep in touch with the Fifth Army which was outnumbered by 3 to 1.

On the 22nd the enemy pushed on. Twice they got across the Crozat Canal, and twice were driven back. The reserve divisions of the Fifth Army had been flung into the battle by now and, no reinforcements being available, Roisel and Epéhy had to be abandoned, and Gough had to fall back on the Somme bridgehead. Fighting went on all night.

On the 23rd there was a gap of eight miles between the Third and Fifth Armies at Mory, and aeroplane observation stated that "the German front as far back as Mont D'Origny was packed with advancing troops." Gough was now forced to retire across the Somme, and destroy the bridge behind him. Peronne and Ham were captured that evening.

On the morning of the 24th the enemy were crossing the Somme. Bapaume was taken after three German Army Corps had been concentrated on it, then Combles fell, and we had to retire across the old Somme battlefields and lost in one day all the ground it had taken us four months hard fighting to gain in the autumn of 1916. At night there was a big gap between the two armies at Serre, and the situation of the Fifth Army from Serre to near Noyon on the Oise was extremely critical.

On the 25th the gap at Serre was filled up by non-combatants rushed up from the back areas. A retirement was made on the Ancre, and a line taken up from Albert to Bray; south of the Somme there were no British reserves.

On the 26th the enemy were pressing hard at Roye and Nesle, and a line was taken up from Rosières to Proyart to link up with the Third Army at Bray on the Somme, but unfortunately the Albert—Bray position had been abandoned owing to a misunderstanding, and the left flank of the Fifth Army was uncovered for a space of five miles.

This day the British and French Governments came to the conclusion that the direction of strategy and control of reserves on the Western Front ought to be in the hands of one man. General Foch was appointed to the supreme command with the unqualified approval of both countries.

On the 27th the Fifth Army had to withdraw from the Rosières—Proyart

Line. Albert and Montdidier were taken by the enemy, and the capture of Amiens looked imminent.

After a week's retreating and ceaseless fighting our armies were exhausted, but still confident. Byng's left wing stood firm at Arras, his right (originally the left wing of Gough's Army) was now next to Albert and rested on the Somme, ten miles west of Bray. South of the Somme from Hamel to Marcelcave, there was practically nothing but "Carey's Force," a gather-up of non-combatants and odd-job men under Major-General G. G. S. Carey, to stop a break-through to Amiens. General Gough and his staff, worn out with seven sleepless nights, and seven anxious days, were relieved by General Rawlinson and the staff of the Fourth Army, and commenced the construction of a new line of defence behind the battle front.

The Germans, however, had almost reached the limits of their advance. On the 28th they made a push towards Amiens between the Rivers Avre and Luce; and on the 30th we had to retire from Hamel and Morlancourt; they were then within twelve miles of Amiens.

On April 4th their next push came, but we kept our hold on Hangard and Villers Bretonneux and by April 6th the great German offensive on the Amiens front came to a standstill.

We must now study events from the Battalion's point of view.

On the 21st at 4.30 a.m. the Battalion took up its battle position in the posts round the village of St. Emilie, the transport being at Villers Faucon. The 48th and 49th Brigades were in the line, whilst the 47th was in close support. At 5 p.m. the enemy attacked in great force, but got no farther than the wire, on which he left many dead. Successive attacks in massed formation continued every half hour till 9 p.m., when the enemy fell back exhausted. The rest of the night was quiet.

On the 22nd the enemy started a heavy bombardment at 5 a.m., under cover of a dense fog, and succeeded in creeping up and cutting gaps in the wire entanglement. An hour later he attacked in great force, but beyond suffering very heavy losses made no progress. The attacks continued till 11 a.m., but the line was still intact.

At this time it was noticed that no one was holding the line on the right flank of the Battalion, and shortly afterwards orders were received from Brigade Headquarters that the troops were to fall back to the railway cutting as the enemy was reported in Roisel (a village two and a half miles to the right rear). The movement was carried out, each company alternately covering the retirement of the others till the Battalion was back holding the line of the cutting.

At 3 p.m. it appeared that the enemy was still making progress round the right flank, for orders were received from Divisional Headquarters that the whole line was to fall back to Tincourt.

By 4 p.m. this had been carried out successfully. The Brigade, which had suffered heavy casualties, was in reserve in Tincourt Wood and the

Battalion had dug itself in on a line near the Templeux-la-Fosse road. The approximate strength of the Battalion was now 7 officers, 450 other ranks, out of 24 officers, 950 other ranks on the morning of the 21st.

Officer casualties on the 21st and 22nd : Killed, Lieutenant G. Donnelly, Second-Lieutenant J. F. Fullin, M.C. ; wounded, Captains C. H. Stainforth, M.C., J. H. Lawlor, M.C., J. F. Shea, Second-Lieutenants L. C. Boyd, J. G. Morrogh-Bernard, P. A. Malone ; missing, Captains T. G. Cahill, M.C., J. G. Bisset, M.C., R.A.M.C., Father T. F. Duggan (R.C. Chaplain), Second-Lieutenants C. B. Bouchier, M.C., L. W. R. Murphy.

On the 23rd orders were received from Brigade Headquarters at 6 a.m. that the Battalion was to cover the withdrawal of the 39th Division, as owing to the Corps on the right of the Division having fallen back, it was necessary to retire to the line Doingt—Bussu. This was carried out with remarkably little interference from the enemy beyond shell fire.

At 10 a.m. the Battalion was again heavily attacked ; orders were received shortly after that it was to retire, at its own discretion, to the other side of the Somme, and that the bridges would be destroyed as soon as the troops were safely across.

At 1 p.m. the Brigade, covered by the 48th Brigade, withdrew through Doingt and Peronne, and proceeded to Biaches, where the 16th Division was ordered to rendezvous. Here the Battalion became separated into two parties, one under Lieut.-Colonel Kane, D.S.O., which held the right of the line, under Brigadier-General Ramsay ; the other, under Major G. W. Nightingale, M.C., with Captain Marsden (Adjutant), Captains C. H. Carrigan, M.C., J. H. B. Nihill, M.C., in the centre, under Brigadier-General Leveson-Gower. Major H. B. Tonson-Rye joined this latter party, which numbered 5 officers, 110 other ranks, proceeding next day to take command of the remaining survivors of the 2nd Battalion.

At 7 p.m. Brigadier-General Leveson-Gower arrived and ordered the detachments of the 16th Division to march back to Cappy for rest and food. This village was reached after a march of five hours. Lieut.-Colonel Kane and his party having already arrived there, the Battalion again became complete.

On the 24th the Battalion was ordered at 6 a.m. to move to Bray, where the Battalion transport was found. At 4 p.m. came orders to move again, this time to Morcourt and hold the approaches to that village, as enemy cavalry were reported to be trying to work round the flanks. By midnight one company was in position and the other in reserve, each company being about 170 strong.

On the 25th the company on outpost duty was relieved at 6 a.m., and at 11 a.m. rations arrived in charge of Major R. T. Baxter, M.C., the Quartermaster, who had spent the night trying to find the Battalion. The Battalion moved to Méricourt at 4 p.m. to take up an outpost position for the purpose

of covering the bridgehead there over the Somme. Captain Carrigan's company was in position by 8 p.m., with Captain Nihill's in support.

In the early morning of the 26th all the bridges over the Somme were blown up by orders of the C.R.E. The Battalion then moved to Proyart and held the line of the railway cutting covering the village, the 48th Brigade being on the left, the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment being in position two miles to the north. The Connaughts were on the right.

On the 27th, after a quiet, but very cold and bright night, during which a patrol of three of the enemy were captured, very heavy firing on both flanks started at 6 a.m., the Battalion trenches being enfiladed. Soon after a large number of the enemy were observed advancing on the left rear, where they had either turned the flank of the 48th Brigade, or crossed the Somme.

Captain Carrigan formed a defensive flank at once by dropping back half his company and three Lewis guns, supported by two machine guns attached to the Brigade. These did good work, catching the enemy as he debouched in mass from a wood, and forcing him to retire.

No orders could be obtained from the Brigade. After holding the railway cutting for an hour, by which time the enemy had advanced in great numbers and was well round the village in the left rear, it was decided to withdraw to a ridge on the other side of the village. This movement was successfully carried out, each company covering the other, the last company to go covering the Connaughts, who had to fall back as well.

About 11 a.m., during the withdrawal, the two companies unfortunately became separated; Captain Carrigan's company, with the Commanding Officer, Adjutant, and Battalion Headquarters, moved to their left rear, whilst Captain Nihill's company, with Major Nightingale, went to their right rear. Both parties attached themselves to the 39th Division, which was holding a ridge between Proyart and Lamotte. The company with the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel R. R. G. Kane, D.S.O., was on the extreme left flank of the Division, whilst the other, under Major G. W. Nightingale, M.C., was on the extreme right. Both companies took part in a successful counter-attack, which drove the enemy back about two miles and retook the villages of Harbonnières and Vauvillers. With both companies were detachments of the Connaughts and Leinsters. The party with Major Nightingale was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fielding, of the Connaughts, until he was wounded, when Major Nightingale took command.

At 2 a.m. on the 28th Brigadier-General Bellingham sent for all the commanding officers, and informed them that he was afraid the force was completely surrounded and isolated since 3 p.m. on the previous day. That there was a chance of a gap in the enemy line, south of the position, and that he had decided to withdraw about 3 a.m. under cover of darkness and force his way to the French lines, which were in that direction. The force consisted of about 1,100 officers and men and 4 field guns.

Information was, however, received that a counter-attack would be

made on the enemy which would, it was hoped, extricate General Bellingham's force, if successful. This attack failed, however, and at 10 a.m. the force commenced to retire. The enemy soon realized what was happening, and a heavy barrage was put down on the gap. The majority of the Battalion succeeded in getting away, but all the wounded had to be left.

At Caix the two companies met, the Battalion now numbering approximately 5 officers and 170 other ranks. Orders were received for the Battalion to rejoin the 16th Division, but no one knew where it was, so the Battalion proceeded to Démuin, where the Commanding Officer reported to General Daly, of the 24th Division, who gave the Battalion rations and ordered it to Castel, which he understood the 16th Division was occupying. At 4 p.m. the Battalion reached Castel and found billets; it was found that the Division was now at Boves.

On the 29th, at 8 a.m., the Battalion started off for Boves, where it found the Division at last. Major Nightingale was instructed to collect and march all 16th Division details to Aubigny; these details reached Blangy-Tronville at 2 p.m., where the Divisional transport was found, and the Battalion got a hot meal. Aubigny was reached at 6 p.m., the Battalion was billeted in the village.

Next day, the 30th, was spent in resting and refitting, the Battalion being reorganized into two companies, one consisting of "W" and "X" company men, the other of "Y" and "Z" company men.

The 31st was also spent in rest and refitting. Strength: 5 officers, 190 other ranks at Aubigny; 3 officers, 40 other ranks at Blangy with a few stragglers and reinforcements coming in daily from the base.

These actions were examples of indomitable courage, tenacity and stamina, and showed that the Battalion was well able to carry on the glorious traditions of the "Bengal Europeans."



*The Military Medal*

*Instituted March 1916*



## CHAPTER VI

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, JULY, 1918—DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE, CANAL DU NORD, SEPTEMBER, 1918—THE ARMISTICE, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918—THE BATTALION PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND, JUNE, 1919—TO UPPER SILESIA, SEPTEMBER, 1921—RETURNS TO ENGLAND, APRIL, 1922—THE BATTALION'S COLOURS ARE HANDED OVER TO H.M. KING GEORGE V, JUNE 12TH, 1922—DISBANDMENT OF THE REGIMENT, JULY 31ST, 1922.

*Reference Maps Nos. 38, 40, page 86.*

THE Battalion was now (April) so weak that it was proposed that it should be amalgamated with the 2nd Battalion, which was to take over the men of the Battalion, whilst the headquarters of the Battalion were to be used to train a part of the American Army. This arrangement did not last long as a couple of days afterwards orders were received for the Battalion to proceed to the north. On April 9th the Battalion moved by train to Arques, near St. Omer, and marched from there to Merck-St. Leivin, with the 6th Connaughts. Orders were received that the Battalion and 2nd Battalion were to form a composite battalion in the 16th Division Composite Infantry Brigade; it was, in consequence, reorganized into two companies.

On the 14th it proceeded to Inghem and there met the 2nd Battalion, which had likewise been reorganized into two companies. The companies were numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. The strength of the Composite Battalion was 28 officers, 896 other ranks.

On the 15th the Composite Battalion marched to Steenbeck, where organization and equipment of the Battalion was carried out at every available moment. On the 19th the Battalion Headquarters and the transport of the Battalion arrived at Steenbeck, and it was finally ordered that the Battalion Headquarters and transport of the 1st Battalion and personnel of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, less a training staff consisting of 10 officers and 42 other ranks of the 2nd Battalion and transport of the 2nd Battalion, were to form one battalion.

The Battalion left next day in fifty-five motor-lorries (strength, 39 officers, 1,123 other ranks) for Hénu, where it joined the 57th Division, forming part of the 172nd Brigade.

On May 5th the details of the Battalion (18 officers, 523 other ranks) marched to Marieux, near Doullens, and joined the 57th Divisional Wing; the remainder of the Battalion (21 officers, 596 other ranks) paraded at 5 p.m. and marched to Fonquevillers and took up their positions in front of Gommecourt Wood.

The ordinary trench routine was carried out all May, June, and July ; nothing out of the ordinary happened. On July 21st the Battalion marched to St. Leger-les-Authie, and took part in the Divisional Sports and Horse Show ; and on the 24th was relieved of all work for the day for winning the Divisional Commander's Cup for the Battalion, getting the most points in the Horse Show.

When it is taken into consideration that the Division was a second line Territorial one, with their transport in much better condition than the Battalion's, which had had two years' longer use, the Battalion did not stand a very good chance as far as transport went. In the athletic events the Battalion won all the first prizes, but only eight points for animals ; the Transport Officer won the Scurry Race, and the Battalion mule the Mule's Jumping Competition.

On the 29th the Battalion moved north-east to Saulty and Etrun, near Arras.

We must now turn back to July 18th as that date marks the turning point of the war on the Western Front. On that date there were seven German divisions south of the Marne pushing towards Epernay and not Paris ; why that way is not known, at any rate they suddenly halted and recrossed the river. The reason was that Marshal Foch had struck not at them, but against the west side of the salient with the armies of Generals Mangin and Dégoutte, and in consequence the Germans were in haste to get their thirty or forty divisions out of the salient while the neck was still wide enough. By the 24th the salient had disappeared. Now came the German retreat to the Vesle, and the beginning of the end.

Marshal Foch was content to leave the enemy on the Vesle for the time and the second act of the strategical drama had Amiens for its background. It was stage-managed by Sir Douglas Haig and parts given to Rawlinson's Fourth Army and the 1st French Army under General Debeney. On August 8th the attack commenced, and by the 10th the British north of the Somme were in the woods west of Bray. There was a pause on the Amiens front from the 12th to the 21st, which is another date to be remembered like March 21st and July 18th.

The great Allied advance in the early stages involved the right wing of the First Army (Horne), covering Arras, thence to Albert came the Third Army (Byng), and Rawlinson's Fourth Army continued the line till it joined up with the French south of Rosières.

August 21st marks the beginning of the great Allied push which spread from the North Sea to Verdun and was continued without any relaxation till the final victory was gained.

The whole line from Arras to the Aisne was ablaze on the 23rd, and by the end of the month the British Armies alone had taken 57,000 prisoners. We must now return to the more detailed account of the doings of the Battalion.

From August 2nd to the 8th the Battalion was in support at Athies, and afterwards went to Brevillers for training. On the 22nd it moved to Henin, marching by night, and arrived there on the 27th via Grouches, Bavincourt, Ransart, and Ficheux, and took up position in the Hindenburg Support near Croisilles.

During the night of the 27th the Battalion assembled behind Riencourt and Hendecourt. The barrage lifted at 12.42 p.m., and the two leading companies advanced, "Z" on the right and "W" on the left. The two supporting companies moved forward at 1 p.m. The leading companies came under considerable machine-gun fire, but they forced their way forward, and the final objective was reached by 1.15 p.m. The enemy showed signs of making a counter-attack about 5 p.m., so the companies engaged them with rifle grenades, and the attack did not develop. Shortly afterwards "X" and "Y" Companies moved up to reinforce the front line. The Battalion was relieved next day and moved back to St. Martin-sur-Cojeul.

September 2nd was the date for the main attack by the First Army upon the Drocourt—Quéant line south of the Scarpe, to which all the fighting just previous was but a preliminary.

At 2 a.m. the Battalion advanced again to a system of trenches west of Hendecourt, and at 3 a.m. took up its position on the taped line for the assault. Zero hour had been fixed for 4.48 a.m., but owing to the non-arrival of the tanks, which were to co-operate, the troops did not start till 5 a.m. The advance was very successful in spite of a storm of gas shells bursting amongst the ranks. The Battalion, on forcing their way through the breach made in the Drocourt—Quéant Switch by the Canadians, turned sharply to the right, according to plan, and fought their way with bayonet and bomb down the whole line of the German position and thus cleared the front. It was a fine piece of work and worthy of the battalion which carried it out. By 8.40 a.m. consolidation had been commenced; there was no counter-attack by the enemy.

Amongst the officer casualties were: Killed, Captains C. H. Carrigan, M.C., G. T. Shaw, M.C., Second-Lieutenants A. L. McFarlane and Carson; wounded, Lieutenants M. R. Feehan, J. L. Doherty, Second-Lieutenants A. P. Philpot, J. McLoughlin, and 4 others and about 300 men mostly wounded.

It was for great gallantry displayed during this action that C.S.M. Martin Doyle,\* M.M., was awarded the Victoria Cross. He saved a tank's crew when the tank had caught fire and single-handed captured a machine gun which was firing on the tank.

After the action the Divisional Commander, General Barnes, and the XVII Corps Commander, General Sir Charles Fergusson, came and congratulated the Battalion on their work, and were most complimentary.

The Battalion was relieved about 2 p.m. on September 3rd, and proceeded to Tunnel Trench between Croisilles and Fontaine, where it remained till the

\* See Appendix D, p. 213.

7th, reorganizing and refitting. The details and surplus personnel from Monchiet, rejoined the Battalion.

On the 12th the Battalion relieved the 8th Liverpools opposite Moeuvres, and was under continuous heavy shelling, including gas shells, day and night. The enemy gained a temporary footing in the trenches on the 15th, but next day, at 4 a.m., two platoons of "Z" Company attacked and regained the post, and established two blocks beyond it, capturing two machine guns at the same time.

The Battalion proceeded to Bailleulmont for training and the practising of attack schemes in open warfare till the 25th, when it entrained for Vaulx-Vraucourt.

On September 27th the Battalion marched to the assembly trenches, east of Pronville at 2 a.m., and at 5.20 was at Tadpole Copse and formed up ready for the attack.

The XVII Corps, to which the Division belonged, was again to be used in the attack which the First and Third Armies were to make, in order to drive the enemy over the Canal-de-l'Escaut. This attack was part of a general scheme for dislocating the enemy's communications by rail, and was to be made on the St. Quentin—Cambrai front in the general direction of Maubeuge, an important point in these communications. The Division was to follow up the initial advance, and passing through the 63rd (Naval) Division to reach the final objective. The first objective was the Hindenburg support line, the second included the villages of Anneux and Graincourt, while the third was to include Fontaine, Cantaing, and the west edge of La Folie Wood.

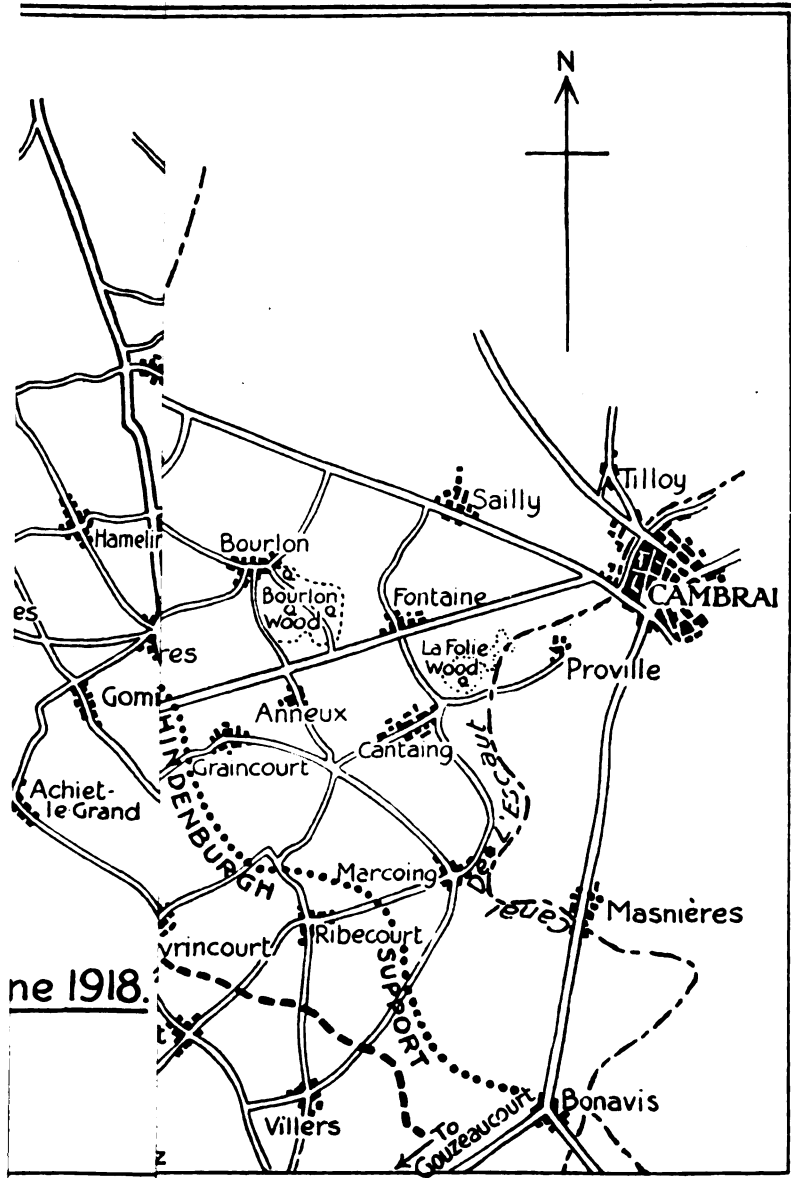
At 7.30 a.m. on the 27th Lieut.-Colonel R. R. G. Kane, D.S.O., reconnoitred the way across the Canal-du-Nord and captured 1 officer and 21 men at Lock No. 5. The Battalion afterwards crossed by this lock and moved in artillery formation towards Graincourt. The attack was made across the open, the advance being about 3,000 yards. Further advance was stopped in front of Cantaing, partly by heavy enemy machine-gun fire and partly by our own artillery barrage, which was not lifted sufficiently to enable the troops to gain a footing in the village. Officer casualties: Killed, Lieutenant E. G. Mahony, Second-Lieutenant W. F. Gore; wounded, Second-Lieutenant H. R. McCormack.

The next day, the 28th, when co-operation had been established with the artillery, a barrage was put down and the Battalion captured the village of Cantaing. Casualties: Wounded, Captain W. L. Caldwell, M.C.

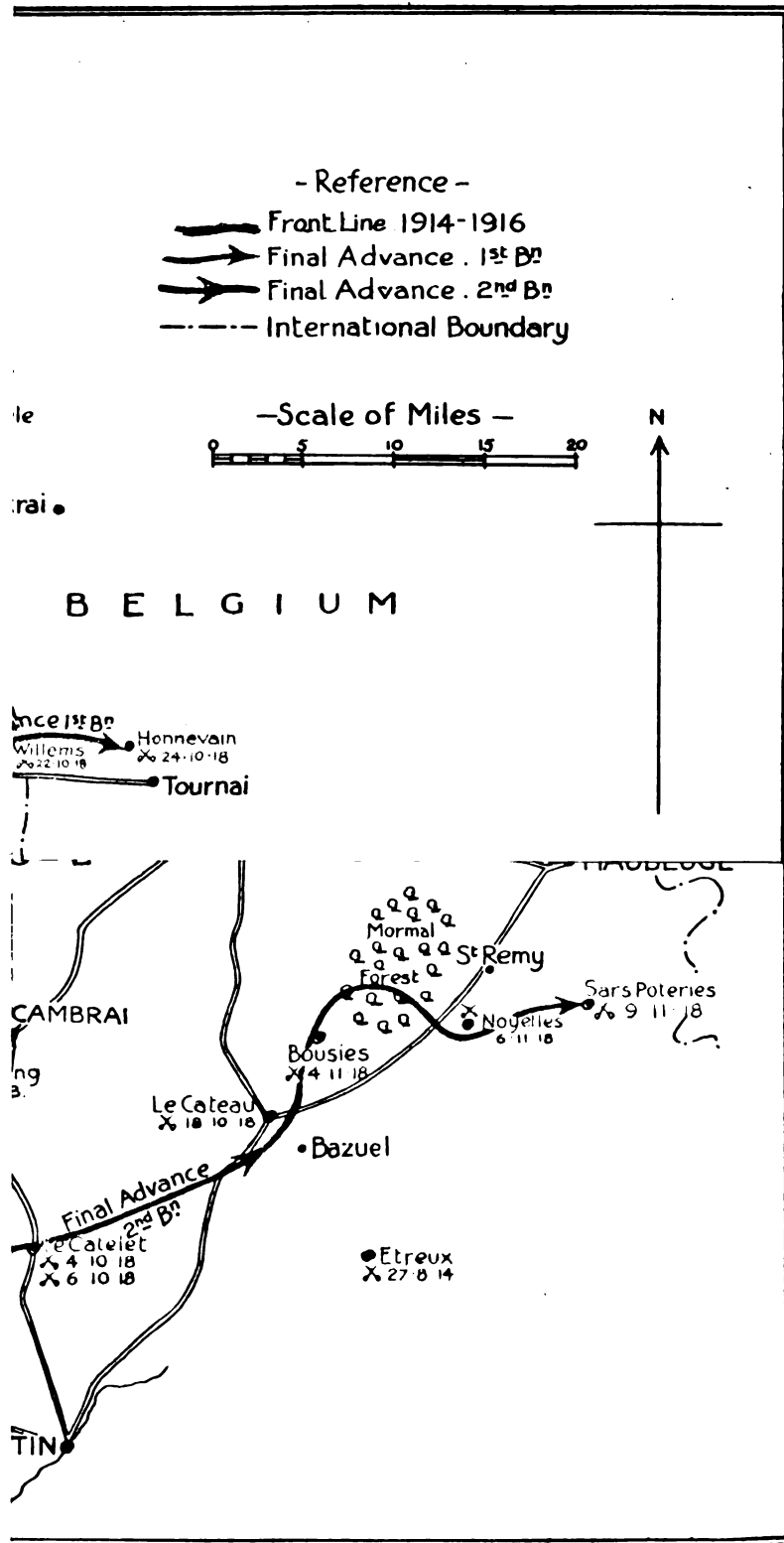
Before midday on the 29th the Division had managed to clear the Marcoing line from the Bapaume—Cambrai road to the Canal, but the troops were getting very worn out.

On the 30th the Battalion crossed the Canal about 5.30 a.m., but was held up by very heavy machine-gun fire from the direction of Provville, a suburb of Cambrai. At noon, with the help of the artillery barrage, it moved

Map N° 38.











forward and took up a line of posts in Proville. The strength of the Battalion had been reduced by now to about 10 officers and 150 other ranks.

About 1.30 p.m., with the final objective in sight, the Battalion suffered a great loss, for Lieut.-Colonel R. R. G. Kane, D.S.O., who had so long and so brilliantly led it, was mortally wounded in the head by machine-gun fire whilst endeavouring to reorganize some detached parties of men and lead them into the attack. The enemy delivered a strong counter-attack at 4 p.m., and a post was lost, but with the aid of the Anson Battalion, it was retaken shortly afterwards. During the night the Battalion was relieved and withdrawn to La Folie Wood. Casualties: Killed, Lieut.-Colonel R. R. G. Kane, D.S.O.; wounded, Captain T. H. Poingdestre, Lieutenants M. H. Fitzgerald, M.C., M. Nunan, Second-Lieutenants H. G. S. Dannagher, and F. J. Maybury (died of wounds, 5/10/18).

From October 1st-4th the Battalion rested in La Folie Wood reorganizing. It was continually shelled, Lieutenant G. H. Annaheim being killed on the 4th, on which day the Battalion moved back into the front line trenches on the outskirts of Cambrai. During the night of the 8th the Battalion co-operated with the Naval Division, who were attacking, by creating a smoke cloud from smoke bombs. The next day, about 9 a.m., patrols were pushed forward into Cambrai, which was found evacuated. The Battalion was then ordered to move back to Anneux and then to Boursies.

On October 11th Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., Royal Irish Regiment, on instructions from G.H.Q., took over command of the Battalion, which marched to Hermies and entrained to Béthune for the La Bassée front, marching to Vaudricourt and Verquin. From there it marched to Le Touquet and relieved the 24th London Regiment at 3 a.m. on the 17th in the front line system at Fin de la Guerre. Strong patrols were sent out at 8 a.m., and reported there was no enemy resistance. The Battalion was, therefore, moved forward and captured Sequedin.

On the 18th the Division had advanced to the north of Lille and the 59th Division to the south, and the city was occupied before the evening to the immense joy of the liberated inhabitants.

The next day the Battalion was at Le Marais, just west of Lille, where the reorganization of the companies was begun. Orders were received for the Battalion to find a Guard of Honour for Monsieur Poincaré, the President of the French Republic, who was to visit Lille on the 21st; 3 officers and 100 other ranks were paraded for this ceremony.

The Battalion marched off at 6 a.m., to take part in the march of the victorious troops through Lille, and arrived at the starting point, the Pont du Cantalen, at 7 a.m. It then marched right through the city and out at the Pont du Louis XIV and proceeded to Ascq, being billeted there for the night. The next day it moved to Willems, Cornet (near Blandain) on the 24th, Honnevain, in Brigade support, covering Froyennes, where it was relieved on the

31st, and proceeded to Austaing and Fives. The strength was now 40 officers, 650 other ranks.

On November 1st the Battalion left Austaing at 8 a.m., and proceeded to Lille, where it was billeted in a disused factory, which held "H.Q." Company and "W," "Y," and "Z" Companies; "X" was in billets in an adjoining house. The Battalion was organized into the new formation of four sections in a platoon. During the stay of the Battalion in Lille the Division gave six cups for boxing, of which the Battalion won four, and got second in the other two.

On November 11th the news of the signing of the Armistice was received. A brief history of this may perhaps not be out of place. On October 4th the German Chancellor appealed to President Wilson of the United States for an armistice. While communications were passing between them Turkey gave in. On November 4th Austria followed suit, and on the 5th President Wilson informed Germany that the Allies were ready to make peace. On the 7th the German delegates travelled along the Fourmies—La Capelle—Guise road by order of Marshal Foch and reaching the French lines, were billeted near Compiègne.

Next morning they presented themselves at Marshal Foch's headquarters in a train near Réthondes. General Weygand, his Chief of Staff, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, and Vice-Admiral Sims of the American Navy, were present. The delegates were presented with the Allied terms, to be accepted within seventy-two hours.

The terms were accepted and were signed at five o'clock on the morning of Monday, November 11th, by the German delegates, by Marshal Foch, and by Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918, the Great War, which had lasted 4 years and 99 days, was brought to an end.

On December 4th the Battalion marched via Lens, Vimy, Neuville St. Vaast to hutments at Maroeuil, three and a half miles from Arras, where demobilization was commenced, the first class to go in all battalions being the miners. At the same time training was carried out, and an educational scheme and classes for the men were commenced.

On January 1st and 2nd, 1919, the Divisional Races were held on the Arras racecourse. The Battalion marched out both days, taking their cooks with them, returning after the last race each day. During January 8 officers and 166 other ranks were demobilized.

In March, in consequence of the continued demobilization, the companies were amalgamated into one company; the following month the strength of the Battalion was 15 officers and 118 other ranks.

In May the cadre of the Battalion was waiting at Maroeuil to proceed to England; all the men were employed, so no training could be carried out, except by the band, who practised daily. Strength, 13 officers, 89 other ranks.

In June the cadre of the Battalion, commanded by Captain (Brevet-Major) G. W. Nightingale, M.C., returned to England via Dunkerque, proceed-



### THE LAST OF THE MUNSTERS, 1st BATTALION, SILESIA, 1922.

*This photograph was taken at Tarnowitz in Upper Silesia on March 17th, 1922, when the 1st Battalion was in the 1st Silesian Brigade.*

*Standing (left to right).—*2 Lieut. D. R. Gahagan, Lieut. C. J. Keegan, Lieut. D. T. Figgis, Lieut. V. J. F. Popham, Lieut. U. F. Hussey de Burgh, Lieut. F. C. A. Kerin, Lieut. B. A. Blackden, Lieut. G. F. Rayner, Capt. J. C. Watts, M.C., Lieut. L. C. Boyd, Lieut. F. M. Eager.  
*Seated (left to right).—*Capt. W. E. Molesworth, M.C., Capt. P. W. Bain, Capt. and Brevet-Maj. G. W. Nightingale, M.C., Col.-Comdt. A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Lady Henniker, Lieut.-Col. J. A. F. Guffe, C.M.G., D.S.O., Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henniker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major G. W. Geddes, D.S.O., Capt. G. R. Frendergast (Adjutant), Capt. and Brevet-Maj. B. R. French, D.S.O., Capt. E. M. Wainright, O.B.E.





*Photo, "Daily Sketch."*

**HIS MAJESTY TAKING OVER THE COLOURS,  
Windsor Castle, June 12th, 1922.**

ing to Southampton, and then to Fovant, where they remained a week handing in stores, etc., and then to Fort Stamford, Plymouth, where the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment was stationed. This Battalion was afterwards merged into the 1st Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. F. Cuffe, C.M.G., D.S.O., joined the Battalion and assumed command, having been posted to the Battalion from the Royal Marines in August, 1915.

Throughout 1919, 1920 and 1921 the Battalion was stationed at Crownhill Barracks, Plymouth. During this period great reorganization took place and the Battalion rose to a very high standard of efficiency, winning everything in the way of sport in the South-Western Area; the Southern Command and Army 110-stone Tug-of-War Championships, and the Army Hockey Cup; the Cup presented by the G.O.C. for Military Efficiency—viz., the Platoon in the attack—by a very large margin of points.

The Battalion, which had been practically standing-to for two years, proceeded to join the Inter-Allied Force in Upper Silesia, travelling via Dover, Ostend and Cologne. It arrived at Tarnowitz on September 1st, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. F. Cuffe, C.M.G., D.S.O., and was accommodated in a large seminary, the officers being in billets.

The Battalion remained at the stand-to the whole of its stay in Silesia, but no untoward incident happened that demanded action.

On April 2nd, 1922, the Battalion entrained and left Tarnowitz at 6.30 a.m. on the 3rd, passing straight through for home, with a brief halt of eight hours in Cologne; it arrived at Crownhill Barracks on the 7th.

The retrenchment of the British Regular Army had been under consideration for some time, and with the issue of the Army Estimates there was published a statement by Sir L. Worthington-Evans, the Secretary of State for War, to the effect that it had been decided that the Regular Army should be reduced by five line cavalry regiments and twenty-four line battalions.

This was put into effect by Army Order 78, published March 11th, which stated that the line regiments selected for disbandment were the Royal Irish Regiment, The Connaught Rangers, the Leinster Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to announce that he would take over, on Monday, June 12th, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, the Colours of the Regiments which had been selected for disbandment.

The detachments of these corps travelled from Paddington by the 9.55 a.m. train, and arrived at Windsor at 10.42; the Colour parties then proceeded to the waiting-room, where the Colours were uncased, and the detachments were met by an escorting party of 100 all ranks of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, with their band.

The Colonel of the Regiment, Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O., was present, and being the senior officer present was in command of the parade. The following officers, non-commissioned

officers and men represented the 1st Battalion:—Lieut.-Colonel J. A. F. Cuffe, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Officer Commanding); Major G. W. Geddes, D.S.O. (The King's Colour); Captain G. R. Prendergast (The Regimental Colour); C.Q.M.S. Fitzmaurice; Ptes. MacNamara and Wynne.

The following represented the 2nd Battalion:—Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C. (Officer Commanding); Major C. R. Rawlinson (The King's Colour); Lieutenant and Adjutant C. B. Callander (The Regimental Colour); Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M.; Lance-Corporal J. Foley; Private J. Merner, M.M.

The Colour parties formed up in the following order in the station yard:—South Irish Horse, Royal Irish Regiment, Connaught Rangers, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and, preceded and followed by an escort from the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, marched up to the Castle. The band played the regimental march of each regiment in turn.

At the gateway of the Castle the troops were met by Lieut.-Colonel the Marquess of Cambridge, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and on arrival in the Great Quadrangle the band formed up in front of the Grand Entrance and played "Auld Lang Syne" as the detachments marched under the archway and passed, with their Colours, out of sight.

The parties formed up in line in St. George's Hall, facing the windows, and received Their Majesties the King and the Queen, who were accompanied by H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family, with a Royal salute, and the ceremony then commenced.

Having closely inspected the line, the King then spoke as follows to the representatives of these Irish Regiments:—

"We are here to-day in circumstances which cannot fail to strike a note of sadness in our hearts. No regiment parts with its Colours without feelings of sorrow. A knight in days gone by bore on his shield his coat-of-arms, tokens of valour and worth; only to death did he surrender them. Your Colours are the record of valorous deeds in war, and of the glorious traditions thereby created. You are called upon to part with them to-day for reasons beyond your control and resistance. By you and your predecessors these Colours have been revered and guarded as a sacred trust, which trust you now confide to me.

"As your King I am proud to accept this trust. But I fully realize with what grief you relinquish these dearly-prized emblems, and I pledge you my word that within these ancient and historic walls your Colours will be treasured, honoured and protected as hallowed memorials of the glorious deeds of brave and loyal regiments."

The Colours were then presented by the respective parties, and the King as Head of the Army accepted them and handed to each Commanding Officer a letter of farewell\* addressed to all ranks of the regiment, recalling its

\* This letter is reproduced on the opposite page.



**TO THE OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN  
OF THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.**

It is with feelings of no ordinary sorrow that I address you for the last time ; for I know that I am taking leave not merely of a fine regiment, but of great memories and great traditions which hitherto have been kept alive and embodied in you.

It is a hard fate that dissolves a corps which after seventy to eighty years of existence in independent companies became a regiment in 1756 and had for its first Colonel, Robert Clive. Under him you fought at the battle of Plassey ; and not Clive only but Forde and Knox and Hector Munro and all the old heroes of India knew of what stuff you were made. Moreover, you have shown in three different centuries that time could not change you, whether in India or in Europe. Your great deeds, extending in all over a period of two hundred and sixty years, are written too clearly in the history of the Empire for anything lightly to efface them.

You have your Colours, your trophies and your household gods, which are dear to you as honour itself. You have thought fit to entrust your Colours to me for custody and I am very proud to take charge of them, to be preserved and held in reverence at Windsor Castle as a perpetual record of your noble exploits in the field.

Meanwhile, be very sure that, with or without external monument, the fame of your great work can never die.

I thank you for your good service to this Country and the Empire, and with a full heart I bid you—Farewell.

*George R. S.*

*12th June, 1922.*





past history and expressing his appreciation of the services rendered to King and Country.

Returning to their positions in line, the parties grounded arms and then walked in single file past Their Majesties, who shook hands cordially with every member of each Colour party and said a few words expressive of their sympathy to each Commanding Officer.

After the ceremony the officers and escorts were shown over the Castle by the Hon. John Fortescue, the King's librarian, and Their Majesties then invited the officers to lunch, which was taken in one of the State dining-rooms. The other ranks were also suitably entertained. After lunch His Majesty The King honoured the Regiment's representatives by engaging them in conversation for over twenty minutes, after which the ceremony concluded.

On July 10th instructions were received from the War Office that the Battalions were to be reduced to a cadre strength by the 15th, consisting of the Colonel, the Adjutant, the Quartermaster, and seven other ranks, and that by the 31st the Battalions were to be disbanded *in toto*; these instructions were duly complied with, and on July 31st, 1922, the usual curt official announcement was made that the 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers cease to exist from this date.

Thus the disbandment was accomplished, and nothing remained of these five glorious Irish Regiments but the memory, and the Colours hanging in St. George's Hall.

Thus passed away "The Royal Munster Fusiliers," a Regiment with a record that needs no words to immortalize it, and after a faithful service of over 250 years.



*The Plaque  
sent to relatives  
of those killed in action*

# THE 104TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (BENGAL FUSILIERS).

## CHAPTER VII

**AMALGAMATION OF THE COMPANY'S ARMY WITH THE REST OF THE BRITISH ARMY—THE REGIMENT BECOMES HER MAJESTY'S "104TH REGIMENT (BENGAL FUSILIERS)."**

UNDER the provision of G.G.O. No. 332 of April 10th, 1861, the whole of Her Majesty's Indian military forces were amalgamated with the British Army.

It was further announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to nominate the Regiment as "The 104th Regiment of Foot (Bengal Fusiliers)."\*

Volunteering for the 104th Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers) took place on May 2nd, 1861, and the whole of the 2nd Bengal European Regiment, with few exceptions, accepted the royal bounty and volunteered for the 104th Regiment.

The following fifteen out of forty-one officers of the 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers volunteered for Her Majesty's 104th Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers):—

Captain (Bt. Major) G. Gaynor, Captain (Bt. Major) J. Bleaymire, Captains W. D. Harris, C. Clark, D. W. Becher, L. J. Trotter, Lieutenants A. Willes, G. A. Bishop, Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., A. L. Douglas, T. A. Hunter, H. Spalding, H. Carter, W. H. Brind, H. P. Evans.

The strength of regiments serving in India was settled as ten service companies and two depot companies; the former were to consist of 40 officers and 918 men, the latter of 6 officers and 114 men.

The Regiment marched from Roorkee to Meerut on November 20th. In January, 1862, a draft of 307 men under Captain Becher, composed of volunteers from the late 4th and 6th Bengal European Regiments and recruits, joined the Regiment.

The Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp for "Delhi" was presented to the officers and men of the Regiment by Major-General Wheler, in command at Meerut, on February 28th, who addressed the Regiment as follows:—†"Men of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers,—I so address you because as the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers you served with distinction in those battles and earned for yourselves those decorations you now wear. . . . You are now Her Majesty's 104th Regiment of Foot, and as such regiment I am satisfied you will never disgrace those colours which you have heretofore so bravely defended. It is in name only that the Regiment is changed. The Regiment was raised in 1839 and was

\* See Appendix A, p. 211.

† Allen's "Indian Mail," April 3rd, 1862.

first employed under Sir C. Napier in Scinde, then in the Second Sikh War, at Ramnager, Chillianwalla, Goojerat, the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar, and lastly at Pegu. I must not pass over one remarkable passage in the history of this Regiment when, at Chillianwalla being attacked in front and from behind simultaneously, it wheeled its rear rank about and captured the guns. The crowning passage in your history, and for which you have now received the medal and clasp, was your conduct at the Siege of Delhi. . . . The siege was remarkable for the incidents pertaining to it . . . . It is remarkable because with so small and inadequate a force we held our own, and kept the enemy where they had congregated in vast numbers until we were reinforced . . . . It was remarkable for the manner in which we gained time, and time was all we wanted . . . . What share the 2nd Fusiliers took in those desperate struggles is a matter of history, and could not be better told by any one than by Lord Clyde, who said that the Regiment had done as good service as any corps that had distinguished itself at the siege; and Lord Clyde is no mean authority on that point . . . . I am sorry not to see on the parade ground the officer who had the great honour to command the Regiment on so very trying an occasion. I regret also the cause of his absence. He is on the sick list. I allude to Major Boyd . . . ."

Lieut.-Colonel Birch returned thanks to Major-General Wheler on behalf of the officers and men of the Regiment.

In consequence of an outbreak of cholera, the Regiment moved out of barracks on July 22nd, and encamped, several men dying from the disease. It moved to Goorkulpore on the 28th, and continued to move about in short marches till September 11th, when it returned to quarters in Meerut; the total loss by the epidemic was twenty-one men.

On December 31st, 1862, the Regiment left Meerut *en route* for Bareilly, where it arrived on January 13th, 1863, and was inspected on February 25th by Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief, and on the following day His Excellency presented colours to the Regiment. He said:—"It is with great pleasure that I, to-day, have the honour of presenting to you your new colours. . . . They are to the soldier emblems of his greatest virtue, courage and discipline. . . . But I need not remind you of these duties, it has been your lot to see several campaigns, the Sutlej, Punjab, and the minor one Burma. These are already inscribed on your colours . . . and they will shortly receive another—'Delhie'—the greatest victory of all . . . ."

The first draft of recruits from the Regimental Depot, consisting of 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, and 55 privates, arrived on March 20th, 1864. The Right Wing of the Regiment left Bareilly on October 10th for Jhansi, arriving there on November 10th. It was followed on November 28th by Headquarters and the Left Wing; they arrived at Bareilly on December 30th.

The Regiment remained two years at Jhansi, during which time it furnished detachments for Fort Gwalior, and Seepree, three companies at the former place, and two at the latter.

On January 21st, 1867, the Regiment marched towards Dagshai, but was halted at Morar and remained there till February 22nd, when it resumed its march, and reached Dagshai on April 5th.

On July 10th the officers resumed the scarlet band on the forage cap, which had been discontinued. The following letters will explain the reason :—

" ST. HELENS,  
" Booterstown,  
" IRELAND,  
" 18/2/67.

" SIR,

" I have the honour to request you will place the accompanying papers (Memorandum of Service of the Regiment, etc.) before H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. I do not hesitate to say that I had not a better regiment than the 104th under my command in India, and though I am unable to confirm the points of detail specified in the statement of services, I can confidently assure H.R.H. from personal observation and knowledge that the conduct of the Regiment throughout the last Sikh campaign, at Goojerat, and in the pursuit to Peshawar was in the highest degree admirable. I feel therefore that I am warranted in very urgently recommending that the high distinction of being constituted Royal Fusiliers might be conferred on the 104th Regiment.

" I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) " GOUGH."

HORSE GUARDS, S.W.

" SIR,

" With reference to the interview you recently had with F.M. the C.-in-C. relative to the 104 Bengal Fusiliers being considered a Royal Regiment, I am directed to acquaint you that although H.R.H. feels himself precluded from recommending to H.M. The Queen that this title be conferred on more than the three regiments, one in each Presidency, of the late E.I. Company's service, he has approved of the officers of the 104th Foot continuing to wear scarlet bands on their forage caps, as a mark of the distinguished services of the Regiment.

" I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) " W. PAULET, *Adj.-Gen.*

" LIEUT.-GEN. GEORGE DIXON.

" *Colonel of the 104th Regt. (Bengal Fusiliers).*"

The Regiment commenced its march towards Peshawar on October 14th, 1868, leaving a depot of 40 men and all the women and children at Dagshai. This depot was established in consequence of the outbreak of some tribes in the Hazara District, and it was thought that the Regiment might be required at any time to aid in the suppressing of these tribes. Peshawar was reached on December 12th, and the depot rejoined the Regiment on the 25th.

By G.O. No. 61, May 14th, 1869, infantry regiments in India of ten service and two depot companies were ordered to consist of 45 officers, 59 serjeants, and 910 privates.

Whilst the Regiment was at Peshawar it suffered very badly from fever, and on September 12th, in consequence of an outbreak of cholera, five companies under Captain J. G. Campbell left the cantonments and marched to Chumkunnie, eight miles ; from the 13th till the 16th six cases occurred in the Wing remaining in Peshawar, all proving fatal.

On the 17th Headquarters and this Wing proceeded to Chumkunnie, leaving a depot of 80 men and all the women and children at Peshawar. The Regiment continued to shift camp and move towards the hills, losing 66 men in all ; it was finally united at Cherat at the beginning of October.

The officers of the Regiment presented Mrs. Webber Harris, wife of the Commanding Officer, with a "V.C." in gold, with the following inscription on the back : " Presented to Mrs. Webber Harris by the officers of the 104th Bengal Fusiliers for her indomitable pluck during the cholera epidemic of 1869."

The Regiment left Cherat on December 1st, and reached Peshawar on the 7th, remaining there till January 27th, 1870, when it moved to Nowshera, two companies being detached for duty at Fort Attock.

A reduction in the number of companies was ordered in May, 1870 ; the numbers were to be eight service and two depot companies—34 officers, 57 serjeants, and 940 privates. In accordance with this order, " I " and " K " Companies were broken up on July 1st and the men distributed amongst the other companies.

The Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Harris, commenced its march to Allahabad and Jubbulpore on December 22nd ; it reached Rawal Pindi on the 29th, and Lahore on January 16th, 1871. On the 19th the left half, under Major C. H. E. Graeme, proceeded to Jubbulpore by rail, Headquarters and the right half leaving next day, and reaching Allahabad on the 24th, when the left half rejoined in the middle of February.

The following extract from G.O. Simla, May 22nd, 1871, foretold a very important move for the Regiment : " 104th Foot from Allahabad to England."

Permission was given for men from the Regiment and the 19th, 38th and 79th Regiments to extend their services in India by volunteering to join regiments already in that country ; as a result 2 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer and 130 privates volunteered.

On November 7th the Regiment commenced its move to Bombay *en route* for England.

The following General Order was published :—

" H.Q., SIMLA,

" November 11th, 1871.

" His Excellency the C.-in-C. has the pleasure to republish to the Army the farewell Order of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the departure of

'The 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers.' The 104th Regiment very early in its career established its character for gallantry in the field, and the C.-in-C. is confident that it will maintain in Europe, as it has well done in India, the high character of the Indian European Regiments.

"Lord Napier of Magdala has known the Regiment since its formation, and witnessed its gallant storm of the strong village of Kalera at the battle of Gujerat.

"H.M. 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers being about to quit India for the first time, and being the last of the Regiments left in the country, which served at the siege of Delhi, the Governor-General in Council desires in bidding it farewell to place on record an expression of the appreciation in which the services of the Corps have been held by the Government of India.

"Raised in 1839 as 'The 2nd Regiment of European Infantry' of the Bengal Army, it proceeded in 1842 to form a portion of the Army of Reserve, which was assembled at Ferozepore. At the close of 1843 the Regiment marched to Scinde, where it was employed with a force under the personal command of General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., in the coercion of some border tribes.

"In the cold season of 1845-46 it formed part of the Scinde Field Force, under the command of the same officer, which kept the field while the army of the Sutlej was engaged with the Sikh forces.

"In 1848-49 the Regiment was attached at first to the 4th, and subsequently to the 3rd Brigade of the Infantry of the Army of the Punjab, and was engaged with the Sikh forces at the battle of Chillianwalla. It was very prominently engaged and suffered severely in the action of Goojerat, and found a portion of the flying column which under the command of Sir W. K. Gilbert followed the retiring Sikh army. For its gallant, exemplary and praiseworthy conduct in the operations of the Army of the Punjab it received the distinction of being made a 'Fusilier' regiment.

"The Corps was subsequently engaged in the 2nd Burmese War of 1852-53, during which it maintained its high character for discipline and good conduct.

"The Bengal Fusiliers was one of the four regiments of British infantry present throughout the operations against Delhi in 1857, where it sustained 245 casualties in action. After the capture it formed part of a column sent throughout the Mahratta country, under the command of Brigadier Showers.

"Since its formation in 1839 the Regiment has upheld under all circumstances a very high character, which the Governor-General in Council in bidding it farewell feels assured it will always maintain.

"By order of H.E. the C.-in-C.

(Sig.) "FRED THESIGER, Colonel, Adj.-General."

On November 11th, 1871, the Regiment proceeded by Wings to Bombay and embarked the same day on board H.M.I. Troopship *Malabar*; it arrived

at Aden on the 22nd, at Suez on the 28th, at Port Said on the 30th, and Malta on December 5th, where the vessel remained two days to coal. On the 7th the vessel left, and made Gibraltar on the 12th, Portsmouth being reached on the 16th.

The Regiment disembarked on the 18th and went into quarters at Forts Grange and Gomer, near Gosport.

The Regiment was placed on the strength of the Home Establishment on January 1st, 1872, and was inspected by Lieut.-General Viscount Templetown on February 5th. The establishment was 33 officers, 586 other ranks, in ten companies. In March the new valise equipment was received. On August 15th the Regiment moved into the Cambridge Barracks at Portsmouth.

In consequence of the new system of the formation of Brigade Depots, a detachment was sent on May 17th, 1873, to Tralee to form a portion of the 70th Brigade Depot. On June 19th the Regiment was moved to Aldershot, where the first batch of recruits, 26, under the new system joined on August 26th.

A review was held at Aldershot for H.I.M. The Emperor of Russia on May 19th, 1874. The Regiment formed part of the Fusilier Brigade, with the 21st and 23rd Fusiliers, under command of Major-General Herbert, C.B.; the Brigade was the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division. On August 1st the Regiment moved to Dover by train and took part in autumn manœuvres between Dover and Shorncliffe.

The Martini-Henry rifle was issued to the Regiment on October 21st, the Snider rifle being recalled, as also the Italian waterbottle in the shape of a barrel replacing the leather-covered soda-water bottle.

The year 1875 was spent at Dover. On January 8th, 1876, new Regimental Standing Orders were issued. Machine-made boots were issued to part of the Regiment about this time, but did not answer.

On April 24th Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. Wooden, V.C.,\* died, and was buried in Dover Cemetery. The following inscription was placed on the tomb: "In memory of Lt. and Q.M. Charles Wooden, V.C., 104th Bengal Fusiliers, deeply regretted. Erected by his brother officers."

The Regiment embarked for the Channel Islands on May 24th in H.M.T. *Assistance*, under Lieut.-Colonel C. H. E. Graeme; four companies disembarked at Alderney under Major Campbell, and Headquarters and four companies at Guernsey.

On May 31st, 1877, the Regiment embarked in H.M.T. *Assistance* for Ireland, arriving at Kingstown on June 3rd; it disembarked the next day and entrained for the Curragh, proceeding to Parsonstown, King's County, in August. New rifles were issued, and the Regiment being below strength, received 181 volunteers from other regiments to make up the deficiency.

\* Serjeant-Major Wooden, 17th Lancers, was awarded the Victoria Cross for having been instrumental, together with Dr. James Mouat, V.C., C.B., in saving the life of Lieut.-Colonel Morris, C.B., of the 17th Lancers, after the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Early next year a new bayonet for use with the Martini-Henry rifle was received. On April 15th the Regiment proceeded by rail to Belfast from Birr, under Lieut.-Colonel Graeme, a detachment proceeding to Carrickfergus. On the mobilization of the Army Reserve, 251 men were attached till removed to their own corps; the Reserves were demobilized on July 31st.

The year 1879 was spent in Belfast. The command of the Regiment was handed over by Lieut.-Colonel Graeme to Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Campbell on February 26th, 1880. Lieut.-Colonel Graeme died on March 18th. On the 20th the Regiment left Belfast for Dublin, being quartered in Richmond Barracks, and moving to Curragh on December 6th.

By a letter dated Horse Guards, November 16th, 1880, thanks were accorded to Captain Maunsell, Lieutenant Ffennell, and eight men of the Regiment for their courageous, zealous and energetic conduct in rescuing the crew of the *Robert Brown* when that vessel was wrecked near Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, on October 28th.



OFFICER'S BUSBY GRENADE  
104TH FUSILIERS, 1861-1881.



## 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

### CHAPTER VIII

THE REGIMENT PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND—REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY—H.M. 101ST AND 104TH REGIMENTS BECOME THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OF "THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS"—THE 2ND BATTALION PROCEEDS TO MALTA AND INDIA—BURMESE WAR, 1885-87—BATTALION RETURNS TO INDIA—SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO IRELAND.

*Reference Maps Nos. 22, 23, pages 102, 32.*

ON July 1st, 1881, the organization of the Army was very greatly altered. The following extract from G.O.41 shows the principal change :—

" Paragraph II, Organization.—Infantry of the line and Militia will in future be organized in Territorial Regiments, each of 4 battalions for England, Scotland, and Wales, and of five battalions for Ireland ; the 1st and 2nd of these being Line Battalions and the remainder Militia. These regiments will bear a territorial designation corresponding to their localities. . . ."

Under the foregoing order the Regiment lost its numerical designation and ceased to be " The 104th (Bengal Fusiliers)," and the following became its title, " The 2nd Battalion The Royal Munster Fusiliers," with Tralee as the Regimental District Headquarters.

On September 9th the Battalion moved from the Curragh to Ennis-killen, and on December 6th to Kingstown, and embarked in the *Assistance* for Portsmouth *en route* for Aldershot.

In consequence of trouble in Egypt in 1882 the Battalion was sent to Malta on garrison duty, arriving there on August 1st. A detachment of two officers and 213 other ranks, under Captain M. Short, was left at Aldershot. After being attached to various corps at that station, it became part of a provisional battalion formed at Colchester.

In January, 1883, the Battalion was under orders to return to England, but these were cancelled, and on March 4th, 1884, the Battalion embarked for India, arriving at Bombay on the 23rd, and proceeded by rail to Kamptee, joining the Napore Force. It was warned for active service with the force detailed to proceed to Quetta in 1885, but the order was cancelled.

The Battalion received orders to proceed to Upper Burma on August 14th, 1886. The right half, under Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Woodward, moved from Kamptee on September 18th *en route* for Madras for embarkation, Headquarters and the left half leaving on the 19th. The Battalion embarked for Rangoon in the *Venetia* on the 28th ;

**Burmese War,  
1886-88.**

strength—17 officers, 864 other ranks ; disembarked on October 6th, and re-embarked in the steamer *Irrawaddy* and two flats, and proceeded upstream to Myingyan ; disembarked there on the 17th ; detachments were stationed at Natogyi, Meiktila, Mahlaing, Yetagyo. There was an outbreak of cholera at Headquarters from November 2nd to 5th ; 13 deaths occurred. The Battalion was inspected on the 14th by His Excellency Sir F. Roberts, V.C.

A column under Lieut.-Colonel Woodward from Welaung, including 36 rifles from the Battalion, attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet a strong position at Myingyan ; Battalion casualties, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Early in December the Battalion furnished the following detachment : mounted infantry, 25 men under Lieutenant H. F. Williams, 30 rifles from Meiktila under Lieutenant R. C. Boyle, 30 rifles under Lieutenant A. F. Mann, to a column under Captain Rose, of the 27th Punjab Infantry, which concentrated about sixty miles south of Mandalay, near Wundwin. On the 11th the column crossed the Samoon River, the Royal Munster Fusiliers forming the advanced guard, and attacked and burnt many villages, with a loss of 2 men killed, 1 officer and 26 men wounded ; the Royal Munster Fusiliers had no casualties.

On February 14th, 1887, the post at Welaung was attacked. Lieutenant R. Ffennell was in command, with 22 rifles Royal Munster Fusiliers, 35 rifles Mounted Infantry. The attack commenced at 10 p.m. and continued till 2 a.m. on the 15th ; the enemy were beaten off, but Lieutenant Ffennell was dangerously wounded in the head.

On the 21st the celebrations in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria were carried out. The Battalion was ordered to concentrate at Myingyan and proceed to Mandalay.

Station Order No. 2, dated March 19th, 1887, Myingyan, reads as follows :

“ The Royal Munster Fusiliers leave the 4th Brigade to-day on transfer to Mandalay. The corps since its arrival in Burma has been scattered about in small detachments in this command, and has done excellent service wherever employed. On expeditions the men have conducted themselves well, and their bearing towards the natives has been good ; not a complaint has been made against them. The Battalion has not had many opportunities of meeting the enemy ; perhaps the Burmans consider a distant view of this splendid body of men sufficient. The Brigadier wishes Colonel Stokes, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men a hearty farewell, and hopes that good luck may attend them in their future career.

(Sd.) “ H. S. ANDERSON, Brig.-General,

“ 4th Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force.”

The Battalion left on March 19th, arrived at Myinmu on the 20th, disembarked Lieutenant R. G. le F. Williamson and 40 other ranks for Magyiok ; arrived at Ava at 4 p.m. on the 21st, disembarked Major W. L. Brereton,

THE BURMESE WAR

Lieutenant J. O'B. Minogue and 77 other ranks for Yewun; arrived at Sagaing, disembarked Captain P. T. Chute and 43 other ranks; and arrived at Mandalay at 3 p.m. on the 23rd. The Battalion marched through the city to Mandalay Hill; detachments were sent to Yewun, Myobingie, Nyagan Major Brereton's detachment surprised the camp of the Sakyamin Defender on August 11th, eighteen miles north of Meogyi, killed the pretender's officer and many others (33 dead counted), took 4 standards, 9 ponies, 100 men; casualties, 1 Royal Munster Fusilier killed.

At the end of September the Battalion casualties were 78 non-commissioned officers and men killed in action, died of disease, and drowning. The Northern Shan column was at Theebaw on December 22nd attended a dance at the King's Palace; on the 26th there was a rich past for the King, followed by a gymkhana, during which the officers' competition, Major Yates, R. E., won the first prize. A pegging, and Lieutenant C. F. Yates, R. E., won the second prize. The Battalion was out for three days and nights on the 26th, 27th, and 28th January 1888, and on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th February 1888.

at 3 p.m. on the 23rd. The Battalion marched through the city  
Major Brereton's detachment surprised the camp of the Sakyamin  
pretender on August 11th, eighteen miles north of Meogyi, killed the pretender's  
chief officer and many others (33 dead counted), took 4 standards, 9 ponies,  
2 guns; casualties, 1 Royal Munster Fusilier killed.  
At the end of September the Battalion casualties were 78 non-commissioned  
officers and men killed in action, died of disease, and drowning.  
The Northern Shan column was at Theebaw on December 22nd; the  
officers attended a dance at the King's Palace; on the 26th there was a parade  
and march past for the King, followed by a gymkhana, the first ever held in  
these parts; it excited extraordinary interest among the natives, and finished  
with an officers' competition, Major Yates, R.F.A., winning the lime cutting  
and tent pegging, and Lieutenant C. E. Spearman the Turk's head. The  
column was out for three and a half months, and marched over 675 miles.  
On January 23rd, 1888, the Battalion won a prize of 300 rupees in a rifle  
competition open to all troops in Burma.  
On May 5th Lieutenant R. G. le F. Williamson, with a small party, left  
the village he was occupying for patrol work. The report of a disaster having  
occurred was circulated shortly afterwards, and on the 11th a telegraph  
received at Headquarters from Captain Knot on special duty in the  
District, that he had proceeded with troops in search of a dacoit  
Lieutenant Williamson's engagement was reported as a disaster having  
after six hours' search the dacoits' camp was reported as a disaster having  
bodies of all those killed were found  
buried on the 12th. The position  
formerly indicated, and no  
killed outright. It  
a hundred dacoits.  
possession  
insur

Sheveyan ; the sword of the late Lieutenant Williamson was found on his body. The reward of Rs1000 offered by the civil authorities for the capture of Sheveyan was paid to the officer and men of the party. Casualties—Serjeant Farrell severely and one sowar slightly wounded.

About this time a very handsome side drum which had been ordered by Lieut.-Colonel Stokes on his promotion to a full colonelcy arrived, and was handed over to Drummer Pethericks, " D " Company, who was the Colonel's bugler when he commanded that company. A silver plate states :—" Presented to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers by Lieut.-Colonel M. F. Stokes, Mandalay, 1887."

The Battalion received orders to proceed to India. It was relieved by the Norfolk Regiment, who were played in on November 17th by the Royal Munster Fusiliers band, and on the 19th, in clouds of dust, was cheered on its way by the bands of the Norfolk, 16th and 32nd Madras Infantry Regiments, and was accompanied to the steamer by Major-General Sir George White, V.C., and Staff, where it was formed up ; he made a farewell speech praising the manner in which all ranks had behaved during the operations in Upper Burma, and hoped that he would meet the Battalion again on service.

Of the old 104th Bengal Fusiliers who had embarked with the Regiment for England in November, 1871, the following only were left to embark with it for Bengal—Colonel M. F. Stokes, Major R. Holbeche, Captain J. Liptrott, Serjeant-Major Steptoe, Colour-Serjeants W. Reilly, M. Fannin, Serjeant E. Brock, Corporals J. Wood, J. Penny, Privates J. O'Laughlin, J. Taylor, W. Keys, T. Biddlecombe, and R. Richards, all that was left of 25 officers and 500 men.

The campaign in Burma was not one of great battles, but it was one that called for the best qualities of the soldier—perseverance, endurance, and unremitting attention to duty. The work entailed in dispersing bands of dacoits was a very hard one, particularly during the rains, when a great part of the district was under water.

The Battalion arrived at Rangoon on the 26th ; strength—17 officers, 40 serjeants, 687 privates. Since October 23rd, 1886, the Battalion lost Lieutenants Bennett and Williamson, and 108 men.

Calcutta was reached on December 1st ; the left half of the Battalion, under Major Holbeche, arrived at Shahjahanpore on the 6th, and Headquarters and the right half at Bareilly the same day.

The following year the Battalion was stationed at Chaubuttia, Bareilly, and Shahjahanpore. Whilst at these stations a bobbery pack of hounds was kept by the Battalion and gave great sport at times, Major J. Croker being the Master. In December a subscription was raised for the purpose of erecting marble obelisks at Myingyan and Mahlaing to the memory of the non-commissioned officers and men who died at those places, and for a large memorial in the cemetery at Mandalay to all those who lost their lives during the operations in Upper Burma.

## Map N° 22





By A.O. 472 of December 1st, 1889, an extension of the Indian medal of 1854 with a clasp for Burma was granted for service from May 1st, 1887, to March 31st, 1889; those already in possession of the medal were to receive an additional clasp.

In the middle of March, 1890, the Battalion was at Chaubuttia, and was inspected there by General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., V.C.

At this time the Battalion was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., one of the ablest and most distinguished officers who have held that post. In recognition of his services and the remarkable efficiency of the Battalion he was appointed A.D.C. to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with brevet rank of Colonel (*Gazette*, April 22nd, 1890). At the end of October the Battalion Headquarters and the right half of the Battalion moved to Bareilly and were joined there on December 20th by the left half from Shahjahanpore.

On January 1st, 1891, medals and clasps for Burma 1887-89 were presented by Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., and at the Battalion Sports on the 13th General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., presented the prizes.

In January, 1892, the Battalion proceeded to Cawnpore, a detachment proceeding to Fatehgarh.

The Commander-in-Chief in his report of June stated :—" I saw the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers at Lucknow last January and was much pleased. It is composed of a very fine body of men who turned out smart and clean, and drilled quickly and steadily in the field. Their conduct has been very satisfactory. The A.A.G. reports that fire discipline is above the average and that interest is undoubtedly taken in musketry by all ranks."

In November it was decided unanimously at a mess meeting that the ribbon then worn with the double zig-zag should be given up, and the ribbon as worn by the 1st Battalion adopted instead. The similarity of the former ribbon to that worn by the Royal Artillery was productive of constant mistakes: the Colonel himself, from this cause, was taken for a Royal Artillery officer at Simla.

At the end of February, 1893, the Lee-Metford rifle was received by the Battalion for use. At a smoking concert held by the warrant officers and serjeants the opportunity was taken to present a handsome stick (R.M.F. pattern) to an old East India Company soldier, Mr. W. Turner, late 1st Bengal European Light Infantry, who had served in the Sutlej campaign and Indian Mutiny, and been wounded seven times.

The Serjeants' Mess received a very handsome range telescope from the serjeants of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade as a souvenir of the many happy days spent together at Bareilly, Ranikhet, and Cawnpore.

On March 25th the farewell inspection of the Battalion was made by the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Lord Roberts, V.C. In the evening his Lordship, Lady and Miss Roberts, and his personal staff dined with the officers of the Battalion.

In October the graves of thirty-six non-commissioned officers and men of the 104th Bengal Fusiliers who died from May, 1856, to September, 1868, at Dagshai were put in thorough order and repair under direction of Colonel P. D. Trotter of the 93rd Regiment, then stationed there, by the means of a subscription raised in the Battalion.

The Battalion moved towards Dum Dum in October, 1895. All the eight companies came together for the first time since the beginning of 1892, and on the 30th left Cawnpore; strength 16 officers, 787 other ranks. A lucky buy from the Highland Light Infantry was a soda-water fountain, the machine, drawn by six bullocks, proceeded majestically from camp to camp with the advance party, and turned out its wares with great regularity to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The first difficulty was crossing the Ganges by the bridge of boats; this was, however, accomplished safely. At Allahabad the serjeants of the Battalion were given an excellent dinner and concert by the serjeants of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dum Dum was reached on December 18th.

For the next two years the Battalion was engaged in the usual regimental duties, a detachment being stationed at Dinapore. In March, 1898, three companies, under Major G. S. Ormerod, proceeded to Lebong, and in March of 1899 three other companies moved there.

On September 23rd and 24th a terrible disaster occurred at Darjeeling, when a series of landslips carried away houses and broke up the hill railway, over 300 lives being lost. In connection with the work done on the occasion of the disaster the following telegram was received by the Officer Commanding the Battalion from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"I thank your Regiment, officers and men, for the splendid and untiring services I had to-day reported to me." The following was also issued by Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., dated October 5th:—"The General Officer since his arrival at Darjeeling heard on all sides expressions of the highest praise, and appreciation of the manner in which the Royal Munster Fusiliers worked to alleviate as far as possible the effects of the sad catastrophe which has fallen on Darjeeling, wishes to express to them his high esteem of their excellent conduct and willing endeavours."

On February 3rd, 1900, a telegram was received at Dinapore stating that two more battalions were to be raised for the Munster Fusiliers, and that the Militia would be in future the 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions. Major B. R. Hawes was selected to command, and promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and with 15 serjeants, 22 corporals, and 7 drummers left by steamer on March 15th to join the nucleus of the new corps. The idea, however, was not carried through. Some of the men joined the new-raised Irish Guards, others went home on furlough or to the militia battalions at Gosport and Salisbury Plain.

The Battalion was again at Lebong in March, and when leaving there on November 12th the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Battalion as follows:—"Munsters, officers and men, I wanted to say good-bye to you





- 1.—Field-Marshal SIR F. P. HAINES, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Colonel 104th, 1874-1890.
- 2.—Brig.-General J. H. BARNARD, C.B., G.M.G., A.D.C. Commanded 2nd Battalion, 1889-1894.
- 3.—Brig.-General F. J. KEMPSTER, D.S.O., A.D.C. Commanded 2nd Battalion 1896-1897.
- 4.—Lieutenant-General SIR G. DE C. MORTON, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O. Commanded 1st Battalion, 1889.



before you left. I am heartily sorry you are going. . . . The conduct of the Battalion has throughout been admirable. None who were in Darjeeling last autumn will ever forget the gallantry and devotion with which you came at once to the help of those who were searching for the dead. . . . And this year your other wing at Dinapore has borne itself under very trying circumstances with a discipline and self-restraint which is to its lasting credit. . . . You have earned for the Regiment an honourable reputation in time of peace, and one knows how you will add to its many laurels when the time of war shall come. Farewell, and joy be with you."

In February, 1901, the Battalion proceeded to Cawnpore, and on November 15th orders were received for it to proceed to **South African War, 1899-1902.** South Africa on active service. On December 10th "B," "H," "G," and "F" Companies proceeded to Bombay: the first two embarked in the *St. Andrew* on December 13th under Major H. F. Williams, with Captain A. E. O. Congdon, Lieutenant C. H. B. Jarrett, and 245 men; the other two companies embarked in the *Custodian* on the 14th under Captain G. F. Holland, with Lieutenants A. Gorham, M. A. Tynte, Second-Lieutenant T. T. Stubbs, and 130 men.

All four companies disembarked at Durban on December 30th, one man having died at sea. They proceeded to Botha's Pass, where they were employed in building new blockhouses from Botha's Pass to Vrede.

Half "F" Company with "G," under Captain Holland, garrisoned the blockhouses, whilst the other half of "F" and "B" and "H" Companies, under Major H. F. Williams, formed a column under Colonel Garratt.

On December 20th Headquarters, with "A," "C," "D," and "E" Companies, proceeded to Bombay and embarked in the *City of Vienna* for Durban; strength 11 officers (Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. B. Clough, Major G. S. Ormerod, Captains A. M. Bent, F. E. E. Henderson, Lieutenants G. N. Simms, C. R. Rawlinson, K. D. B. Murray, Second-Lieutenants T. B. S. Cahill, P. G. Barrett, Captain and Adjutant E. P. Thomson, Lieutenant and Quartermaster T. Trimby) and 426 men. On disembarking on January 6th, 1902, Headquarters proceeded to Newcastle and relieved the 2nd Battalion Dublins, garrisoning the outposts of the Newcastle sub-district. Captain Henderson and fifty men proceeded to Muller's Pass, built five new blockhouses there, and garrisoned them.

During a drive in the Orange River Colony on February 20th and 21st, a detachment of 211 was sent to Botha's Pass to strengthen the blockhouse line; a private was wounded in a trench when a party of Boers rushed the line.

In April "B" and "H" Companies, under Major Williams, which had formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. White's column, arrived at Zonder Drift, and were relieved by "F," and "G," under Captain V. G. H. Rickard. In July "B," "F," "G" and "H" rejoined Headquarters from Zonder Drift.

Major Williams received the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel White :—

“ After three months’ work with my column, the men under your command are returning to the Headquarters of the Battalion. Will you please convey to your commanding officer my great appreciation of their services. In spite of the tremendous marches they have had to perform, they have done their duty on all occasions cheerfully and well, and I consider they deserve every credit. I take this opportunity of thanking you and your officers for the way you have assisted me.

[Sd.] “ H. F. WHITE, *Lieut.-Col.*”

On October 1st a draft of 342 men proceeded to join the 1st Battalion, 117 men being received from that Battalion on its leaving for India.

On October 10th the Battalion—15 officers, 447 other ranks—embarked at Durban in the *Orient*, and disembarked at Queenstown on November 16th, and proceeded to Cork Harbour ; it was joined by “ B ” Company under Major G. D. Macpherson on the 30th, which had been left behind in South Africa in consequence of an outbreak of scarlet fever.



THE INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
BURMA, 1885-89.

## CHAPTER IX

**PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY H.M. KING EDWARD VII—BATTALION PROCEEDS TO GIBRALTAR—RETURNS TO IRELAND—PROCEEDS TO ENGLAND—OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR—THE BATTALION PROCEEDS TO FRANCE, AUGUST 13TH, 1914—REARGUARD ACTION AT ETREUX, AUGUST 27TH, 1914.**

*Reference Map No. 27, page 120.*

A GUARD of honour of 100 men, under Major G. F. Holland, with the Band and King's Colour, proceeded to Cork on May 26th, 1903, on the occasion of the visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to the International Cork Exhibition. At the end of July the Battalion proceeded to Cork for concentration in connection with the visit of H.M. King Edward VII.

On the return of the Battalion from South Africa it was found that the colours, which had been presented at Bareilly on February 26th, 1863, by H.E. Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India, were quite unserviceable, and application was made for a new set.

Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., commanding the 8th Division, suggested that as the King was about to visit Cork, His Majesty should be asked to make the presentation, and he kindly offered to approach H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught with that object, the result being that one of the principal items in the programme of His Majesty's visit to Cork was the presentation of colours to the Battalion and 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

Owing to the short time available, the ceremonial and consecration service had to be modified. Thanks, however, to the cheerful co-operation of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysaght, Royal Irish Regiment, who, being senior by brevet, was detailed to command, all difficulties were overcome. The ceremony of trooping the Colours of both battalions was held at 10 a.m. on Saturday, August 1st, 1903, before the King arrived on the racecourse.

By 11 a.m. the two battalions were formed up. H.M. the King drove up accompanied by H.M. the Queen, T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and staff of the 3rd Army Corps and 8th Division. He was received with a royal salute, and the ceremony of consecration and presentation of the new colours was at once proceeded with.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. B. Clough, C.B., Majors G. S. Ormerod, A. F. Mann, Lieutenants G. N. Simms, T. B. S. Cahill, marched out to the front, drums were piled, the new colours were laid against them, and the Rev. F. A. Dartnell performed the ceremony of consecration. Major Ormerod handed the King's colour to His Majesty, who presented it to Lieutenant Simms; Major Mann then handed the Regimental colour to His Majesty, who presented it to Lieutenant Cahill.

His Majesty then, addressing himself to both battalions, said :—" It affords me great pleasure to present these colours to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment and 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers. I am well aware, from the history of the two regiments, the distinguished part they have played in the past. I know well the state of efficiency you are in, and of your distinguished past history to your King and country, and I trust you will always continue in that state of efficiency. Let me hope that the regiments will not be required on active service for many a long year to come ; and, if required, that they will do their duty to their sovereign and their country as they have done heretofore. In presenting these new colours, which are emblems of discipline, valour, and good conduct, I feel confident that in placing them in your hands you will do your duty by them."

Lieutenant-Colonel Lysaght having replied on behalf of his Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Clough, C.B., replied as follows :—" Your Majesty, all ranks of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers are deeply grateful for the honour you have done them in presenting new colours. The event of to-day will form an important chapter in the history of the Battalion, and will be an incentive to do our utmost for our King and country."

The troops gave three cheers for His Majesty, after which the colours were marched to their place in the line and a royal salute was given. The battalions then marched past His Majesty with the new colours. After the parade His Majesty remarked :—" It has been a charming parade. They are a very fine body of men. I have never before presented two sets of colours at one ceremony." The troops then advanced in review order and gave a royal salute as His Majesty left the ground.

His Majesty conferred the M.V.O. (4th Class) on Lieut.-Col. Clough, C.B., and the M.V.O. (5th Class) on Lieutenants Simms and Cahill.

In August the Battalion moved to Kilworth Camp for exercises and to Kinsale in September ; a recruiting march of 140 N.C.Os. and men, under Major Ormerod, with Band and Drums, was made through Co. Kerry.

In January, 1904, orders were received for the Battalion to embark for Gibraltar, and on April 5th it sailed from Queenstown (strength, 23 officers, 727 other ranks), disembarking on the 11th. It was inspected by Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., who addressed all ranks in terms of appreciation at receiving them under his command. On November 20th a draft of 179 other ranks arrived from the Provisional Battalion at Dover, and a draft of 193 other ranks, under Captain R. H. Monck-Mason, left to join the 1st Battalion in India.

In 1905 the Battalion won the Governor's Cup and Mediterranean Cup for Musketry.

The Battalion on February 28th, 1907, returned to Ireland (strength, 21 officers, 555 other ranks), landed at Queenstown, and proceeded to Limerick. It was at Kilworth Camp in August for training and manœuvres, and again in 1908 and 1909.





- 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brigadier-General, C.B., C.M.G.) R. C. BOYLE. Commanded 2nd Battalion, 1909–1913.
- 2.—Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) P. T. CHUTE, D.S.O. Second-in-Command of 1st Battalion throughout the Boer War. *Photo: Lafayette, London.*
- 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. BANNING, C.B.E. Hon. Secretary and Originator of the Old Comrades' Association.





In April, 1908, by Order in Council, under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, the Militia Battalions were transferred to the Special Reserve, the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Munsters changing numbers.

Orders for a move to Tidworth were received, and the Battalion left Waterford on September 23rd, 1909. On arrival the Battalion was posted to the 7th Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General L. G. Drummond, C.B., M.V.O.

In consequence of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII on May 6th, 1910, the Battalion left at midnight on the 19th for London for duty at the funeral of His Late Majesty King Edward VII on the 20th, and with the rest of the 7th Brigade lined Piccadilly, returning to Tidworth on the same evening.

In July the Battalion was successful in the Tug-of-War at the Army Athletic Meeting, winning the Championship Cup and Medals, and in September it took part, under Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Boyle, in the Army Manœuvres near Blandford. A detachment of 100 other ranks, under Captain G. A. Woods, proceeded to Newport, South Wales, on November 9th, to assist in maintaining order in the colliery districts during a miner's strike. It rejoined Headquarters on March 31st, 1911.

In connection with the coronation of King George V. an advance party moved up to Kensington Gardens for fatigue duties in pitching tents, etc., and on June 21st the Battalion (21 officers, 463 other ranks), under Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, proceeded to London for the purpose of lining the streets at the Coronation. On arrival at Paddington the Battalion was met by Lieut.-General J. W. Laurie, C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, who proceeded with it to Kensington Gardens. The Battalion then marched past in fours, and General Laurie spoke a few words of welcome and congratulated the Battalion on its fine appearance.

On June 22nd, the day of the Coronation, the Battalion lined Piccadilly, near Devonshire House, and on the following day lined the Pall Mall end of St. James's Street during the Royal Procession through the West End, the City, and South London. The colours were carried by Second-Lieutenants A. Shekleton and G. R. Prendergast. The Battalion returned to Tidworth about 1 a.m. on the 24th.

Medals were granted to the following as a personal gift from His Majesty The King in commemoration of his Coronation :—Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Boyle, Major C. L. Hendriks, Lieutenant and Quartermaster P. Devanney, Serjeant-Major P. Cullinan, Private P. Cremins (with the longest service on Coronation Day).

On August 16th the Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, whilst proceeding to Brigade Manœuvres, was recalled to Tidworth in order to proceed to Birmingham in connexion with the railway trouble. A forced march of thirty-five miles brought it back to Tidworth on the 17th ; and the next day the Battalion (28 officers, 650 other ranks) reached Birmingham, sending two companies to Coventry. During the strike the duties consisted mainly in

guarding the Small Arms Factory, railway stations, signal boxes, escorts for supplies, etc. Little or no trouble was experienced with the civilian population, and both officers and men received great hospitality from the Municipal Authorities. The Battalion returned to Tidworth on August 27th.

A cup, to be called the "Boyle Inter-Company Aggregate Trophy," was presented to the Battalion by Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, to be competed for annually.

In April, 1912, the Battalion won the Garrison Obstacle Race for a challenge cup, presented by Brigadier-General L. G. Drummond, C.B., M.V.O. "A" Company got first place, "B" and "C" second and third. The Tidworth Garrison Cross-Country Challenge Cup was also won by the Battalion.

At this period the Battalion reached a state of efficiency never exceeded and seldom equalled in its history. To such an extent did it dominate its rivals that the complaint was actually made by a General Officer that the Battalion's pre-eminence in training and sport was interfering with and discouraging competition, an unusually flattering complaint.

In the Army List for April, 1912, the announcement is made that the 104th Regiment of Canadian Militia (Westminster Fusiliers of Canada) is "allied" with the Battalion, and on May 24th a telegram was sent to that Regiment—"Second Munsters greet you Empire Day," the following reply being received, "104th Regiment heartily reciprocate good wishes."

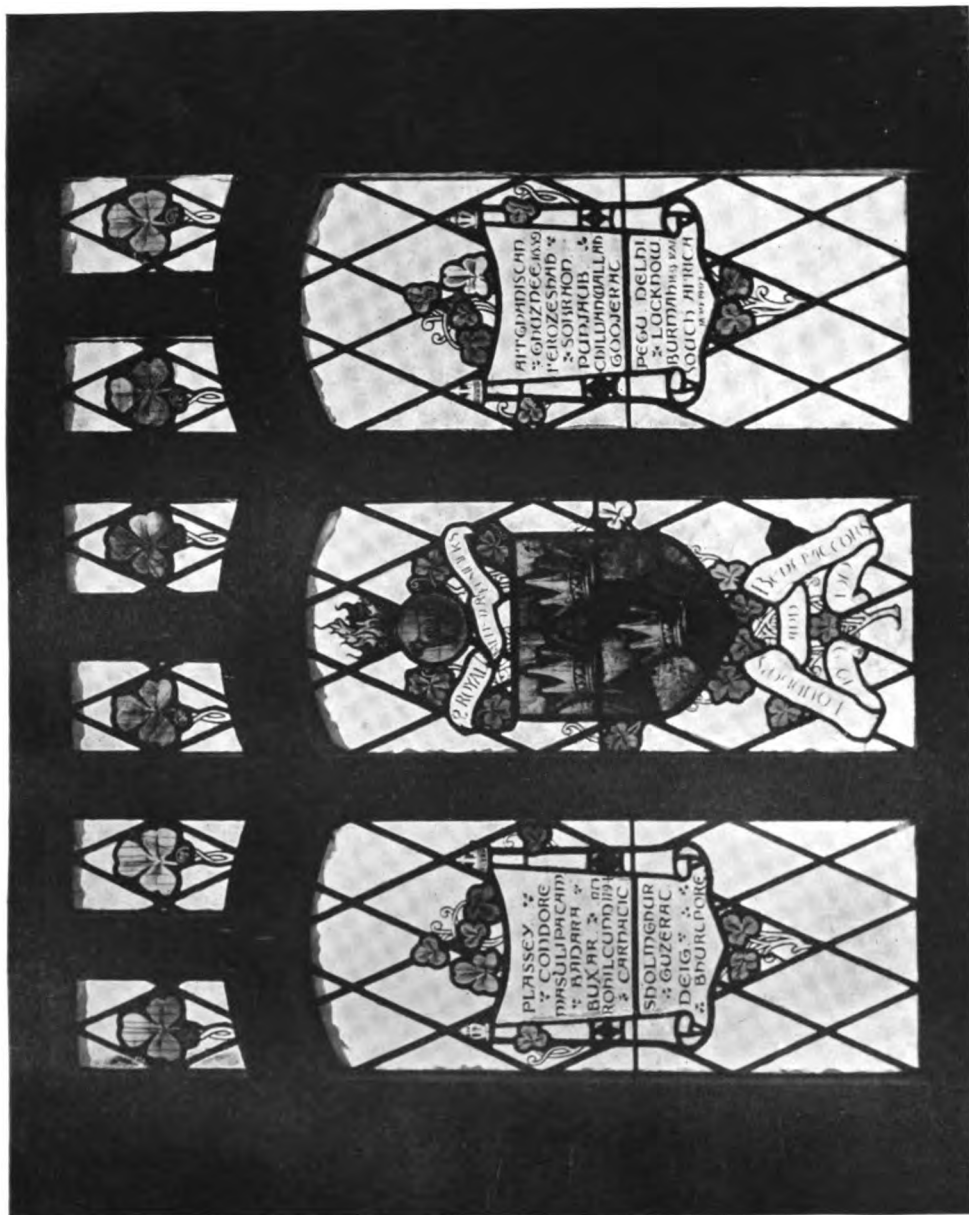
On September 30th Serjeant-Instructor G. F. Beer, who had served in the Army for forty years, received the King's Silver Medal for Long and Honourable Service in the Army from the hands of the Mayor of Ramsgate.

He had enlisted in the 60th Rifles in August, 1858, served in the China War, and volunteered on the formation of the Depot of the 104th Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers) at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, in 1864; he embarked for India in 1867.

Mr. Beer was probably one of the first men to wear the uniform of the 104th. He was serjeant of the guard at Parkhurst in 1864 and was on duty one day when the Prince of Wales (afterwards H.M. King Edward VII) drove past. His Royal Highness noticed that the serjeant was wearing the green jacket of the Rifles and the buff belt of the 104th, and stopped to make enquiries, and this happening hastened on the supply of uniform for the 104th.

Mr. Beer used to say that the idea of standing passes originated with the 104th at Dover in 1873. The orderly-room clerk got passes for a month made out for himself, the armourer-serjeant and master-tailor. The colour-serjeants soon noticed this and obtained the same privilege from Colonel Græme, the Commanding Officer at Dover at the time. From the 104th at Dover the practice spread to Aldershot, and soon established itself in the Army at large.

On November 16th the Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, proceeded to Aldershot. It was quartered in the Malplaquet Barracks and formed



THE MEMORIAL WINDOW, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, TIDWORTH.



part of the 1st Guards Brigade, of the 1st Division, under Brigadier-General F. T. Maxse, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., and was inspected shortly afterwards by Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig.

In April, 1913, the 110 Stone Tug-of-War team of the Battalion qualified to represent the Aldershot Command at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia, but were there defeated by the 2nd Leinsters.

As the result of a challenge issued by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, of the 1st Hants Regiment, whose team had won the Aldershot Command Cross-Country Championship, a cross-country race was run between the Battalions as follows :—Each battalion to turn out as many men as possible ; distance, seven and a half miles ; every man in within twelve minutes of the first man to count one for his battalion. The Hants started 648, the Battalion 547. Private J. Barry, " F " Company, was first man home, and the Battalion won by 103 points. A cup, which was presented by the Officers of both battalions, was held by the Battalion as a trophy of the race.

On a visit paid to Aldershot on May 9th by His Majesty King George V, accompanied by Her Majesty The Queen and Princess Mary, the Battalion furnished the first guard, under Lieutenant H. S. Wilson, at the Royal Pavilion.

On May 12th, Whit-Monday, the First Reunion of the Old Comrades was held. The visitors numbered 26 officers and 102 other ranks. In the morning the Battalion paraded for inspection by Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O., Colonel of the Regiment, and marched to the polo ground, with the veterans forming the first company under Major E. P. Thomson. They formed up on either side of the saluting base, whilst the Battalion marched past.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., attended the parade ; and, when the Battalion was drawn up in three sides of a square, the veterans forming one side, delivered a short address, in which he remarked that he regarded himself as the oldest " Munster " present, he having been born in the Regiment in 1832.

In the afternoon His Majesty The King honoured the Regiment by inspecting the veterans, nearly all of whom wore service medals, on the Brigade parade ground. Prior to commencing his inspection His Majesty congratulated Lieut.-Colonel Boyle on having such a splendid band, and expressed his pleasure and appreciation of the programme played by the band during luncheon at the Royal Pavilion on May 10th.

The former officers present were :—Lieut.-General H. E. Belfield, Colonels F. Moore, D. G. Johnston, B. Stewart, Lieut.-Colonels S. T. Banning, G. S. Ormerod, A. E. O. Congdon, Majors G. H. Lane, F. H. Penny, H. F. Williams, A. F. Mann, F. A. Goddard, W. H. Nicholson. Captains C. W. B. Farrant, W. W. Blackden, C. E. Spearman, F. F. Mellows, M. Sullivan, Lieutenant C. Franklin.

The Battalion won the 120 Stone Tug-of-War Army Championship Cup and

Medals at the Army Athletic Meeting at Aldershot, and also the Duke of Connaught's Obstacle Challenge Shield and Cup.

On October 1st a special Army Order changing the organization of infantry battalions from eight to four companies took effect, "A" and "B" became "A," "C" and "D" became "B," "E" and "F" became "C," and "G" and "H" became "D."

In the following March, 1914, the Battalion won the Duke of Connaught's Obstacle Shield for the second year in succession; 1 officer and 20 privates per company; the officers being Lieutenants E. W. Gower, P. S. Banning, Second-Lieutenants R. A. D. Moseley, C. E. V. Awdry.

In April the Aldershot Command Cross-Country Race Shield and Cup was won by the Battalion team with 285 points, the next team 337 points; the Battalion second team finished seventh, out of twenty competing teams.

The Battalion, with Band, Drums, and Colours, proceeded to London on May 12th, in review order, to line the streets for the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark.

The first meeting of the Old Comrades Association was held at the Pillar Hall, Victoria Station, and the inauguration was carried through with great success. The first honorary secretary was Lieut.-Colonel S. T. Banning, the assistant secretary being Mr. (now Captain) Day. The greater portion of the work of organizing the Association rested on their shoulders, and its remarkable success must be mainly put down to their credit.

The announcement was made in Army Orders at the beginning of July that His Majesty the King had been pleased to approve of the addition of the date to the honorary distinctions of the Regiment—"Afghanistan, 1839," "Delhi, 1857."

The Battalion was successful on July 16th, in winning the final of the Open Tug-of-War, 110-stone teams, at the R.A. Sports.

It is unnecessary in a regimental history to give more than a very brief description of the reasons or causes which lead up to the outbreak of hostilities between nations. Such a description of the outbreak of the Great War will be found, under date of August 4th, 1914, in the history of the 1st Battalion.

The outbreak of the Great War on August 4th, 1914, found all the arrangements for the mobilization of the Battalion working without confusion or delay. The first batch of reservists, 485 in number, arrived at Aldershot on the 7th, under Major G. J. Ryan, D.S.O., and the Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel J. K. O'Meagher (strength, 27 officers, 971 other ranks), with 1 officer and 10 other ranks attached, entrained at Farnborough and left for Havre via Southampton in the *Dunvegan Castle* on August 13th.

The 1st (Guards) Brigade consisted of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, 1st Battalion Black Watch, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers; it was under the command of Brigadier-General F. I. Maxse, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., and with the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades formed the 1st Division, under Major-General S. H. Lomax. This Division,

with the 2nd Division under Major-General C. C. Monro, C.B., formed the I Corps, under Lieut.-General Sir D. Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.Gen.

The Battalion disembarked at Havre and proceeding by rail arrived at Le Nouvion on the 16th and went into billets at Boué, three miles east of Etreux. All classes of the French population accorded the Battalion the warmest of welcomes. Five days after it moved up to the Belgian frontier, doing a double march on the 22nd, and remained in reserve during the Battle of Mons on the 24th.

At the commencement of the retreat the weather was extremely hot ; the reservists especially were much galled by carrying the pack, but they all held out manfully, and the Battalion's percentage of stragglers compared favourably with that of other units.

Whilst the II Corps was engaged on the 26th in the Battle of Le Cateau, the I Corps on its right continued to retire ; the Germans, though threatening the flank, made no attempt to renew their attack.

On the 27th General Haig had arranged with the staff of the French 5th Army that the Corps should retire by the road through Guise, and Brigadier-General Maxse had been ordered to cover the withdrawal of both divisions with the 1st (Guards) Brigade. He disposed of his rearguard in such depth as to keep a distance of over eight miles between the main body and the enemy, and selected as rear party commander the Commanding Officer of the Munsters, Major Paul Charrier, who had taken over command of the Battalion from Lieut.-Colonel J. O'Meagher, giving him a free hand as to how to conduct his retirement.

The Brigade was billeted in Fesmy, a village seven miles south-east of Le Cateau, on the night of the 26th. Early on the 27th Major Charrier placed his small force, the Battalion, two guns of the 118th Battery R.F.A., and two troops of the 15th Hussars, in position to meet the expected attack.

Two companies, " B " under Captain G. N. Simms, M.V.O., and " D " under Captain H. S. Jarvis, were posted at the cross-roads a mile north of Fesmy, watching the roads to Catillon and La Groise ; the remainder of the rear party were in front of Fesmy. Later half " A " Company and one troop of the 15th Hussars were pushed south-east to Bergues.

About 9 a.m. it was found that our Allies were withdrawing from their positions farther east in conformity with the general plan. An entire German Army Corps (the 10th Reserve Army Corps) was now approaching Fesmy. A cavalry patrol made their appearance about this time, but, evidently not liking the look of things, halted within 500 yards, fired a few shots, and awaited reinforcements.

By 9.30 a.m. all was again quiet, and Lieut.-Colonel Morland, of the 2nd Welch, informed Major Charrier that he was going to withdraw the eastern flank guard to Boué (two miles north-east of Etreux). General Maxse directed the Munsters to hold on to their position until ordered or forced to retire ;

and Major Charrier sent word to the General that, the choice of the route being left to him, he also should fall back by the road to Boué.

About 10.30 a.m. German infantry opened an attack on Bergues and penetrated the village ; the half company under Captain G. A. Woods holding that flank, having inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, withdrew to the south.

On the other flank the enemy found " B " Company, under Captain Simms, and " D," under Captain Jervis, strongly entrenched, tried for half an hour to find a " soft spot," and then retired to await reinforcements.

Meanwhile " D " Company's cooker had come up, and dinners were served out. As half the company was separated from the remainder by a road, the dinners had to be carried across by the cooks at the double, as the enemy was firing heavily down the road. This caused all sorts of facetious remarks to be made : " Don't be emptying all the tay down your trowsies." " Come out of that, Micky ; what are you stopping in the middle of the road for ?" etc.

At noon General Maxse confirmed Major Charrier's choice of the road for his retreat, at the same time sending to all units of the rearguard their final instructions for retirement, the hour only being left blank. By 12.20 p.m. the road at Etreux was reported clear of all transport ; and a little later General Maxse despatched orders (time 1 p.m.) to every unit of the rearguard, " Retire at once." This message, though sent by two routes, failed to reach the Munsters.

The weather had now broken, and about noon a heavy thunderstorm came on with a deluge of rain. The enemy now made a determined attack on Fesmy, and, pushing his attack home with largely superior forces, penetrated into the village. Things looked so grave that Captain Rawlinson, commanding " C " Company, ordered a counter-attack. This was delivered by a couple of platoons with a swing and dash that carried all before it. The village was cleared, every German in it being accounted for, and the enemy driven back in disorder. The enemy tried the ruse of driving cattle before them to cover the advance, but the trick was soon discovered. The machine guns under Lieutenant C. F. Chute did great execution.

At 1.15 p.m. Major Charrier sent to General Maxse the following message :\* " Am holding on to position north of Fesmy village, being attacked by force of all arms. Getting on well. The Germans are driving cattle in front of them up to us for cover. We are killing plenty of them."

Heavy enemy reinforcements had by now come up against " B " and " D " Companies on the left flank, and as the pressure became heavier, in accordance with Major Charrier's orders, the two companies gradually withdrew towards Fesmy, working their way back in the shelter of the ditches by the side of the road.

Major Charrier's chief anxiety was for the half of " A " Company and

\* See Official History, Vol. I, p. 209.



one troop of the 15th Hussars at Bergues. He pushed out a platoon in hopes of getting in touch with them, but the platoon was driven back by superior numbers, with the exception of a portion under Captain Emerson which succeeded in joining up with Captain Woods. The facts were that the troops had been forced out of the village and compelled to retreat southward to a farm, from which, after a counter-attack had been made, the detachment retired westward to the Sambre Canal and thence down the road to Oisy.

It was now after 1 p.m., and as Major Charrier had most of the Battalion with him, the withdrawal was proceeded with. The Battalion Headquarters were in a small estaminet at a cross-road north of Fesmy, and there, amidst the din of rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire, the groans of the wounded, neighing of the excited gunner horses, and the shouted words of command, Major Charrier conducted operations precisely in the same manner as he had a hundred times before in mimic battle at Caesar's Camp or Salisbury Plain.

At 1.50 p.m. Major Charrier sent off the last message\* which came through from him to General Maxse: "We have German wounded prisoners who say that about two regiments are opposing us, and some guns. They belong to the 15th Regiment."

Major Charrier, having struck the enemy hard, at 2.30 p.m. threw out flank guards wide on each side, "B" Company under Captain G. N. Simms, M.V.O., on the right flank (to the east), and "D" Company under Captain H. S. Jervis on the left flank and rearguard; and the Battalion, evacuating its position, marched through the village southwards. The two field guns preceded the move, and, taking up a position in the fields to the south of the village, again opened fire on the enemy.

One company after another filed through the streets; at the last moment one section of "D" Company was reported missing, but Captain Jervis, who dashed back under heavy fire, found the section, though closely pressed by the enemy, reluctant to leave without "one more crack at them, sir." He hustled them back, however, and rejoined the rearguard.

The movement was necessarily slow, as the flanking parties were impeded by the hedges, and it was some time before all were clear of Fesmy.

At 3 p.m. the cyclist, who had failed to deliver the copy of General Maxse's final order to Major Charrier, reached the Coldstream Guards near Oisy, and gave them their instructions to retire. At the same time the detachment of the 15th Hussars and Munsters from Bergues came into Oisy and took over the guard of the bridge there.

By 5.30 p.m. the main portion of the Battalion was assembled at a cross-road due east of Oisy; only "B" Company was missing. Runners and cyclists were sent off to find it, but it was nearly an hour later before the company turned up. This delay, as it was afterwards proved, was fatal to the Battalion. The French on the east were getting farther and farther

\* See Official History, Vol. I, p. 209.

distant, and the Germans were getting closer and closer to the Battalion's line of retreat.

The Battalion reformed as a rearguard, " B " (with two platoons of " A ") leading, followed by " D," with " C " bringing up the rear. Whilst the Battalion moved through Oisy, " C " Company, under Captain Rawlinson, held the outskirts of the village to keep the enemy off.

The Germans, seeing the main body of the rearguard passing through Oisy, made a dash at the two entrances of the village, but were met by an outburst of rifle fire from two harmless-looking houses at the east end of the village ; a bridge over the canal which the Germans were forced to cross was quickly blocked with dead and dying. Efforts to surround the village were checked by the deadly fire of the two platoons holding it. Brilliantly supporting each other, Lieutenant Deane Drake and Serjeant T. Foley\* held on. Major Charrier sent back to offer assistance. No ; " C " Company could finish its job without outside help, and finish it they did, by gradually withdrawing man after man till the remainder leapt to their feet and ran for it.

Major Charrier must by now have realized that the situation was very grave. He appeared to have anticipated a flank attack, and ordered the Battalion to move along the ditches on both sides of the Oisy—Etreux road, whilst the two machine guns took up a position on the road, firing up it at the enemy. Such was the accuracy of the gun fire that the enemy's pursuit was checked, and not a single round fell near our own men, who were within a few feet of the line of fire.

As the Battalion approached Etreux, Germans were seen crossing the road ahead, and fire was opened not only by the German infantry from the houses on the northern outskirts, but from a battery not more than fifteen hundred yards away to the eastward.

Major Charrier ordered " B " Company, under Captain Simms, to turn the enemy out of a loopholed house on the west side of the road, and also ordered up the two field guns. As the leading gun team galloped up the road a shell burst amongst them, killing and wounding most of the horses and men. A second shell hit a small farmhouse. The guns were passing at the time, and a murderous short-range rifle fire was opened from the south.

The Battalion was cut off.

Major Charrier now went forward to organize an attack on the enemy holding the outskirts of the village ; as he went his gigantic figure was rendered especially conspicuous by the khaki-coloured helmet with the green and white hackle of Munster, which he always wore.

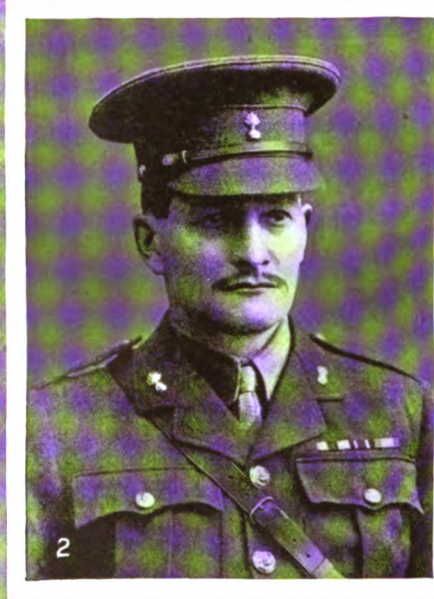
On he went with a handful of officers and men to within a hundred yards of the loopholed house. Man after man dropped ; the devoted group pushed on and gradually melted away. Back came Paul Charrier, still unwounded, to make one more effort.

\* Specially promoted for gallantry during the South African War, 1899-1902.



THE ACTION AT ETREUX, AUGUST 27TH, 1914.





- 1.—Major P. A. CHARRIER. Killed in action when in command of 2nd Battalion, August 27th, 1914.
- 2.—Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.) A. M. BENT. Commanded 2nd Battalion, October to December, 1914.
- 3.—Temp. Colonel V. G. H. RICKARD. Killed in action when in command of 2nd Battalion, May 9th, 1915.
- 4.—Temp. Lieut.-Colonel G. W. GEDDES, D.S.O. Commanded 1st Battalion, 1915.

"C" Company was coming up from Oisy. Both Captain Rawlinson and Lieutenant Deane Drake were wounded, but gamely carried on. The Company was brought up in support, leaving "D" in reserve, lining the ditches under fire from all directions, but unable to reply to it.

Supported by Captain Douglas Wise (Adjutant), Lieutenants O'Malley and Moseley, the Commanding Officer led another dashing attack up the road towards the loopholed house. Under a hail of lead one after another fell, but the remainder pushed on, until Captain Wise actually got up to the house and fired his revolver through a loop-hole, only to drop stunned by a blow on the head.

Again the attack had failed, but Major Charrier was not the man to give in as long as hope existed. Once more he collected a few men and, although suffering severely from his wound, again returned to the charge. Alas, this time was the last. Providence was tempted once too often, and the great soldier fell, riddled with bullets, Lieutenant Moseley being stunned by a bullet a few minutes later.

Whilst these attacks were proceeding, Company Serjeant-Major McEvoy, a fine old soldier, finding the Company losing heavily, ran back to get reinforcements, and returned down the bullet-swept road shouting, "Come on, boys; the Irish never lost a Friday's battle yet." His officers fell one by one, until the whole five had made "the great sacrifice," headed by Captain Simms.

Perceiving the gravity of the situation, and without waiting for orders, Captain Jervis took the main portion of "D" Company over the fields to the east of the road, in a desperate endeavour to break through the enemy drawn up due south, by prolonging the Irish attack eastwards. At first all went well, a dip in the ground favoured the movement; the Company, moving in alternate waves, advanced steadily, firing at each halt; it then passed through an orchard, across a couple of fields, and discovered a thick hedge in front, which proved to be lining the top of a steep railway cutting.

From the hedge the enemy opened a heavy fire, still the advance continued till the Company was within seventy yards of the position. Then came a shrill whistle and the order to charge. Up sprang the men with a cheer, bayonets fixed, and on they raced only to be met by a redoubled fire from the enemy, which took heavy toll of the Company. Lieutenant Phayre fell, shot through the heart, whilst cheering on his men. Huge gaps appeared in the onrushing wave; the survivors struggled forward a few more yards, only to fall in their turn. One officer, Captain Jervis, reached the hedge alive with one man, who was then killed by his side. Drawing his revolver, he accounted for six of the enemy at point-blank range, but alas, this last desperate effort to cut through the enemy had failed.

Many of the survivors of the various attacks fell back to the orchard near the main road. Captain C. R. Hall, of "A" Company, took command, and ordered a charge. A small party of heroes sallied forth, but the enemy fell back afraid to meet the cold steel; the party then returned to the orchard.

The enemy now formed a complete ring round the remnants of the Battalion. Nine officers had been killed and Captain C. R. Hall was shortly afterwards severely wounded. The command devolved on Lieutenant Gower. For the first time since early morning the machine guns were silent. Lieutenant Chute, having fought his guns to the last, was wounded in the side and immediately afterwards was killed by another bullet. Serjeant Johnson at once assumed command and continued firing until the last cartridge was used; then he took his beloved guns in turn, and smashed them to pieces. It was now growing dark, and the situation was at length regretfully recognized as hopeless.

At 9.15 p.m. about 240 men, including many wounded, staggered to their feet with four unwounded officers. This was the remnant of the splendid Battalion which had set out so full of hope that same morning.

The following officers were wounded in the course of the action:—Captains C. R. Hall, D. Wise, C. R. Rawlinson, Lieutenant C. J. Deane-Drake, Second-Lieutenants R. A. Moseley, R. Thomas. A large number of non-commissioned officers and men, including Regimental Serjeant-Major P. Cullinan, were wounded, but it was never possible to ascertain the exact numbers. At the end of the war the gallantry displayed by the Battalion was recognized by a number of awards, etc., which were announced when the Battalion was stationed in Egypt in 1920.

The Official History\* describes the last scenes as follows:—"So many officers had by this time fallen, that the command devolved upon Lieutenant E. W. Gower. Collecting such men as were left, he formed them in an orchard, facing to all points of the compass, and continued to resist. Gradually the Germans crowded in on them from three sides, bringing fresh machine guns into position, and at 9.15 p.m. they closed in also from the north, and the little band of not more than two hundred and fifty of all ranks with ammunition almost spent, was overpowered. The Munsters had been fighting against overwhelming odds for nearly twelve hours, and discovered at the end that they had been matched against at least six battalions of the 73rd and 77th Reserve Infantry Regiments, of the 19th Reserve Division, besides three of the 15th Regiment of the 2nd Guard Reserve Division, all forming part of the X Reserve Corps. Beyond question, they arrested the enemy's pursuit in this quarter for fully six hours, and their heroic sacrifice was not made in vain."

To do the German justice, he recognized and admitted the desperate bravery of his enemy, but when he ascertained the paltry numbers opposed to him he was furious. The main body of the British Army was now twelve miles away, valuable breathing time and space had been gained and the Germans were fourteen hours behind their programme. No less than 1,500 German wounded were assembled in Etreu next day.

\* Vol. I, p. 212.





THE ETREUX WAR MEMORIAL, 1922.





On the 28th the Germans allowed a party from the prisoners of war to collect and bury the dead ; they found Major Charrier lying as he had fallen, head towards the enemy. They buried him, with eight other officers, Captains G. N. Simms, M.V.O., P. G. Barrett, Lieutenants F. E. Styles, C. F. T. Chute, C. F. Phayre, and C. E. V. Awdry, Second-Lieutenants J. C. B. Crozier and P. H. Sullivan, in a separate grave from the men.

On the proposal being put forward by the Battalion to erect a Regimental Memorial at Etreux, the following letter was received from the Secretary, Battle Exploits Memorial Committee :—

“ 2ND ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS AT ETREUX.

“ The action is likely to become the classical example of the performance of its functions by a rearguard. The Battalion not only held up the attack of a strong hostile force in its original position, thereby securing the unmolested withdrawal of its Division, but in retiring drew on itself the attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy. It was finally cut off at Etreux by five or six times its numbers, but held out for several hours, the remnant only surrendering when their ammunition was practically exhausted and only a small number of men remained unhurt. The survivors were warmly congratulated by the Germans on the fine fight they had made. No other claim to a memorial near Etreux is likely to be advanced—certainly nothing which would not take second place to the Munsters.

(Signed) “ C. T. ATKINSON,

“ *Historical Section, C.I.D.*

“ *June 7th, 1919.*”

Early in 1921 the orchard was purchased from M. Dauzet by Captain H. Walter Styles, M.P., brother of Lieutenant F. E. Styles, who lies buried there, and the Regiment is indebted entirely to him for possession of the ground. A wall was built round the orchard, with iron gates leading to the Etreux—Landrecies road.

Two crosses were erected over the graves, one bearing the names of the officers, the other recording the fact that 118 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion are buried there.

On Wednesday, October 5th, 1921, this cemetery was consecrated by the Rev. Archdeacon Lefèvre, Dean of Wassigny. Amongst those present were Colonel A. M. Bent, C.M.G., C.B.E. (representing the Regiment), Captain H. W. Styles (4th The Queen's), Captain R. A. B. Chute (late Manchester Regiment), the Rev. V. Awdry, the Deputy Maire and Councillors of Etreux, etc., etc.

After the Dean had repeated the service of *Officium Defunctorum* and consecrated the graves and orchard, the Rev. Vere Awdry recited a prayer from the English Funeral Service. The regimental buglers sounded the

"Last Post," and, after an interval of silence, the "Réveillé." Colonel Bent then addressed the Maire and Councillors.\*

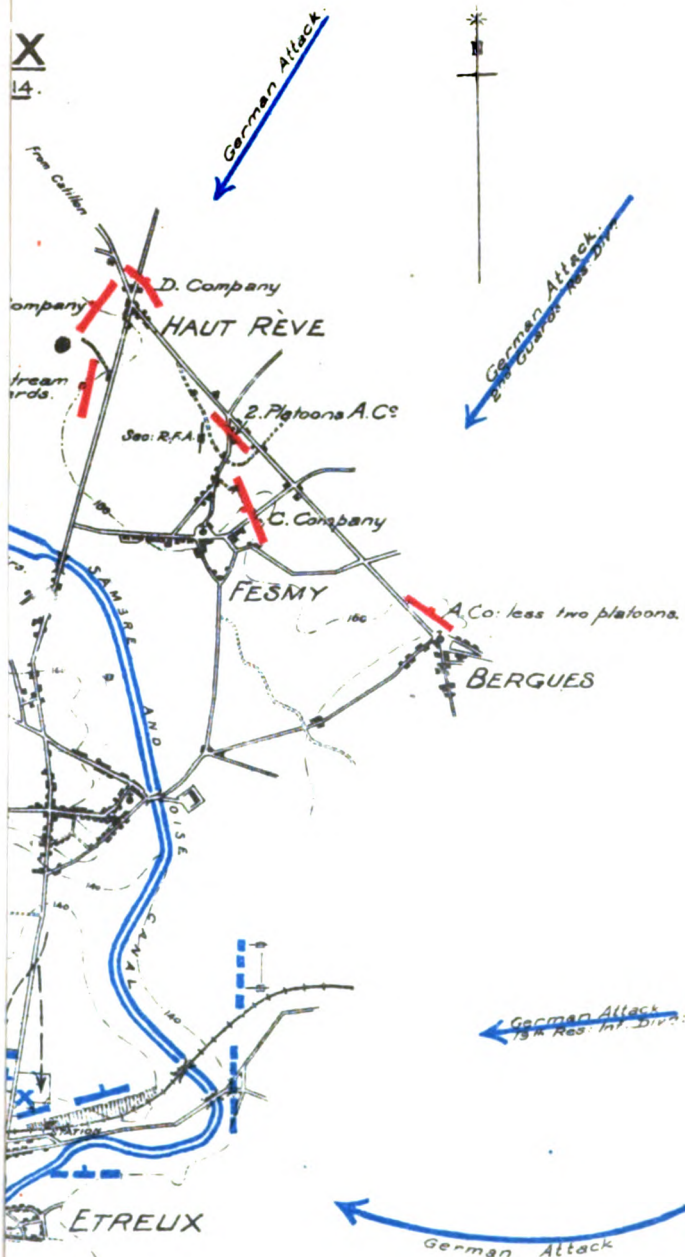
A Celtic cross, similar to that in position at Killarney, was erected in the orchard, which was the scene of the last stand of the Battalion on that memorable August 27th, 1914. The cross is over 22 feet high and the plinth bears suitable inscriptions on all four sides. The funds for its erection were collected mainly by the 2nd Battalion and by Captain Styles, brother of Lieutenant F. Styles, one of the officers who lies buried in the orchard. It was unveiled by Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Adjutant-General, on June 4th, 1922, in the presence of Brigadier-General R. C. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel A. M. Bent, C.M.G., C.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C., and Major H. B. Tonson-Rye, D.S.O., all of whom had commanded the Battalion. The local inhabitants headed by their officials extended the warmest of welcomes and the most cordial hospitality to the Regiment's representatives. The unveiling ceremony was impressive and the dedication was made by the Rev. Father Gleeson, who had been Chaplain to the Battalion in France for three years. At the conclusion of the ceremony the regimental buglers sounded the "Last Post," followed by the "Réveillé."

The well-kept orchard with its impressive cross, and tidy graves, forms a dignified and beautiful memorial of one of the Regiment's most desperate encounters.

\* See Appendix G, p. 215.



*The 1914 Star      The Great War*



Scale 40000.  
11000 Yards to 1 Inch.

REFERENCE.

- Companies (as lettered) of R.M.F. at 11-00 a.m.
- German Positions at 7-p.m.
- Munsters' Last Stand
- " " Attack.



## CHAPTER X

YPRES SALIENT, 1914—FESTUBERT, DECEMBER, 1914—RUE DU BOIS, MAY, 1915—LOOS  
SEPTEMBER, 1915.

*Reference Map No. 28, page 126.*

AFTER the action at Etreux the remnants of the Battalion were collected at Jonqueuse, and at the roll call parade at St. Gobain on the 29th the Battalion could only muster 5 officers and 196 other ranks. Reinforcements arrived on September 6th under Major G. J. Ryan, D.S.O.

The Battalion was split up into parties and sent to the 1st and 2nd Army Corps to take on the onerous and thankless task of Corps troops.

On October 4th Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Bent took over command; an officer well-known as a leader of men and a disciplinarian; the effects of his training stood out clearly at Ypres and later at Festubert. At the end of October the Battalion moved up to the Ypres sector, and, as Corps troops, were put into the line in any sector which threatened to break or had already broken in the bitter and prolonged fighting which took place in the sector.

Lieut.-Colonel Bent finally represented to the Corps Commander, Sir Douglas Haig, that it was a case of all work and no play, and, to the joy of all ranks, orders arrived that the Battalion was to be re-formed and sent to the 3rd Brigade of its old Division.

The Battalion returned to the firing line under most adverse circumstances, as it had been split up and been acting at all the four Corps headquarters. There was no time to refit, officers and men were strange to each other, the weather was wicked, no recognized front line existed; but when the test came they rendered an account of themselves worthy of the best traditions of the Regiment.

The Battalion marched through Zillebeke to the woods near Klein Zillebeke, where it relieved the Grenadier Guards on November 10th. No entrenchments existed in the wood; the front was too great to allow of a continuous trench being dug, so each man dug his own shelter. To every five yards there were about two men including local reserves.

On November 11th the enemy attacked about 3 a.m., accompanied by a most intense artillery bombardment. The vibrations of the constant explosions can be judged from the quaint fact that more than one officer found that the stopping had been shaken out of his teeth. The attack could be heard long before it could be seen—loud words of command, shrill whistles, and "Die Wacht am Rhein" being sung by the advancing infantry.

On came the enemy in masses. As they appeared a withering fire was opened on them; the attack was stopped, only to be renewed as another wave appeared. The men fought in groups of two or three. They knew there were no reserves, so they gritted their teeth and prepared to "die hard." "A" Company was on the left, under Captain G. A. Woods, "B" in the centre, "D" on the right. Again and again the wave of enemy advanced, but each time faltered, stopped, and then ebbed. For three-quarters of an hour the enemy pressed the attack, but were defeated by the dogged pluck of the rain-sodden, scattered groups of the Munsters trying in vain to keep the mud from clogging their rifles, and then taking those of their wounded comrades when all else failed. The enemy then withdrew, leaving the front strewn with dead.

Small enemy attacks continued during the day, their guns plastering the wood, the great fir trees came crashing down in dozens.

Next day the 12th, the shelter pits were deepened to four feet. At 6.30 a.m. the bombardment was resumed, and a heavy attack followed, but the Battalion held on. A small detachment of "A" Company under Second-Lieutenant H. Lake, helped by filling in a gap in the line of the hardly pressed adjacent troops, and rejoined at dawn next day, having held off the enemy for sixteen hours. That day the senior non-commissioned officer of the Battalion, Quartermaster-Serjeant Fitzmaurice was killed, leaving as Regimental Serjeant-Major the redoubtable John Ring, who was to hold that important position with unexampled brilliance the whole war.

The night was a repetition of the former one, sleet, snow, and rain alternating. A certain amount of food was thrown from shelter to shelter, to attempt to carry it along meant certain death. Fortunately there was a plentiful supply of ammunition, and it was wanted. There was another unsuccessful enemy attack at midnight.

On the 13th there was a message from the Brigadier-General the Earl of Cavan, congratulating the Battalion on the splendid stand they had made, and directing that they should hold on to their ground at all costs—an order which they literally obeyed. A welcome addition to the strength was made by the arrival of parts of "C" Company, and "D" Company under Major F. I. Day. Following a heavy bombardment another attack on a large scale was delivered all along the line, and the unit on the left giving way, the enemy poured through the gap. The enemy could be seen advancing to the left rear, thereupon Colonel Bent launched a counter-attack with about forty men of "C" Company, under Captain H. C. H. O'Brien. Forward went the men with a yell, the Germans hesitated—and were lost. Onward swept the wave and in a short time the lost trenches were regained, and the line re-established. Under cover of another wet and dirty night this party was withdrawn.

A new ruse was tried by the enemy on the 14th. A number of men were sent forward as if to surrender, with their hands above their heads, rifles in hand. Our men shouted to them to drop their rifles and come in. A number

did so, but a few yards from the trenches suddenly dropped as one man, a deadly fire being opened by a second wave concealed behind. Some of the Munsters were shot down, but the remainder amply avenged their comrades' loss. The attack was shattered. The night was comparatively quiet.

The next day the relief, the Grenadier Guards, arrived and at 3.15 a.m. the Battalion, caked in mud, haggard, unshaven, wet through, hungry and exhausted, marched, or rather staggered, back to Brigade reserve and to the first real meal the men had eaten for ninety-six hours.

It is not without interest to add that the next two nights of rest were spent by the men (*a*) bivouacking in the rain near Hooze, (*b*) bedding down in a field three inches deep in water near Vlamertinghe, but there was a feeling of satisfaction that they had amply avenged the loss of their comrades at Etreu three months previously.

The Army in Flanders had settled down by December to trench warfare with its constant watch and ward, mud and vermin, patrols, working-parties and burying parties, hours of wet and cold. Lieutenant-Colonel Bent had been hard at work getting the Battalion into first-class form; his second-in-command was Major E. P. Thomson, a brilliant soldier and all-round sportsman. As Serjeant-Major the Battalion had a man who became not only famous in the annals of the Regiment, but actually survived the battles of five consecutive years' fighting, refusing promotion time after time rather than leave the Battalion with which he had served so many years. Serjeant-Major John Ring was well known to every officer and man who came in contact with the Battalion in France, from the Army Commander downwards, and one and all they recognized his sterling worth, and splendid services.

His Majesty the King inspected the I Corps on December 3rd, the 3rd Brigade lining the Ottersteine—Meteren road.

The Battalion, with the rest of the Brigade, left Bailleul on December 20th for Merville, the roads were in a terrible state, and the rain and hail came down in torrents; it arrived at 1 a.m. on the 21st and then pushed on at 4 a.m. to Bethune; the men were drenched and tired. On again at 9.15 towards Festubert.

Various contradictory orders were received as regards an attack on some trenches, but it did not materialize. A gap was known to exist between the Gloucesters and the 1st Brigade farther south. About 10.30 p.m. Major Thompson moved out to fill this gap with "C" and "D" Companies, Festubert lying to the left, Givenchy to the right.

No line of trenches existed, the whole country had been shelled and shelled again. It was impossible to dig more than eighteen inches as the subsoil water was always found at that depth. The companies advanced in extended order, slowly dragging their feet, weighted with immense clods, stumbling into water-filled shell holes, silent, but determined to "stick it out." It must also be remembered that the ground was new to the Battalion. There was no time for reconnaissance, or to get in touch with the troops on

either flank, and the men had been marching for thirty-six hours before the attack even started.

The two companies advanced for about half a mile eastwards, halted, and in pitch darkness dug themselves in on the open plain. Givenchy was occupied by the Coldstream Guards, the Gloucesters were somewhere to the left. On completion "D" returned, leaving "C" in occupation of the trenches dug.

On the 22nd, at 4 a.m., orders were received from the G.O.C. 1st Division that the original line, which had been occupied by the Indian troops, was to be retaken, and passed, and the German trenches 300 yards east of it captured. The Battalion was to attack at 7 a.m.

Colonel Bent gave the order for all to rest, and even two hours' sleep was not to be despised by men who had had none for thirty-six hours.

At 7 a.m., in the half light, the advance began in complete silence; the Battalion reached the line held by "C," which then accompanied the Battalion. A line of trees a thousand yards beyond "C's" line was the objective.

"B" Company, under Major Day, was leading; "C," under Captain Hugh O'Brien, was echeloned back on the left, "D" on the right; "A" was in reserve. Suddenly a shot rang out, then another and then an inferno, which included a raking fire from a battery of machine guns in the direction of Givenchy Ridge. The Battalion was 500 yards in advance of the troops on either flank. "A" and "D" changed direction to the right, men and officers were falling fast, in ten minutes eleven officers and over two hundred men were hit.

Captain O'Brien fell severely wounded, a few minutes later he noticed one of his wounded men in the open, and deliberately dragged himself over to the place, got the man under cover—there was only enough for one, alas, and paid for this unselfishness with his life.

As soon as Colonel Bent realized the situation, accompanied by Major Thomson, he struggled to the front, but both officers fell desperately wounded. Major Day, leading "B," was killed a few minutes later. Major Thomson retained consciousness, and, although unable to move, continued to give orders till killed by another bullet. Many fell into shell holes and ditches full of water and were drowned. Colonel Bent had a miraculous escape. The whole of his side was laid open by a shell, his intestines being completely exposed to the air. But for the fact that he fell on a dead German he would undoubtedly have been drowned. In spite of this terrible wound, eighteen hours' exposure, frost bite, and double pneumonia, he lives to tell the tale.

Still the advance was carried on. One desperate effort after another was made by parties of men, led sometimes by an officer, sometimes by a non-commissioned officer, or a man, but by midday all efforts died away from complete exhaustion. Though weary, hungry, and sodden, many men kept up the fight all day in spite of bolts jamming and rifles getting choked with mud.



Major G. J. Ryan, D.S.O., who had been left out of the action to arrange for ammunition, food, and medical attendance, was anxiously waiting for reports. None came. Time after time he tried in vain to get in touch with one or other of the companies. At last about 2 p.m. a brief account was obtained from Captain A. Gorham, who was lying in the road not far from where Captain O'Brien had been killed.

Corporal Crane and Private Eccles succeeded, under heavy fire, in getting in touch with the Coldstream Guards and were subsequently awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Major Ryan, favoured by the increasing darkness, got in touch with one company after another. Orders were received at 10.30 p.m. saying the Battalion was to withdraw into reserve.

A rescue party was organized to try to find the Colonel, who it was known had been lying wounded in the field since 9 a.m. The party returned about 1.30 a.m., having been unsuccessful. Half an hour later another party, under Lieutenant C. H. Carrigan, Machine Gun Officer, was sent out, and after a prolonged search brought in Colonel Bent desperately wounded.

Slowly and reluctantly about 4 a.m. on the 23rd the shattered remnants of the four gallant companies moved back to their starting point "unconquered and unconquerable," as Lieut.-Colonel Jervis, M.C., states in his "2nd Munsters in France." To quote him again on this same occasion, "The writer has before him a young officer's diary of that night's impressions. What was his chief idea as he lay out in the open, exhausted, chilled to the bone, his company scattered and reduced by heavy casualties, hungry and faint? Was it an intense longing to get out of it, to withdraw to safety, to get back to supports? Surely the most natural of desires. No, there is no mention of such a thing. Here are the actual words which should be written in letters of gold: 'We lay in the ditch all day, thirsty, hungry, and cold, longing for darkness to fall and give us an opportunity to stretch our legs, *hoping that food and supports would be brought up to us.*' Alas, there were no supports available, the last man had been put in."

Sixty hours had elapsed since the Battalion had had a square meal; it had been marching and fighting continuously all this time except for the halt of two hours' duration. The Brigadier, the Divisional General, and the Commander-in-Chief himself, put on record the magnificent work done in tying the enemy down when he threatened to break through.

Casualties: Killed, Majors E. P. Thomson, F. I. Day, Captains H. C. H. O'Brien, F. W. Durand, O. Pemberton, Lieutenants J. F. O'Brien, R. A. Young, Died of wounds received, Captain R. E. M. Pakenham. Wounded, Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Bent, Lieutenant W. E. Molesworth. Other ranks, over 200 killed and wounded.

The following is an extract from Orders by Brigadier-General R. C. B. Haking, C.B., dated December 26th, 1914: "Congratulatory Message. The General Officer Commanding has pleasure in republishing the following

congratulatory letter received from the G.O.C. I Corps :—‘ Sir Douglas Haig wishes to express to the troops his appreciation of the excellent work done by the 1st Division on December 21st and 22nd in exceptionally difficult circumstances. The G.O.C. the Division has reported that in this action the following battalions rendered conspicuously gallant services : 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Welsh Regiment, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, 1st Coldstream Guards. Sir Douglas Haig has read their reports with great pleasure. The 1st Division has fully maintained the high reputation which it had already won.’ ”

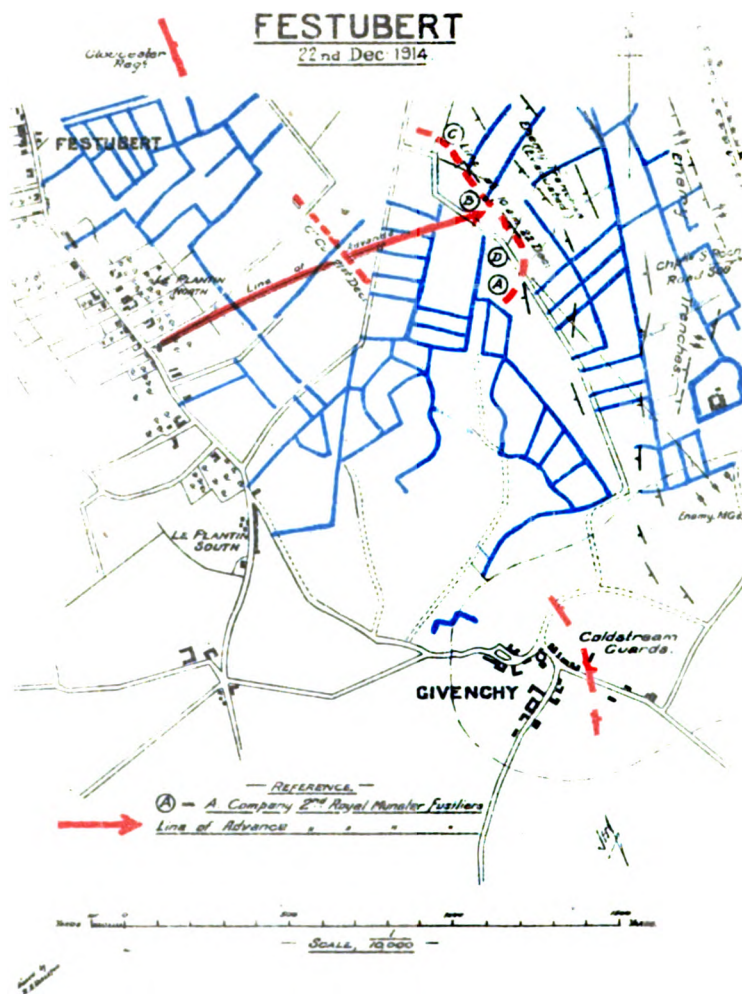
On December 23rd the Battalion went into reserve and was employed in making communication trenches, etc. The trenches were all in a shocking state owing to rain and snow. Stray shots took toll of the Battalion ; on January 23rd, 1915, Major G. J. Ryan, D.S.O., was killed by one ; his loss was a severe one to the Division, as he was a far-sighted able commander.

An attack had been planned by the Germans on the 25th to celebrate the Kaiser’s birthday. The Battalion was then holding a sector, north of La Bassée Canal, two miles from Givenchy. The German infantry attacked at 8.15 a.m., and fighting of a very bitter description developed all along the line held by the Division, which was broken at many points, but the counter-attacks were successful in re-establishing the position. Sir John French states in his despatch dated February 2nd, 1915 :—“ South of the village, and close to the canal, the right of the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers fell back in conformity with the troops south of the canal ; but after dark that regiment moved forward and occupied the old line.”

The reports and orders were carried splendidly, and this important work contributed greatly to the success of the day, Privates J. Barry and Boxall gaining the D.C.M. for their work. Casualties : Wounded, Major A. E. King, Lieutenant Gracey ; 5 killed, 21 wounded, other ranks.

Major V. G. H. Rickard arrived on February 6th and took over command from Major King. On the 23rd the Battalion was inspected in marching order, with first-line transport packed and complete, by Lieut.-General C. C. Monro, commanding I Corps. The General in his address remarked : “ Everybody knows what the Munsters have done, and how they have done it. I have every confidence in the Regiment.”

St. Patrick’s Day was spent at Les Choaux ; the Battalion proceeded to Locon for church service, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Gleeson, Chaplain to the Battalion. The following letter, dated March 16th, 1915, was received by Major Rickard from General Monro :—“ To-morrow is St. Patrick’s Day. Will you therefore convey to all ranks of the Royal Munster Fusiliers my very best wishes on this great anniversary to all Irishmen, and at the same time tell them that I fully recognize the fine fighting spirit they have displayed throughout the campaign. They have behaved like true Irishmen, and I am very proud to have had them under my command. May all good luck attend the Battalion.”



R. MUN. FUS.



Early in April, Holy Week was celebrated. The Brigade was warned that a German attack was imminent, but this did not prevent Father Gleeson spending four whole days in carrying out his holy office in the front line within 150 yards of the enemy. He did not believe in administering spiritual consolation in safety and comfort five miles behind the line, but brought the Holy Sacrament up into the firing line itself.

By the beginning of May the strength of the Battalion had been raised to 26 officers and about 700 other ranks. Lieut.-Colonel Rickard had been hard at work with the reorganization and training of the Battalion, and had worked it up to a state in which it was fit to tackle anything. Of the regular officers only about half a dozen remained, but special reserve and temporary officers crowded over from home to fill the gaps, and they worked hard to maintain the high standard and reputation of the Regiment.

The attack by the 1st Army on May 9th was made with the main purpose of engaging the enemy and thus preventing them from sending help to stem the French attack near Arras; the attack was made over a front of ten miles, from the Laventie district in the north to that of Richebourg in the south.

The Battalion was to attack in conjunction with large forces on either flank, the German positions near the village of Loigies, involving an advance of over 1,000 yards on a front of about a quarter of a mile. The Battalion, with "A" and "B" Companies in the front line, "C" and "D" in support, was to assault. The 4th Royal Fusiliers were detailed for a duty, the description of which appears in orders for the first time—namely, "mopping up." The South Wales Borderers and the Gloucesters were to follow in Brigade reserve.

On the 8th the Battalion marched through Rue du Bois and halted on the side of the road about 500 yards away from the trenches. In front of each company was a green flag with the Irish harp and the word "Munster" embroidered on it. These were the gifts of Lady Gordon. Lieut.-Colonel Jervis thus describes the memorable scene:—"Father Gleeson, on horseback, and wearing his stole, turned and faced "A" Company, Lieut.-Colonel Rickard and Captain T. W. Filgate (Adjutant) behind him, also mounted. Just behind them stood a broken shrine enclosing a crucifix. Father Gleeson gave a General Absolution. Company by company, the Munsters, bare-headed and listening devoutly, held the short but impressive service as the shades of night gathered fast."

At 5 a.m. on the 9th down came the barrage, and thirty-seven minutes after the two leading platoons of "A" and "B" Companies ("A" on the left) went over the parapet, moving steadily over "No Man's Land," led by Captain W. J. Hewitt ("A" Company), and Lieutenant T. Price ("B" Company). Even before the start, "B" suffered loss, a shell wiping out an entire section.

In spite of the barrage, the enemy poured in a heavy machine-gun fire, which caused many casualties. "A" suffered heavily, but continued to

advance to within fifty yards of the German trench, where they lay down "according to plan." "B's" two leading platoons did likewise.

At 5.40 a.m. the British barrage lifted, the platoons rose and resumed the advance. Through gaps in the German wire, the Munsters made their way. To the right and left battalions were held up, and the attack was beginning to fail. "A" Company got up to the edge of the German trench, but could get no further; "C," following, in support, succeeded in reaching "A's" position in spite of heavy enfilading fire. Lieutenant Price led half of "B" to the edge of the German trench, accounted for all visible occupants, and proceeded with the advance.

In accordance with strict orders that there was to be no delay at the trench, the troops pushed on, but in doing so left a wasp's nest behind them as the "moppers up" were held up, no other assaulting troops were in sight, but "B" Company never hesitated, on it pushed. As they crossed the German line the supporting platoons were seen to be leaving the trenches under Captain Campbell Dick. "Here was a man such as might be met leading a forlorn hope at the Siege of Badajoz, conducting a mission in Equatorial Africa alone and unaided, or riding a half-broken horse in a point-to-point race over the stone walls of Munster. A splendid eye for country, and a turn for first-rate judgment; he occasionally astonished those who knew his slap-dash casual nature by the unerring instinct of his military capacity. Up he came to the trench, and with a 'Yoicks, tally ho!' threw his cap in the air and called his men on. Almost immediately he fell wounded, but struggled to his feet, making light of a hole through his calf, and insisting on carrying on." This is the description given by Lieut.-Colonel Jervis of this incident.

On arriving at the stream 200 yards beyond the German trench Lieutenant Price saw a party of the enemy coming back from their front line trench, and as this threatened to cut off "B," the men jumped into the stream and facing the British line turned such a fire on the enemy that they were wiped out.

By this time the supporting platoons with Captain Dick and Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, had come up, but it was now evident that the attack had failed, and word was sent to the artillery that no troops had reached the German trench and the attack was to begin again. In consequence down came the British barrage again and the unfortunate Munsters could neither advance nor retire; it was impossible to live in the open and the company was wiped out. Two men returned to tell the tale, Private Meehan (later an officer of the 15th Royal Irish) and Private Scanlon, who subsequently received the Military Medal and became Orderly-Room-Serjeant to the Battalion. A shell fell between Captain Dick and Lieutenant Stewart, killing both.

The gallant leader of the attack, Lieutenant T. Price, was wounded three times but, waiting till dusk, crawled back, only to fall into enemy hands when crossing the trench he had swept over that morning. Meanwhile Second-Lieutenant Wainwright, though severely wounded, struggled back to tell the

artillery the real facts, and after what seemed an eternity the barrage was lifted once more.

Lieut.-Colonel Jervis describes the Colonel's death thus : " Lieut.-Colonel Rickard had followed ' D ' Company and had not gone fifteen paces from the British lines when he fell, killed instantaneously by a bullet. The tears which rolled down the furrowed face of an old soldier who brought in his body and tenderly laid it down are a testimonial to the Regiment's affection for their dead commander, more eloquent than any words that pen can write."

Major A. Gorham now took over command and at 10.30 the Battalion was ordered to retire, and many deeds of gallantry were performed. Serjeant Gannon brought in no fewer than five wounded men. Private Barry gave his life to save Captain Hawkes who lay wounded in the open. Both these men were recommended for the Victoria Cross, Gannon received the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Russian St. George's Cross, and Barry was " mentioned." Nine others received the Military Medal.

By 11 a.m. the Battalion was withdrawn and formed up in the Rue du Bois—3 officers and 200 men. It had lost 19 officers and 370 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom only eight were taken prisoners.

For the third time, the 2nd Munsters were reduced to 200 rank and file.

Later in the day another attack was ordered ; this time the Battalion was to be in support. Exactly to time, 4 p.m., the gallant remnants of the Battalion doubled forward to the second line ready to have one more try for victory, but the assaulting troops could make no headway and the Battalion was finally withdrawn.

Casualties :—Killed, Lieut.-Colonel V. G. H. Rickard, Captains J. C. Dick, F. W. Grantham, W. J. Hewett, Lieutenants C. S. King, R. O. B. Pottinger, J. A. Stewart, Second-Lieutenants K. R. Dennys, A. M. Horsfall, F. T. Page. W. H. Parker and 50 other ranks. Wounded, 8 officers, 191 other ranks, Wounded and missing, 129 other ranks.

At 3 p.m. on the 12th General Sir Charles Monro, Commanding I Corps, and Major-General Haking, Commanding the 1st Division, visited the Brigade. To the Brigadier, General Monro said, " I wish you also to convey to the Officer Commanding the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers my appreciation of the fine example set to the Division by the successful assault of part of the enemy line, a feat of arms which the Battalion must always be proud of, as the Battalion was the only one in the Brigade whose men succeeded in storming the enemy's breastworks."

Once more the task of reconstruction had to be commenced, and once more the Battalion was fortunate in finding a commanding officer, Major J. W. Considine, with the necessary knowledge and energy, who in addition was a capable soldier with experience of active service in India. He was ably backed up by the Adjutant, Captain T. Filgate, who had escaped being wounded on May 9th in spite of always being found where the fire was heaviest.

In addition, there was Serjeant-Major J. Ring working day and night to bring discipline, moral, and *esprit de corps* into the newly-constituted battalion.

The Battalion bombers by the end of May were distinguishing themselves under Second-Lieutenant J. O'Brien, who had been regimental serjeant-major, and who was to lay down his life for his country after a long and remarkable career.

At the end of June the Division was transferred from the I to the IV Corps (General Sir H. R. Rawlinson), the Battalion proceeding to Vermelles. On July 9th the Battalion was inspected, for the last time, alas, by that great soldier Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener on the Bethune—Hesdigneul road. At the Brigade Horse Show the Battalion took first and second prizes for pack animals and first for machine-gun limber.

On September 5th Major A. Gorham returned to the Battalion and resumed command, and a fortnight later the preparatory moves began for the great break-through attempted at Loos.

The Germans had strengthened their positions with enormous dug-outs forty feet below the surface, and periscopes were in general use. The British used gas cylinders for the first time. Four days previously to the attack an incessant and severe bombardment was directed upon the German line. The main assault was to extend from the La Bassée Canal in the north to the village of Grenay in the south, but many subsidiary attacks were made along the whole line up to the Ypres Salient, and even as far as the coast.

The attack was delivered by the I Corps, under General Hubert Gough, and the IV Corps, under General Rawlinson, the road from Vermelles to Hulluch being the Corps boundary. The 1st Division was acting on the right-hand side of this road, with the 7th Division on the left of the road, and the 15th Division on the right of the 1st Division. To fill the gap between the 1st and 7th Divisions was a special party named Green's Force, consisting of two Territorial battalions.

All the 24th the Battalion spent in the wood at Vaudricourt, six miles behind the lines, and at 11 p.m. in heavy rain it moved on towards the "position of readiness." The chalk stuck to the men's boots, numberless telephone wires caught in the rifles and equipment, the communication trenches were old and out of repair. At 4 a.m. on the 25th the Battalion reached its objective. Final orders were received, and for the first time in the war the Battalion found itself in the supporting brigade; the attack was to be made by the 1st Brigade on the left and the 2nd Brigade on the right.

At 6.30 the Battalion moved to the support trenches evacuated by the assaulting brigade. The gas attack was not altogether successful, and the strange sight of British soldiers advancing to the attack with their heads encased in blanket helmets, with two talc eye-pieces and a breathing valve, was seen for the first time. The helmets were not effectively used, and many hundreds of gassed men came staggering back to the dressing-stations, filling the communication trenches.





THE 2ND BATTALION AT LOOS—SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1915.



Perceiving this, Major Gorham ordered the Battalion to leave the trench and proceed to its objective across the open. The usual difficulty of controlling a battalion moving along trenches now arose. Those companies nearest to Battalion Headquarters received the order and proceeded to their original objective, but by the time the order reached "A" a new situation had arisen; as they struggled into the open they came under a sharp machine-gun fire from the sector which should have been attacked by the 2nd Brigade to the south of "Lone Tree."

Major Considine, as calm and collected as if on parade, got "A" together; it was no easy task, as the Company was spread over a long distance of complicated trench system. His orders were clear and definite—to proceed to a certain objective; there were no difficulties in the way. He saw, however, that a heavy machine-gun fire had completely held up the 2nd Brigade to his front, and this force had come to a standstill. It was not his allotted task, and his orders were clear. A smaller man would have carried out his instructions to the letter.

But not so Major Considine. He saw that if the enemy held this sector it would endanger the flanks of our successful attacks in the neighbouring sectors. From their concealed positions the enemy were pouring in a deadly fire on the flanks and rear of our advancing troops. He made the big decision, and ordered an assault.

Second-Lieutenant B. D. Conran gallantly led "A" Company to the attack, part of "B" followed, as did half of "D" under Second-Lieutenant R. P. W. Gethin. The advance was made in alternate waves over the open, the British front-line trench was crossed, loudly cheered by its inmates, and on across "No Man's Land." They passed "Lone Tree" and came up to the German wire, to find it intact in spite of the artillery bombardment. Man after man fell, and finally Second-Lieutenant Conran led back the few survivors to the British front line. Major Considine, while directing operations from the centre, was hit and fell dead. His company serjeant-major, Leahy, rushed to his help, but fell himself, killed in a gallant attempt to save his company commander.

Second-Lieutenants Conran and P. M. Fenton, of "A" and "D," at once commenced to organize a second attempt, Gethin having been killed near the wire. The first effort, though it appeared costly and ineffective, at the time was in reality a brilliant success. Green's force, previously referred to, bombing down from the north, found the enemy's attention diverted by the Munsters' attack, and on their making their second attack the enemy gave under the strain and surrendered.

Meanwhile the attack in the Battalion's own sector was going well. The main body under Major Gorham at 2 a.m. advanced steadily and methodically to the British front-line trenches, vacated by the 1st Brigade's advance. At noon the advance was continued, and mixed parties of "A," "B" and "C" Companies were within three hundred yards of Hulluch, where they

maintained themselves all day. That night the Battalion worked ceaselessly bringing up provisions and ammunition, as they were supposed to be fresh and untouched in action, although 4 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 210 other ranks killed and wounded, and forty-eight hours without sleep, can hardly be held to answer to this description. Casualties:—Killed, Major J. W. Considine, Captain H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough, Lieutenants R. P. W. Gethin and J. A. Ronayne.

The Battalion remained in the captured positions till the evening of the 29th, when it was relieved by the Irish Guards. This day the Battalion sustained a great loss in the person of its gallant Adjutant, "Tom" Filgate, as he was always called. He had established himself in a communication trench, and was warned time after time of its danger. The telephone centre was close by, and he insisted that the position was far superior to any other. Serjeant-Major Ring had not left him for five minutes when a "whizz-bang" hit him fair and square; he bore his sufferings with Spartan bravery, but died three hours afterwards.

By September 30th the Battle of Loos was over to all intents and purposes.

By its self-sacrifice at the Battle of Loos the effectives in the Battalion had been reduced to under 350, and during the subsidiary fighting in October this number was further reduced to about 250.

On October 15th the Battalion marched to Nœux-les-Mines and entrained for Lillers, proceeding to Burbure on the 19th. In consequence of Lieut.-Colonel A. Gorham being invalided to England on November 7th, Major T. T. Stubbs assumed command of the Battalion.

On November 12th the Battalion was withdrawn from the 3rd Brigade and became the Pioneer Battalion to the Division.

On November 15th the Battalion received a visit from that great Irish patriot, Mr. John Redmond. In company with General Sir Henry Rawlinson and Major-General Haking, he inspected the Battalion and later on gave it a magnificent sample of his great oratorical powers. Viewing the depleted ranks of the Battalion, he promised to fill them with good Irish recruits, and well he kept his promise. All through the winter drafts arrived from Ireland, stout Munster lads, as ready for a scrap as ever their predecessors had been.

In December, 1915, Sir John French returned to England and on the 19th Sir Douglas Haig was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

All through the bitter winter the Battalion worked making and remaking trenches under intermittent shell and rifle fire, being billeted in Mazingarbe. The work was hard and tedious, and it was with great satisfaction that orders were received in February, 1916, for the Battalion to return to the 3rd Brigade, which was under Brigadier-General H. R. Davies.

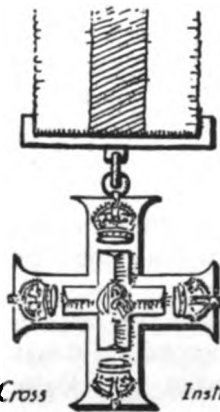
On February 14th the Battalion marched to Lillers and entrained to Nœux-les-Mines, whence it proceeded to Les Brebis, relieving the 7th and 15th London Regiments (47th Division) in the left sector, Loos. On the 27th the billets of the Machine Gun Section and Signallers were struck by a shell;

there were 18 casualties, of whom 8 were killed, including Serjeants Gannon and Slattery of the Machine Gun Section.

On April 7th Lieut.-Colonel T. T. Stubbs proceeded to England, and it was found necessary on account of the scarcity of experienced Regular officers, to appoint a Commanding Officer from outside. By a piece of good luck the choice fell on Major W. B. Lyons, of the Royal Irish, who was given the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. An experienced soldier and a keen student of war, though barely twenty-eight, he was soon treated as if he had been a Munster from the commencement of his career. Till June he had as his Adjutant Lieutenant J. O'Brien, who had already distinguished himself in both non-commissioned and commissioned service. On June 12th he was wounded and, to his intense chagrin, missed the great raid he had helped to prepare and which took place a fortnight later.

Towards the end of May, 1916, a coincidence occurred which was unique in the history of the Regiment. Four battalions of the Munsters found themselves in the field in the presence of the enemy, and less than two miles from each other. The 1st Battalion, with the 16th Division, was at Mazingarbe; the 2nd Battalion, with the 1st Division, was at Les Brebis; the 8th Battalion, with the 16th Division, was in the Loos Sector; and the 9th Battalion, also with the 16th Division, was close by.

The 9th Battalion was broken up on May 30th, and 6 officers and 140 other ranks, under Major L. R. Shildrick, were sent to the Battalion as a reinforcing draft. The Battalion was, by the middle of June, once more "on the top of its form." The credit for the spadework which achieved this result must again be given to Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, D.C.M., who had worked unceasingly. No battalion was better served with regard to accommodation and food than the 2nd was, through the exertions of Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant R. Jones, who was now acting as Quartermaster.



*The Military Cross*      *Instituted 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1914*

## CHAPTER XI

GREAT RAID, JUNE, 1916—CONTALMAISON, JULY, 1916—MARTINPUICH, SEPTEMBER, 1916—  
SOMME, AUGUST-DECEMBER, 1916—BATTALION MOVES TO NIEUPORT, JULY, 1917—  
PASSCHENDAELE, NOVEMBER, 1917.

*Reference Maps Nos. 29, 30, pages 138, 148.*

THE great offensive on the Somme was shortly to commence; it was planned in part to relieve the pressure on the French at Verdun where the Germans had made a furious assault at a cost of more than 300,000 casualties and also to prevent any transfer of German troops to the Italian or Russian fronts. Enormous stocks of ammunition and stores had to be accumulated, miles of communication trenches made, as well as new roads, railways, bridges, water mains, etc.

The Germans were aware of the impending attack, but uncertain as to where it would fall, and Sir Douglas Haig fostered this uncertainty by all possible means, including big raids in various sectors of the line.

Lieut.-Colonel Lyons volunteered to carry out such a raid, and the offer being accepted, the locality chosen was part of his own front held by "C" Company under Captain M. M. Fletcher, near Lievin, three miles south of Loos. An exact replica of the trenches to be attacked was dug a few miles behind the lines at Bully-Grenay, nothing was left to chance. The strength of the party was fixed at 8 officers and 152 other ranks. "D" Company, under Major Shildrick, was chosen for the post of honour, volunteers came forward in hundreds and their claims were weighed by the Commanding Officer in person.

The raiders were divided into two parties of 80 each under Major Shildrick and Lieutenant A. H. Batten-Pooll respectively. Each party was divided into four groups—riflemen with fixed bayonets who were to hold the flanks of the trench section to be raided; the bombers, armed also with knobkerries, to work inwards to the centre, and clear trenches and dug-outs of all live enemy, and two groups of communication men to bring back wounded and prisoners, one group forming up along the German trench, the other halfway back to our own.

The trenches were only about two hundred yards apart and tapes were laid out the night before by Second-Lieutenant J. H. Jordeson for the left party, and by Captain Fletcher for Major Shildrick's party on the right.

The following is Lieut.-Colonel Jervis's account of this successful raid:—

"At length the fateful night arrived, June 25th. The raid was timed to start at 11.10 p.m. The last preparations were made, and every man took up his allotted position. Four hundred yards to the left was a railway cutting, leading diagonally towards the enemy's lines. This offered an excellent covered approach, and had been utilized by previous raids. At zero hour two red lights, the German S.O.S., went up from 'A' Company's lines opposite the cutting. This clever ruse attracted the attention of the enemy, who concentrated a most intense fire on this sector. The trench mortar barrage reached a pitch seldom, if ever, equalled. "Rum jars" hurtled over in hundreds, completely demolishing 'A' Company's support trenches. Machine-gun fire sprayed the parapets, promising instant death to the man rash enough to show his head above them. But 'A' Company was tucked away in its dug-outs, 20 feet deep, and listened, unperturbed by the hideous uproar.

"In the meantime the two raiding parties moved forward to the dip in the ground in 'No Man's Land,' and waited for our barrage to lift. Our barrage, arranged as what was known as 'the box barrage' (to isolate a section of trench by bombarding neighbouring sectors on both sides and all communication trenches), after five minutes of concentrated fire from every available gun of every calibre, lifted on to the German support line, and the two parties moved forward. That of Major Shildrick went straight for the German trench, encountered small opposition, successfully blocked the exits, a party of one non-commissioned officer and six men being detailed for each, and proceeded to clear the trench. On the other flank Lieutenant Batten-Pooll and his men advanced through the German wire to the enemy's trench, which was here found to be crowded with German troops, who at once opened rapid fire on the raiders, causing them heavy losses. Dashing to the front, Lieutenant Batten-Pooll leaped on to the German parapet, cheering on the men, only to fall severely wounded. He was up again in a moment, and though he was suffering the most severe pain, he walked the German parapet in full view of the enemy, and his voice could be clearly heard above the din. 'Tally-ho!' he shouted. 'Tally-ho, lads; have at 'em, lads!' Down jumped the men, and hand-to-hand fighting of the most bitter description ensued. The enemy was in force, fully awake and prepared, and put up a stout resistance. But nothing could withstand the irresistible onrush of the Munsters. Down the trench they came like avenging angels. The enemy had already lost heavily from the barrage; the infantry which poured out of the deep dug-outs were bombed at close quarters, and suffered severely. No supports could live under the British barrage, and the resistance of the enemy gradually weakened. This was not brought about without considerable loss on our part. Lieutenant Smith was killed, Second-Lieutenant Beever wounded, and Lieutenant W. S. Clarke fell in the midst of a group of Germans. They were, however, richly avenged; the Munsters' blood was up. All this time the dashing Batten-Pooll was walking along the German parapet, supervising the carrying out of the preconceived plan of operations to the letter. A

number of prisoners were taken, but none reached our lines alive. Samples of clothing, thirty or forty rifles and bayonets, identification marks of all sorts, were collected and taken back. The communication parties, although not much troubled with prisoners, had their hands full helping back the wounded Munsters—no easy task in view of the circumstances.

“Time was drawing on ; the raid had lasted a full forty minutes, pressure on the flanking parties was increasing, and the withdrawal commenced. Dirty, dishevelled, blood-stained, and breathless, the raiders staggered back over the open, the officers being the last to leave. Suddenly it was discovered that no machine gun had been captured, and a party returned to renew the search for one. This was too much for one of the group of non-commissioned officers marking the British end of the tape. Going up to an officer, the gallant fellow, No. 8421 Corporal McGrath, of Limerick, called out, ‘I beg your pardon, sir, but I didn’t volunteer for this raid to be holding an old tape,’ and, saluting smartly, he dashed off towards the German lines to have ‘just one dig at the Jerries.’ Alas ! it was his last ; his reckless bravery cost him his life.

“Meanwhile the raiders, unable to find a machine gun, were ordered to withdraw again, and did so steadily and methodically. The last to leave were the riflemen ; a desperate hand-to-hand *melée* preceded the retirement of the last groups of the right raiding party. One group of ‘A’ Company men, under No. 10124 Corporal Murray, of Cork, held on at their post till the last Munster had withdrawn, and then fought back against overwhelming odds. The gallant detachment continued the unequal contest until every member was killed. ‘Faithful unto death’ as an epitaph was surely never better earned than on this occasion.

“Practically all the wounded had been taken back, and, more remarkable still, nearly all the dead as well. The final evacuation was rapidly carried out, Major Shildrick and Lieutenant Batten-Pooll, who had been wounded again, being among the last to come in. The latter, sustained till this time by sheer force of will, collapsed, and was hurried back to hospital with the other wounded Munsters.

“The following day the Battalion received the hearty congratulations of the Divisional Commander, whose order stated *inter alia* :—‘The Battalion showed a fine fighting spirit and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The manner in which they brought back the wounded is deserving of the greatest credit.’ So even the ‘old tape men’ shared in the general praise. The Munster casualties were heavy, five officers and over sixty rank and file being killed and wounded. For once, however, the Battalion received the credit which was its due. For this comparatively minor affair it received a V.C. (richly deserved by Lieutenant Batten-Pooll\*), 2 M.Cs., 4 D.C.Ms., and 9 M.Ms., a very clear recognition by higher authority of the value of an action at once cleverly conceived and brilliantly executed.”

\* See Appendix C, p. 212.



After the successful raid the Battalion remained in the Loos sector till the beginning of July, when it moved down to the Somme area. It marched to Chocques on the 6th and entrained for Doullens, arrived there on the 7th, and marched by stages to Bonneville, Canaples, Vignacourt, Bertangles, Franvillers to Albert, arriving there on the 10th with the rest of the 3rd Brigade.

On the 14th the Battalion relieved the 1st Black Watch in the village of Contalmaison, which they had captured from the Germans just previously. The village, which lay in a hollow, was still reeking with poison gas. Next day "D" Company, under Major Shildrick, occupied a line of shell-holes to the north-east of the village.

The following is Colonel Jervis's account of a state of "serious unrest" which existed amongst the warrant officers of the Battalion:—"They had a grievance, and demanded an interview with the Commanding Officer. On inquiry by the latter, he elicited the information that the warrant officers considered *they were being very unfairly treated in being kept out of the battle, and wanted to know what they had done to deserve such a fate.* Headed by Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring (who had most properly been awarded the first D.C.M. earned by the Battalion), they requested, almost demanded, that they should be allowed to take their usual places in action. Finally Colonel Lyons permitted two of the company serjeant-majors to fight with their companies, the remainder being left behind. The toss of a coin decided which these should be, and one of the losers to this day asserts that his rival used a double-headed penny."

On the 16th at 10 p.m. the approach march began. The night was pitch dark, the ground muddy and badly cut up, and the enemy put down a gas-shell barrage which caused 30 casualties before the infantry action commenced.

Colonel Lyons had left nothing to chance; there was no misunderstanding his orders, every detail was carefully thought out. He arranged that "B" and "C" Companies should pass over the first line and take the second, "A" and "D" occupying and consolidating the first. The right half Battalion was on the right. The men had had forty-eight hours' gas bombardment and the march up, but all was forgotten when zero hour, midnight, arrived—the four companies dashed forward and made for the first line trench. The Munsters used cold steel, and in places the enemy put up a stout resistance, but on the whole he had no stomach for the fight. The trenches were found to be obliterated, and "B" Company found themselves at the third line, having passed over the second without noticing it. This daring advance was led by Second-Lieutenants Bennett and Whelan, both of whom gained the M.C. for their deeds.

On the left things went equally well. "C" and "D" Companies took their objectives easily, and in the darkness pushed on far beyond. The success was complete, and Pozières, to the left, lay at our mercy. In vain Colonel Lyons tried to get orders or permission to attack this village.

The Battalion worked hard all night in consolidating the two lines of trenches gained, collecting German arms, ammunition, tools, etc. By dawn preparations to meet the expected counter-attack were well in hand, though the men were by then nearly exhausted.

Whilst "B" was consolidating in front, "A," under Captain Jordeson, was doing the same behind. Colonel Lyons, hearing of the positions of "C" and "D," ordered their withdrawal to conform with "A" and "B," and by 2 a.m. the Battalion front was ready.

The enemy made no move on the 17th, but the men were on the *qui vive* all day. Orders were issued that another attack was to be made the following day, but these were eventually cancelled.

Rain fell again heavily during the night of the 17th; the trenches became waterlogged and many rifles unworkable. The enemy showed signs of having been reinforced, and about noon the following day heavy enemy bombing started, the object of the raiders being the left of the Battalion, which rested near the junction of the old German first-line trench and a communication trench. No. 5130 Serjeant Healy came under the personal observation of the Commanding Officer, as did No. 7850 Private Hannon, for the reckless bravery they displayed both in repelling the enemy's raids and carrying out their own. They received the D.C.M. and M.M. respectively.

About midnight the Battalion was relieved by the 1st Northants, and moved back to Albert. Casualties (between the 14th and 18th): killed, Second-Lieutenant G. J. Hewison, 11 other ranks; wounded, Second-Lieutenant H. G. Whelan, 127 other ranks; missing, 15 other ranks; gassed, 50 other ranks.

Only five prisoners were taken, but some machine guns fell into our hands. One hard-headed son of Erin, when questioned by his company serjeant-major as to what had become of the prisoner he had taken, replied, "'Tis all right, major; I swapped him for 500 sandbags with a man of the Gloucesters." The Battalion had been a hundred hours under continuous bombardment, sleep had been impossible, rest nearly so, and a proper meal out of the question; in spite of all this, the Battalion again proved the wonderful spirit that existed in it.

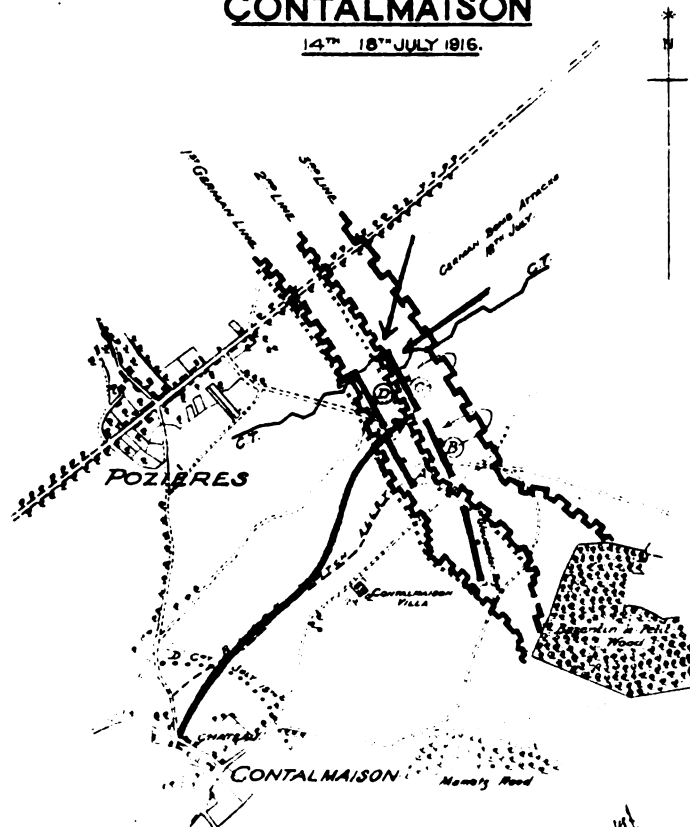
One curious fact must be recorded. The action was a complete success, and gained congratulations from the Brigadier, 1st Division Commander, III Corps Commander, as well as the Commander-in-Chief himself; but the Brigadier, a stern disciplinarian, censured Colonel Lyons for leading his battalion to the attack against his orders. The Colonel's reply was typical of the man. He said: "Yes, sir, I quite understand. But, after all, what is my miserable little life as compared with those of my 800 brave Irishmen?" This gallant officer was to make the great sacrifice soon after in front of Bazentin-le-Petit.

At the beginning of August the Battalion was in divisional reserve at Millencourt, and at the Horse Show held there on August 4th, the first prize

Map No 29.

# **CONTALMAISON**

14<sup>TH</sup> 18<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1916.



SCALE 1:5000

- REFERENCE —
- LINE OF B<sup>TH</sup> ADVANCE
  - ENEMY MIRE ENTANGLEMENTS
  - ① — A COMPANY
  - C.T. — COMMUNICATION TRENCH
  - POSITIONS CAPTURED 17<sup>TH</sup> JULY

R. MUN. FUS.



for Officers' Jumping was taken by Lieutenant C. M. Ryan, second prize for G.S. Limbers by the Battalion 1st Line Transport, and third prize for the Quarter-Mile by Serjeant Sullivan. There were Battalion Sports on the 8th, and on the 10th at the 3rd Brigade Horse Show the Battalion transport, under Lieutenant C. M. Ryan and Serjeant Dealtry, won four firsts and one second out of five events.

On August 20th the Battalion went into the front line, a quarter of a mile north of Bazentin-le-Petit, about a mile to the east of the place of its July exploit, Second-Lieutenant E. D. Jehring being wounded. This section was the scene of bitter fighting, and a stream of casualties resulted. On the 21st the Battalion sustained a very heavy loss in the person of Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Lyons, who was mortally wounded while making a personal reconnaissance.

No Commanding Officer enjoyed more thoroughly the respect and confidence of all ranks. From the moment he took over command he was at heart a Munster. To a delinquent in the orderly-room he made this remark, pointing to the green shamrock in the man's cap: "Look at that badge; you have the right and honour to wear that. For the same privilege I would give my right hand."

On the 22nd Second-Lieutenant T. Seale was killed in action, and on the 23rd Lieutenant F. Moran.

On the 24th an attack was made by the Battalion on 400 yards of old German trench still in the enemy's hands. The undertaking was doomed to failure from the first. The artillery preparation was misdirected and inadequate, the attack was made in daylight; the other sectors of the objective were to have been blown in by trench mortars, which failed completely.

"A" Company, under Captain Jorleson, made the right attack; "B," under Captain Kennedy, the left attack; each company in four parties. The assault was delivered at 7 a.m., and was at once met and held up by a heavy fire from concealed machine guns. The men showed the greatest gallantry and determination, but after three-quarters of an hour were compelled to fall back to their trenches. "A" was counter-attacked, but quickly bombed the enemy back. The Battalion was relieved by the 1st South Wales Borderers and moved to bivouacs in Becourt Wood. This was a costly failure, but one satisfaction was that when the position was attacked a week later, the enemy, in consequence of the gruelling the Battalion had given them, retired without resistance.

Casualties :—Killed, Second-Lieutenants G. Lefroy, J. D. Noonan, J. D. O'Neill, N. P. Clark; wounded, Captain J. H. Jorleson, Lieutenants F. G. V. McDaniel, F. A. R. Considine, A. H. Middleton, C. Roche, J. P. Quinn. Casualties other ranks (from 21st to 25th): killed, 38; wounded, 160; missing, 9.

On August 29th the command of the Battalion was assumed by Lieut.-Colonel A. Moore, D.S.O. (Royal Dublin Fusiliers).

In September the Battalion was still in the same sector and the Battle of the Somme was still raging, units going out of the line for rest being hurried back again at short notice on account of further heavy losses in the line.

The whole battle-field was churned up, even roads being blown out of existence, which made the movements of artillery very difficult. The tubes of the guns were beginning to wear out and the barrage became very inaccurate in consequence. It became so dangerous at last that before a barrage was opened the troops were sometimes evacuated to a depth of 1,500 yards. Tanks were used for the first time in the capture by the London Division of High Wood on September 16th.

The Battalion had been moved out of the line, owing to its heavy casualties, on September 12th for a month's rest in billets at Franvillers, but was marched back to the line in the evening of the 17th.

In consequence of the intense bombardment, all landmarks had been swept away and it was very difficult to find the position allotted to the Battalion, which was between Martinpuich and Flers. Most of the Battalion reached the trench, but it was 8 a.m. before "B" Company arrived.

The right of the Battalion was in the air, as the Germans held a continuation of the same trench. The communication trench by which the Battalion advanced was held, thus refusing the Munster right flank. The line then ran along the British front line, which had been the German front line, thus cutting the enemy's lateral communications. In the middle of this sector a German communication trench came in from the north, and a short way along this the Battalion held a block. Thence to the west the line continued for some distance, the left bending sharply back along another converted communication trench with a German sap running close up to it. The Battalion thus presented three sides of a square to the Germans.

The enemy advanced from the direction of Eaucourt l'Abbaye on the 22nd, but were beaten back; their second advance was supported by means of bombs. The morning was misty, and the fog was thickened by the enormous number of "wind bombs" (as they were called by the men) hurled into the trench; they did little damage, but shortly afterwards the "egg bomb" began to arrive, and the casualties increased.

The duel lasted for an hour. The attack on the right was soon held up; that in the centre was a harder job and losses heavier, but the Battalion bombers gradually drove the enemy back. This was the last effort of the enemy to retake the position. The following days were spent in strengthening the line and joining up with other units.

Casualties on the 22nd:—Killed, Captain C. J. Dodds, Second-Lieutenant J. H. Bennett, M.C.; wounded, Second-Lieutenants C. D. Boudren, O. C. Stokes, W. E. P. Corbett. Casualties, other ranks: (bet 24 killed, 134 wounded.

On September 25th, the anniversary of Loos, the Batt from the line, and was again promised a month's rest; this



- 1.—Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. LYONS. Commanded 2nd Battalion, April to August, 1916, when killed in action. Photo: F. Robinson, Camberley.
- 2.—Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. B. TONSON RYE, D.S.O. Commanded 2nd Battalion from March to October, 1918.
- 3.—Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. WILLIAMS, D.S.O., M.C. Commanded 2nd Battalion from August 1918 to the end of the war. Photo: Algeron Smith, Wrexham.
- 4.—Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. WILLIAMS, D.S.O., M.C. Commanded 2nd Battalion from August 1918 to the end of the war. Photo: Algeron Smith, Wrexham.





and the Battalion left Henencourt on October 3rd by motor buses for huts at Feuquieres, near Abbeville. This period of comparative rest and quiet enabled the Battalion to prepare itself for a coming battle, not against the enemy, but against the elements—an even more deadly foe.

At the end of October the Battalion, with the rest of the 1st Division, was brought back to the Mametz Wood area. There it was employed daily from 4 a.m. till noon in repairing the roads near High Wood.

On November 27th the Brigade relieved the 2nd Brigade in the Eaucourt l'Abbaye—Flers line, the Battalion relieving the 2nd Royal Sussex. Heavy rain had turned the country into a morass, and the trenches into a muddy river; sometimes it was only six inches deep in mud and water, at others it was up to five feet deep. There were no duck-boards. When it was time to go back to the support trenches, every man was soaking wet, caked with mud, weary, wet and miserable.

Two days after taking over, one of the unit relieved was found sticking in the mud; he had been there ninety-six hours. All efforts to extricate him by hand were useless; rifle slings were used, and after a long-sustained effort the man was pulled out. He was sent back, and a fine constitution saved his life.

Two days in this terrible trench, known at the time as the worst on the Western Front, two in support almost as bad, and four in reserve in High Wood under continuous shell fire, then back again into the line, was the usual routine. Almost every officer and man in the Battalion suffered from trench feet; the conditions were so bad that the remedies issued could not even be applied. Still the Battalion held on, Christmas Day included.

On the 20th Second-Lieutenant M. Callanan was killed and Second-Lieutenants F. G. Drought and M. Prendergast wounded; and on the 28th a raid was ordered by Lieut.-Colonel Monteaule-Browne, commanding the Battalion. The barrage came down on the post to be raided half an hour before the raid, and when the patrol, consisting of Lieutenants Horan and R. K. Dilworth, Serjeants Galvin and Howe, and ten men went out they naturally found the enemy had vacated the trench. They returned and reported the matter, and the officers were told to go out again and see if the Germans had returned. Privates Higgs and Welsh volunteered to accompany the officers to what was almost certain death or capture. Lieutenant Dilworth and Private Welsh were killed, and Lieutenant Horan succeeded in getting back with Private Higgs after a desperate effort to bring in Lieutenant Dilworth's body. For this he received the M.C., Higgs the D.C.M., and the two serjeants the M.M.

On December 26th a shell burst at the dressing-station near the Battalion Headquarters, and Serjeant Allcock, D.C.M., who had distinguished himself in the raid of June, 1916, with Lieutenant Batten-Pooll, was killed, as were two soldiers who had been with the Battalion since August, 1914—viz, Corporal Lewis, R.A.M.C., and No. 9690 Private Sheehan.

New Year's Day, 1917, found the Battalion resting near Bécourt Wood, east of Albert. Never had the Battalion soldiered under worse conditions than during the last six weeks, but ten days later it had resumed its usual smart appearance and high spirits, due to the remarkable *esprit de corps* which had always prevailed in its ranks.

On January 31st, out of twenty-three teams competing for the 3rd Brigade Cross-Country Race, the Battalion gained first, second, third, fourth, and tied for fifth place with the South Wales Borderers, and won the Silver Cup presented by Brigadier-General G. S. G. Crawford, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. "A" Company, 84 points; "B," 88; "C," 100; "H.Q.," 159; "D," 196, tying with the South Wales Borderers. On February 10th the Battalion moved into the front line trenches at Barleux.

On February 18th, after previous snow and hard frosts, a thaw set in and rain fell, making the trenches in a terrible state and necessitating a lot of repair work.

During this month Captain C. J. D. Lanktree took over the appointment of Adjutant, a position which he held for a longer period than any other officer during the war.

An officers' patrol, under Second-Lieutenant O. C. Stokes, went out on March 5th at 3 a.m. and successfully bombed the enemy front line. Unfortunately the patrol got caught in the German wire on its return, and a machine gun opened fire; the remainder of the patrol got safely out, but Second-Lieutenant O. C. Stokes and Serjeant Hawley were killed.

The Battalion remained in the section of the line near Barleux, south-west of Peronne, until the German withdrawal on March 17th to the Siegfried Line.

On St. Patrick's Day, Mass was celebrated in a ruined building at 9 a.m. by the Rev. E. Card, P.P., Chaplain to the Battalion. By permission of the G.O.C. 1st Division, an issue of beer was made to the men at dinner, and another was to be issued at night, but sudden orders at 3.30 for the Battalion to move to the support area prevented this being carried out.

On the 18th, on account of the enemy's retirement, bridging the Somme was commenced at once, and "A" and "B" Companies were the first units of the Corps to cross the Somme; they took up an outpost line on the ridge east of Brie. Whilst the Battalion was moving to Villers Carbonnel, the grave of Second-Lieutenant O. C. Stokes was found. The grave was wired round and a wooden cross had been erected by the enemy, with the inscription, "Lt. Stokes, R. Muns. Fus., killed 6/3/17." The men planted box palm round the grave and placed white stones on it.

Communication with Brigade Headquarters was established by field telegraph late in the evening, and the first message to come through was received with difficulty by the aid of a candle placed in a steel helmet by the roadside. It read: "Please wire name of a cook for employment at Divisional Bomb School."

Numerous "booby traps" left behind by the enemy were discovered,

and almost all cross-roads had been mined. In one case a crater at a cross-roads was filled in with much labour, only to be blown up again very shortly after by a mine which had been concealed in the bottom of the crater !

"C" and "D" Companies moved across the Somme on the 19th, and found Mons-en-Chaussée unoccupied. The Battalion was relieved at 9 p.m. and moved back to Chuignolles for training. During April the Battalion was employed in improving the communications, etc., destroyed by the retiring enemy. This area round Peronne was to be the scene in March, 1918, of one of the most desperate actions the Battalion fought in France, and the knowledge gained of the lay of the country stood it in good stead when that time arrived.

By May the rest had produced the usual effect, and the Battalion was in fine form, a fact duly noted by Lieut.-General Lord Cavan, Commanding the XIV Corps. On May 6th church parade was held at Flamicourt Church near Peronne ; the Battalion Drums beat off "Retreat," and were congratulated on their smart appearance and excellent playing by General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Fourth Army Commander, an old friend of the Battalion.

At the Divisional Sports, held near Villers Bretonneux, the Battalion won first prize for limber and horses, and driving competition, and special prize for water cart ; also first prize for officers' chargers jumping (Lieutenant C. Ryan), first prize tug-of-war, and first heavy-weight boxing (Private Merner, M.M.).

On June 11th the Battalion, with the rest of the Division, moved up north to the coast and took over the defences in that sector. The 1st Division was now transferred to the XV Corps. The strength of the Battalion was 43 officers, 1,070 other ranks.

On July 10th the Germans, as a feint to a raid on a large scale on the British trenches near Nieuport, violently bombarded the Battalion camp at Champermont. Scarcely a hut escaped from the torrent of 8-inch, 5.9, 4.2, and lachrymatory shells which was turned on to the camp. One officers' hut was burnt down, ten officers losing all their kit ; the dressing station was badly damaged ; the Medical Officer (Captain H. F. Wickens, R.A.M.C.), had a busy time evacuating the wounded and establishing a new post ; so also had Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M., who supervised the evacuation of the camp. Casualties : Lieutenant J. V. Harcourt, Second-Lieutenants D. Hickey, E. H. F. Kelly, C. E. A. O'Callaghan were wounded ; other ranks, 7 killed and 57 wounded.

When the Battalion went into the line two days later it was severely shelled, and one of the men breaking down under the strain, lost his reason, and rushed towards the enemy's line. Colonel Jervis thus describes the incident : "No. 9931 Private Donovan at once followed him, and brought him back under a withering fire. For this he received the Military Medal. This was doubly deserved, as he had the distinction, after the action at Etreux in 1914, of having hidden successfully for months in France. He then worked

his way up through Belgium to Holland, and escaped to that country, a splendid feat performed by only five others of the Battalion. He took ship for England, and rejoined his old Battalion in August, 1915. He was subsequently wounded at Passchendaele. Of such stuff was the rank and file made."

On July 19th the Division moved to the celebrated "Hush" camp, Clipon Camp, west of Dunkirk, and went into special training. It had been selected to make a large scale raid on the Zeebrugge coast. The object was to land on the coast, form a bridgehead, and the salient thus created, taken in conjunction with the salient near Passchendaele would, it was hoped, pinch out the Germans occupying the Belgian coast. An excellent account of this proposed operation, which involved very novel principles, is contained in Admiral Bacon's book, "The Dover Patrol."

On account of the postponement of the raid, the Battalion left Clipon Camp on October 15th and marched to Houtkerque with the rest of the 1st Division. Lieut.-Colonel H. R. H. Ireland, M.C., assumed command of the Battalion on the 25th, Captain C. J. Lanktree being Adjutant.

On November 6th the Battalion moved by motor-bus to Dambre Camp ; strength, 20 officers, 630 other ranks. On the 8th to Irish Farm, via Ypres. The four companies, "A" to "D" being commanded by Captains A. Frizell, J. C. R. Delmege, A. H. Batten-Pooll, V.C., M.C., and J. P. Harding respectively. Father Gleeson, as usual, accompanied the Battalion.

The battle was still raging round the Passchendaele Ridge. The Battalion left the camp at 7.20 p.m. on the 9th and went into the line by Mouse Trap Track ; it was led by Second-Lieutenant W. O. Varian, Scout Officer, to Source Farm. The night was pitch dark, and rainy at times. The soil had a consistency of glue, every shell hole, within a foot of the next, was full of water. The British advance was made across an area of seven miles of land churned into slush by the artillery fire of four months. Every man was in full marching order, steel helmet, pack, three days' rations, waterproof sheet, an extra bandolier (150 rounds) of ammunition, two Mills' bombs, box respirator, and a P.H. (gas) helmet as well. Some carried two water-bottles, and never have troops gone into action carrying a heavier load under worse conditions. The four companies proceeded slowly to their positions of deployment ; it was 4.15 a.m. before all were reported in position.

While the Battalion was assembling a German patrol appeared and retreated ; it evidently warned the enemy, as a severe creeping barrage was put down over the Battalion area. It continued till 5.42 a.m., when it abruptly ceased. Amongst other small parties which were lost for the time was that which carried the S.O.S. rockets, a loss which was to have important results.

"C" Company's object was straightforward though of great difficulty ; "D's" was to leap frog "C" and take Veal Cottage ; "B," with which were two platoons of the Welch Regiment, was to act as a reserve company either to support or form a defensive flank, as the situation demanded ; "A's"

was to take Tournant Farm. Battalion Headquarters were at Source Farm. Each company had two platoons in the first wave and two in the second. The left of the Battalion rested on a morass. The enemy was holding this sector with a series of small posts and pill-boxes.

The barrage opened at 5.55 a.m., and at zero hour (6 a.m.) the companies advanced in small groups, struggling waist deep through mud and water ; every fall meant one rifle or Lewis gun clogged and out of action. The barrage proceeded at a rate of 100 yards every few minutes, which was faster than any infantry could advance. Three German aeroplanes, firing at the advancing sections, knocked out, amongst others, the whole of the Lewis gun section of No. 16 Platoon, " D " Company ; they continued to harry the advance from 6.10 till 7.30. Enemy machine guns on the left were very active, but in spite of all the Battalion dragged itself forward.

Tournant Farm was occupied and passed by " A," splendidly led by Captain A. Frizell and Lieutenant C. Horan, M.C. " C," under Captain A. H. Batten-Pooll, V.C., M.C., reached Vat Cottages, the occupants being ordered to the rear. Parts of " D," with details from other companies, pressed on to Veal Cottages ; they were met by heavy machine-gun fire from the right front, but Captain J. C. R. Delmege, coming up with some men of " B " Company, the position was rushed at the point of the bayonet. A pill-box a short distance away was boldly attacked and captured by Corporal Stronner and half a dozen men. The company now suffered a heavy loss by the death of Captain J. P. Harding, who was killed by a bomb from a hostile aeroplane.

In spite of all difficulties the whole of the objectives were taken ; by 6.45 reports had been received by Battalion Headquarters. The order was to consolidate, but it was impossible to make any sort of trench, every weapon was caked and clogged with mud and most of the men were up to their waists in water. Runners were sent back to Brigade Headquarters, but no orders arrived. The impatient officers and men cursed the delay. The main ridge was less than half a mile away, the chance to seize it was unlikely to recur. Finally, the problem solved itself by the spontaneous advance of several parties belonging to all four companies. These pressed forward in mud bespattered, bloodstained, sodden groups. It was an attempt to achieve the impossible. There were no signs of the Battalion on the right, but far away beyond the Canadians could be seen working their way forward.

About 7.30 the advance came to a standstill ; the enemy now became very active, and the gun fire on the back area completely cut off the Battalion's communications.

Captain Batten-Pooll and Captain Frizell stretched out a chain of posts, but a counter-attack was seen preparing from Mallet Copse, and the right rear of " C," which was completely in the air. " B " had been absorbed into the other three companies. Word was sent for the S.O.S. rocket party, but it had vanished. Four carrier pigeons were sent back and at last the

British barrage came back again, but not, alas, on the advancing enemy, but on the ground captured and held by the Battalion, the Gunners apparently not knowing of the splendid, indeed almost impossible, advance.

The enemy approached Vat Cottages, and on the order to fire it was discovered that not a rifle, Lewis gun or revolver would go off, so clogged were they with mud. Captain Batten-Pooll inspired the defence with his own marvellous courage, fighting every yard of the enemy's advance. The enemy arrived at bombing distance; the Munsters had no bombs left. Ingenuity, however, came to their help, and the Germans suddenly came under a steady and well directed fire of bombs. The fact that they did not explode was put down to the fact of there being so much mud about that they had become caked, but there was no guarantee that the next lot would not be more successful, and the enemy sullenly broke off the attack. The much-feared bombs were nothing but clods of mud pressed to resemble a bomb in size and shape.

The Germans had by now found the "soft spot," namely, our right flank, which was completely in the air, and many of "D" Company were forced to fall back to avoid being cut off.

A bitter struggle ensued for Veal Cottage. Lieutenant C. Horan, M.C., on the right of "A," badly wounded in the head, was called upon to surrender. He refused and fought on till he fell riddled with bullets. This gallant officer gave up his leave, and by dint of an infinity of trouble and persuasion managed to be included in the officers chosen to go into action.

About this time, 7.30 a.m., Captain Frizell ordered Lieutenant McFeely to take a machine gun which was doing great damage amongst "A" Company. This he made a great effort to do, with Serjeant Pegg and a few men, but by the time they had arrived near the gun all had been knocked out except the officer and non-commissioned officer. They, however, struggled on till within fifteen yards, when both fell severely wounded, and shortly afterwards Captain Frizell was himself killed.

Captain Batten-Pooll was again attacked at Vat Cottage from front and rear, and after a desperate struggle, in which Captain Delmege was badly wounded and four other officers killed, the post was at length overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. A few of "C" Company managed to get back to their own lines. "A" Company still held one of the enemy's pill-boxes and all efforts to dislodge them failed.

The enemy delivered his main counter-attack about 8 a.m. and the regiment which carried this out was the celebrated "Cockchafers," which arrived clean and smart on the battlefield.

The attack was delivered against the front and left front of the Battalion from the north and north-west. The few remaining survivors round Vat and Veal Cottages were mopped up, and our line was pressed back almost to the starting point. But on the left the attack got into difficulties, the remnants of "A" put up a stout resistance and brought the advance to a halt near Tournant Farm.

A party of about thirty men was collected by Captain Lanktree, Lieutenants H. M. Mitchell, and E. V. Twiss and led towards Tournant Farm; a party of "A" co-operated from a pill-box nearby, as did a small detachment of the 3rd Machine Gun Company, posted about 150 yards to the rear. A sharp action ensued, several rifles having been specially cleaned out for this, but a few minutes later they were blocked again; they had done their duty, however, and the weary men had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy finally give up and withdraw. An enemy aeroplane flew low over the party; shortly afterwards an intense burst of fire was directed on the little band, and man after man fell until the three officers, Corporal Stronner, and about four men only were left. All this time Lieutenant Twiss had shown imperturbable calm making his dispositions, directing fire, walking about collecting Lewis gun drums and generally inspiring the defence.

Heavy rain set in which lasted throughout the day. At 11.30 a.m. no communication had been received from Brigade Headquarters, and no reinforcements had arrived. The right flank was still in the air and it became imperative to secure it. Lieutenant Twiss was sent back to the line of trenches behind Source Farm, which commanded an excellent field of fire, with orders to reconnoitre it, collect any stragglers, and wounded, and occupy it. After some time the Machine Gun Company Detachment joined Lieutenant Twiss, and when they were in position Captain Lanktree, Lieutenant Mitchell, Corporal Stronner and three men also joined him. Before they got there, however, a counter-attack was seen developing from the direction of Goudberg Copse, and the ground to the right of Source Farm was therefore occupied by this small and weary party. The enemy approached to within about two hundred yards of the party, but apparently misjudging their strength, retired without further effort. When the new defence line was organized, Captain Lanktree succeeded in getting a message through to Brigade Headquarters, who confirmed the new dispositions, and sent the long waited for news that reinforcements would be sent shortly. Two companies of the Gloucesters arrived a little later, and when they had been placed in position Captain Lanktree and Lieutenant Mitchell accompanied by an orderly again went forward in an endeavour to ascertain the position exactly in the neighbourhood of Tournant Farm. Company Serjeant-Major Dennehey made a gallant effort to accompany them, but suffering as he was from a bad wound in the wrist he fell exhausted before covering many yards. This splendid fellow had been the greatest help in organizing the line, and wounded though he was maintained a wonderful spirit of cheerfulness. At about 6 p.m. news of relief was received and orders were sent to the Adjutant and his party to rejoin the main body. On their way back the party came across Lieut.-Colonel Fagan of the Gloucesters, badly wounded in the head and temporarily blinded, and brought him back. The North Lancashires arrived about 10 p.m., and the survivors of the Battalion made their way back to Irish Farm. Roll call at 1 a.m. on November 11th, 1917, was a sad affair, only 7

officers and 240 men of the splendid battalion which had left the camp just thirty hours before, answering their names. The casualties as shown by a note made by the Adjutant at the time were :—Killed, 5 officers, 29 other ranks ; died of wounds, 5 other ranks ; wounded, 2 officers, 210 other ranks ; wounded and missing, 3 officers, 27 other ranks ; wounded and missing, believed killed, 2 officers, 122 other ranks ; total, 12 officers, 393 other ranks.

In spite of the weather conditions and active opposition all the objectives were captured, but the absence of clear orders for action after the capture of the first objectives, and the preliminary confusion, were contributory causes to the comparative failure of the day's operation. It is, however satisfactory to note that Tournant Farm and the adjacent pill-boxes were captured and held, and the whole Battalion front advanced to an appreciable extent.

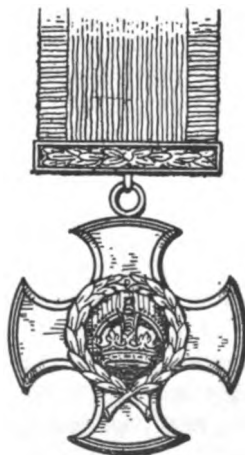
Casualties : " A " Company.—Captain R. A. Frizell, Lieutenants J. H. O'Connor and H. C. R. Horan, M.C. (killed).

" B " Company.—Captain J. C. R. Delmege (wounded) ; Second-Lieutenants H. Purdon Stoute, D. J. O'Brien (killed).

" C " Company.—Captain A. H. Batten-Pooll, V.C., M.C. (missing) ; Lieutenant H. B. Fisher (died of wounds) ; Second-Lieutenant A. McC. Taylor (killed).

" D " Company.—Captain J. P. Harding (died of wounds) ; Second-Lieutenant W. McDonald (wounded) ; Second-Lieutenant P. Flynn (killed).

Immediately after Passchendaele the Battalion commenced reorganization and reconstruction. On November 12th it entrained at St. Jean for Brieleu, and moved to Eikhoek Camp on December 21st. There was thick snow on the ground on Christmas Day ; the Christmas dinners were under company arrangement, as each company had its own mess.



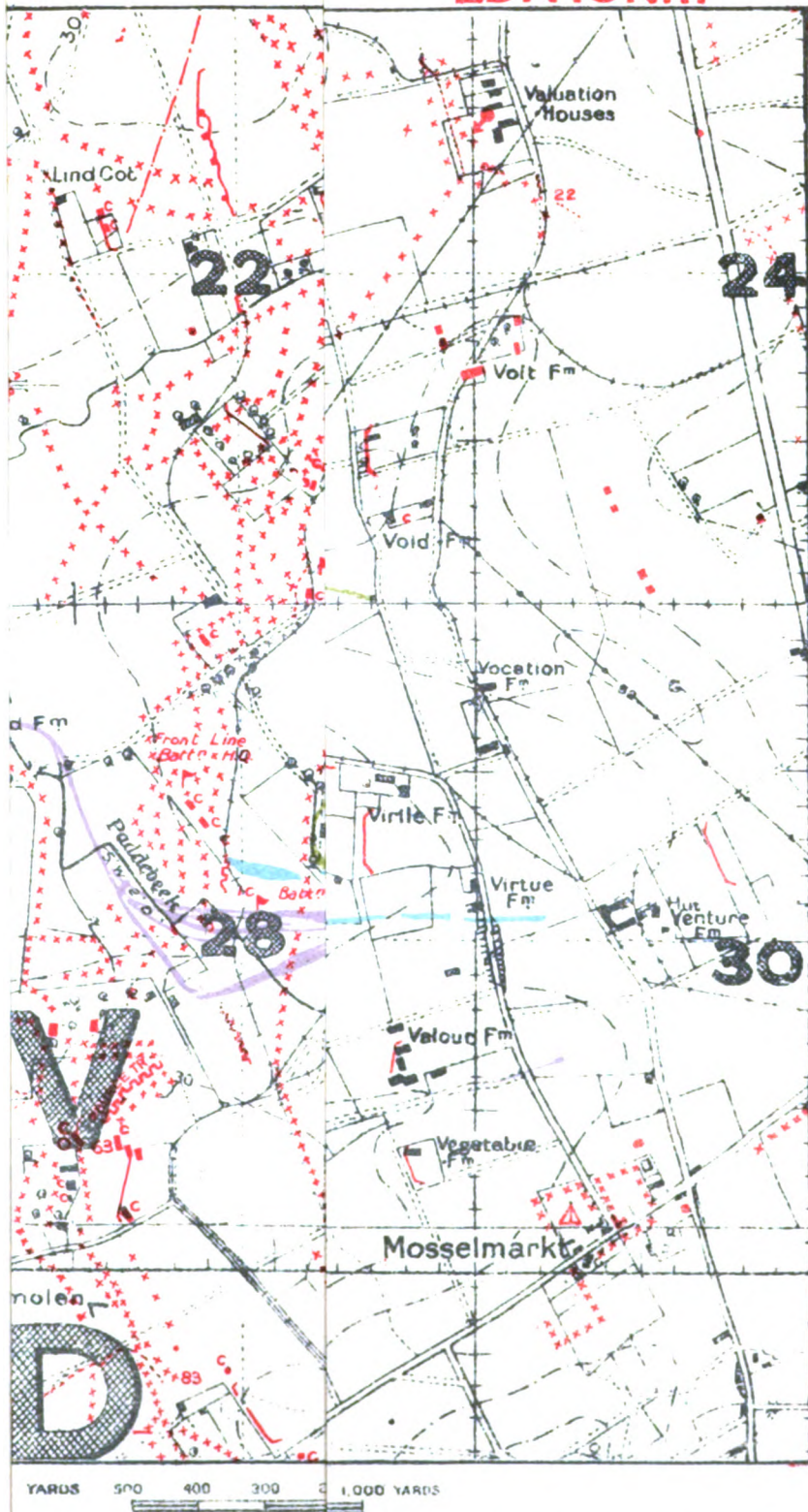
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.



PASS

Map No 30.

EDITION.I.



d during the operations on Nov. 10th, 1917

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## CHAPTER XII

GERMAN OFFENSIVE, MARCH, 1918—EPEHY, TINCOURT, DOINGT, CHUIGNOLLES, MERICOURT.

*Reference Maps Nos. 31, 32, 39, pages 152, 156, 156.*

A THAW set in on January 6th, 1918, the result being that the training ground was a foot deep in water. This was followed on the 8th by a heavy fall of snow and a hard frost, and by a thaw on the 10th. In consequence, movements of any sort were rendered very difficult.

At the end of the month the strength was 44 officers, 823 men.

On the 29th the Battalion learnt with the deepest regret that it was about to sever its connection with the 1st Division, with which it had served since the commencement of hostilities. It was to join the 16th (Irish) Division, under Major-General Sir W. Hickie, becoming part of the 48th Brigade.

On February 1st it left Canal Bank, the 1st Gloucesters' band playing it half-way to its new camp and the pipes of the 1st Black Watch the remainder of the way, and it received a great send-off from its old friends of the 1st Division. A letter was received from Lieut.-Colonel L. P. Evans, conveying "the very real regret of all ranks of the 1st Battalion Black Watch at the departure of the 2nd Battalion Munster Fusiliers from the 1st Division. As original units of the 1st Infantry Brigade we served together in peace times, and have fought side by side on many occasions."

The Battalion entrained at Peseshoek on February 2nd for Tincourt Boucly, west of Peronne, arriving there next day and marching to Longavesnes, where it was visited by the Divisional Commander and the Assistant Quarter-master-General, Lieut.-Colonel G. A. C. Webb, D.S.O., who had been Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 1895-99.

There were several other changes about this time. The Rev. Father F. Gleeson, who had been Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Battalion since September, 1914, remained with the 3rd Brigade, very much against his will, and to the regret of all ranks. He had shown the greatest devotion to the Battalion, which owed him a large debt of gratitude. Captain and Brevet Major Nightingale, M.C., was transferred to the 1st Battalion on February 1st, and Major R. Kane, D.S.O., followed him on the 7th, assuming command of the 1st Battalion.

On the 10th the Battalion went into the line, relieving the 2nd Dublins. The next day the enemy raided a Lewis-gun post from the rear, but retired after a rough and tumble with the loss of four rifles. Our casualties were three wounded. The activity of the Battalion patrols prevented the enemy trying the experiment again.

On the 20th at 3 a.m. a fighting patrol of 23 men, under Lieutenant McKeown, ran up against an enemy patrol of about 75 men in No Man's Land ; after a sharp fight the enemy withdrew, and evidently received a lesson, for in the future they avoided a fight.

About this time Lieutenant C. Ryan, the popular Transport Officer, who had seen much service with the Battalion, was wounded when bringing up the rations. Orders as to the wearing of steel helmets were being very strictly enforced, and it was thought by Captain Gloster's famous batman that the fact that Lieutenant Ryan's helmet was undamaged though he was wounded in the head, looked bad. With typical Munster ingenuity he seized an entrenching tool, struck the helmet several blows, and brought it to Captain Gloster remarking : " It's a wonderful thing that Mr. Ryan wasn't killed entirely with the shell hitting his helmet like this !"

Captain J. F. Gloster, who had joined the Battalion in May, 1915, and had served continuously in France since that time, was sent for a six months' tour of duty at home, and never was a rest better earned than this.

The much-talked-of German offensive, which was to end the war, now dominated everything, and it found the Battalion fit, well trained and cheery, which was fortunate, as up to the end of the desperate fighting which held up the offensive in April the Battalion was never out of the front line, a period of forty-three days.

The new principle of holding by posts rather than by lines was adopted shortly before the attack. No Man's Land was now a mile in depth, and was carefully patrolled. A patrol on March 15th, under Captain D. P. Hall, had a successful brush with the enemy, and brought in five prisoners, from whom many details of the utmost value, as regards the impending attack, were obtained. Captain Hall was awarded the M.C. for this action, and several men received the M.M.

The long-expected attack commenced on March 21st. All movements were obscured by a heavy white fog. The bombardment started at 4.30 a.m. with gas shells on the batteries and support positions and ordinary shells on the trenches. This lasted about two and a half hours. The barrage then lifted to the back areas.

By 9 a.m. the troops on the right having been forced back left the Battalion's right flank in the air. Heavy infantry attacks on the front and low-flying aeroplanes enabled the enemy to envelop and capture Malassise Farm. " A " Company, under Lieutenant P. L. Cahill, at once counter-attacked and retook the position, but having lost its commander was shortly afterwards forced to evacuate the position. Desperate fighting continued all the morning ; the two strong posts in Room Trench fell into the hands of the enemy, Second-Lieutenant Mehegan being killed and the whole of this platoon of " A " Company being killed or wounded.

By noon the Battalion was isolated, touch was lost with the Leicesters on the left, the adjoining troops had fallen back to the Brown Line. The

Munsters alone held on doggedly. Lieut.-Colonel H. R. H. Ireland, who had gone forward about 7 a.m. to find out the position of affairs, was mortally wounded. Major M. M. Hartigan, D.S.O., assumed command.

After the capture of Malassise Farm, the enemy bombed up Ridge Reserve Trench with trench mortars. The fog cleared, and the casualties mounted up. Captain Chandler, M.C., fought a magnificent action, and it was not till 5 p.m. that the trench was cleared of its brave garrison.

About 4 p.m. a very heavy bombardment was opened on the Battalion area. The last message from the Brigadier was received at 4.30 p.m. On Captain Chandler's return to Battalion Headquarters at 6 p.m. he was told by Major Hartigan to hold on, and well he did it. A rumour rose that the enemy was advancing from the rear, as the stretcher-bearers with a wounded man had walked straight into the Germans two miles to the rear and were sent back by them. On receiving this report everyone dashed up the stairs of the dug-out in time to charge and put to flight some German infantry who were advancing from the rear, three prisoners being taken. Major Hartigan, who came out alone by another route, at once fell into the hands of the enemy. This left the Battalion Headquarters without any officer, but Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring, M.C., D.C.M., was equal to the occasion. With the greatest coolness, he took charge, collected the Headquarters men and at 8 p.m., still with the three prisoners, led the survivors, little more than a dozen men, through the encircling enemy and fell back to St. Emilie.

Meanwhile Captain Chandler, M.C., Lieutenant McKeown, and Second-Lieutenant Ardagh, with about fifty men, fought on in the railway cutting south-east of Epéhy, to which they had withdrawn. All efforts to dislodge them failed, and at dusk they were still in position; they held on till about 4 a.m. on the 22nd, and then withdrew in small parties, helped by the fog, and joined Headquarters again at Tincourt; theirs, the last party, arrived about noon.

Once more the Battalion had suffered severely. The Commanding Officer, Second-in-Command and Adjutant gone, as well as 10 other officers; the trench strength had been reduced from 629 to 290 in twenty-four hours; but the Battalion had this satisfaction—that the enemy's repeated attacks had cost him dear, that it had held out eighteen hours longer than the adjacent units, that it had withdrawn undefeated, and that the unexpected delay they had caused the enemy in his advance on Epehy had seriously upset his plans. Brigadier-General Ramsay repeatedly congratulated the Battalion on the stand it was making during the day.

All the Irish troops had withdrawn to Tincourt early on the 22nd. Captain Purdon came up from the transport and took over command, handing it over to Major H. B. Tonson-Rye two days later; this officer was one of the Regiment's old Regulars, and possessed the entire confidence of the men. Second-Lieutenant C. E. A. O'Callaghan also came up from the transport, bringing every available rifleman with him. A position was taken up behind

Tincourt Wood ; " A," " B," " C " and " D " were commanded by Captain D. P. Hall, Lieutenant W. McKeown, Second-Lieutenant P. Ardagh and Second-Lieutenant C. E. A. O'Callaghan respectively. The 11th Hants were on the right, 2nd Dublins on the left, the 47th Brigade to the left and 49th Brigade to the east.

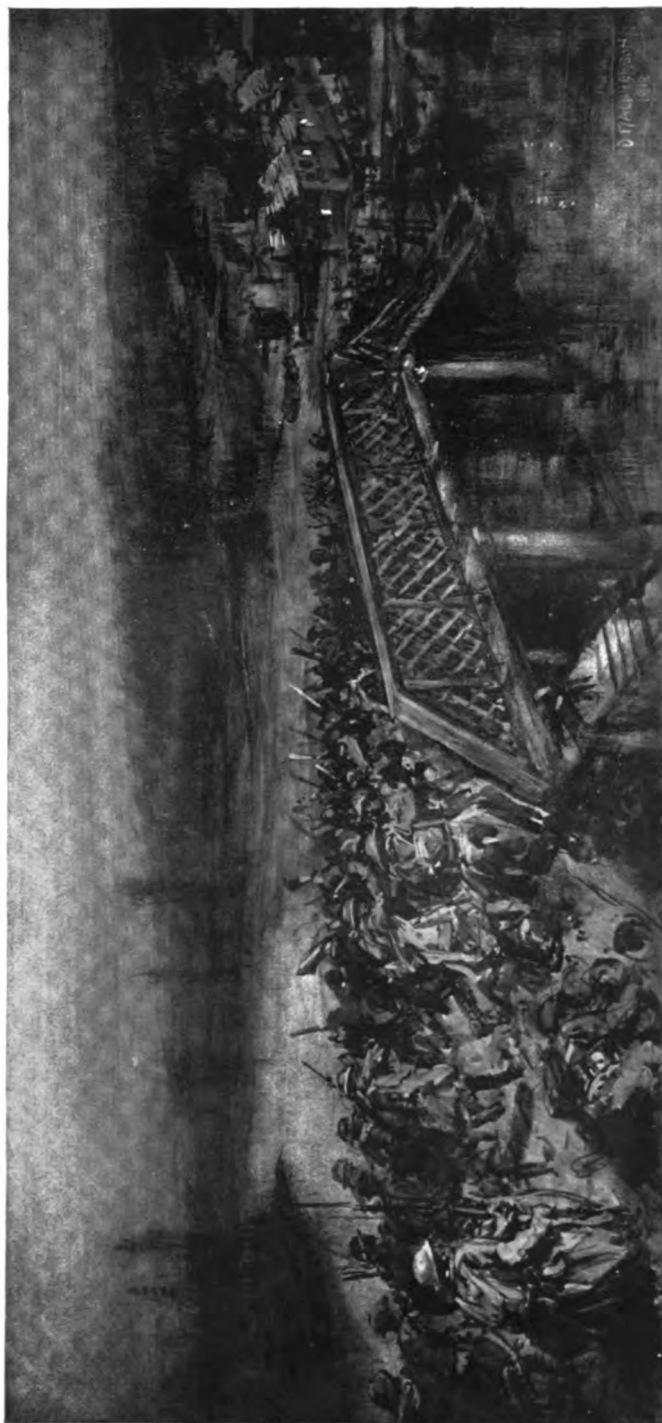
The withdrawal on Doingt began at 5.30 a.m. on the 23rd in thick fog. About 9.30 a.m. the enemy advanced, and his artillery opened on the Brigade at 11 a.m., but determined opposition was offered till 1 p.m. The two other Brigades then withdrew, and the Munsters were again left alone. For an hour the Battalion held on ; then, the pressure becoming too great, it withdrew, " B " Company occupying the post of honour covering the withdrawal. At 4 p.m. the Battalion passed through Flamicourt into Peronne, and later crossed the Somme, as the engineers were blowing up the last bridge. It then went into reserve.

On the 24th the Battalion was ordered at 2 a.m. to fall back to Cappy, about eight miles, and arrived there at 5 a.m. Here Major Tonson-Rye took over command and reorganized the Battalion into one company of four platoons under Captain Chandler. Lieutenant W. McKeown was acting Adjutant. The following day, at 5.30 p.m., the Battalion took up an outpost position. The bridges were blown up that night.

On the 26th the Battalion took up a defensive position west of Chuignolles, and the enemy shortly afterwards came in view. Two of his horse artillery guns came forward, but when they came within range of the Munster machine guns were quickly put to flight. The German infantry then formed up north and east of Chuignolles, and sent forward their machine-gunners into the village, and these brought an intense fire to bear on the Battalion. Meanwhile, their infantry advanced round the Battalion's left, the adjacent Brigade having withdrawn, the left flank was again in the air. The enemy were soon afterwards seen to be in a wood on the left of the Battalion ; they had also got on to the main road behind, thus cutting off its retreat. The troops on the right having retired, Major Tonson-Rye decided to withdraw at 3 p.m. Behind the trenches the cross-roads was the danger spot ; this was crossed rapidly and the retirement continued. Darkness saved the Battalion and once more it joined up with the Brigade east of Mericourt.

Captain Chandler, M.C., sent his runner, Private Ward, D.C.M., back to Battalion Headquarters, where he arrived under a very heavy fire and delivered a message. He then asked permission to join his officer. As the fire of the enemy was intense at the time, this was refused. A second and a third time he asked, and finally, unable to obtain permission, this devoted man crept away, and was killed in the act.

Brigadier-General Ramsay now ordered the Battalion to extend to the right of the Royal Irish ; their position could only be shown by a faint pencil mark on a map lit by a fluttering candle. However, by 10 p.m., this was



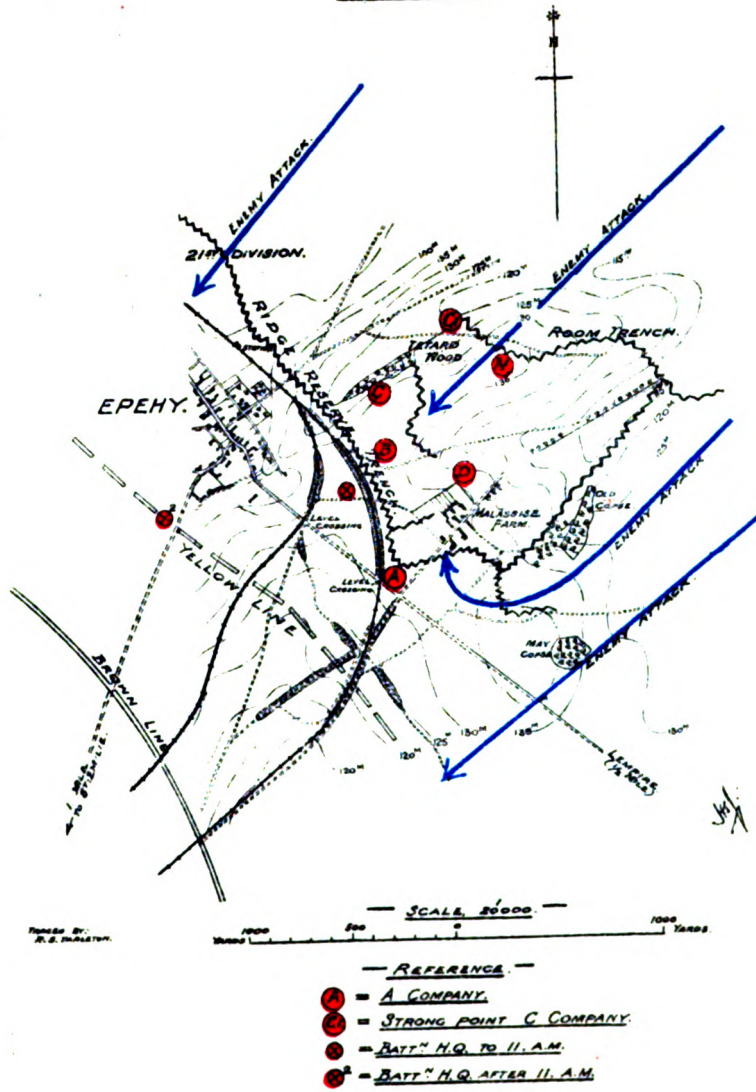
CUT OFF BY THE ENEMY—2ND BATTALION, MARCH 27TH, 1918.





Map. No 31.

# **EPEHY** 21<sup>ST</sup> MARCH. 1918.



R. MUN. FUS.



done, and some old trenches found and occupied. A good night's rest was earned and enjoyed.

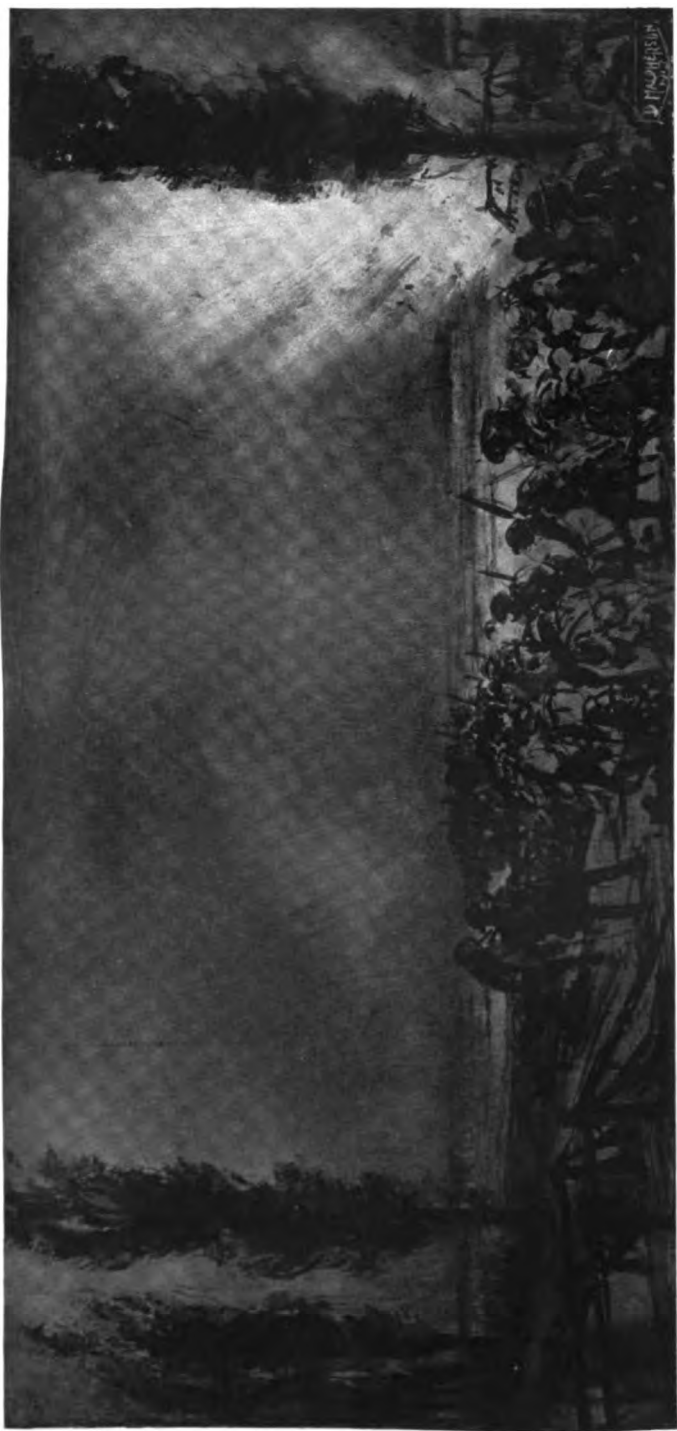
On the 27th every one stood to at dawn, and the enemy attack started at 8 a.m. ; one attack after another was beaten back. Till noon he made little progress, but on the left he was more successful, and the Battalion there was withdrawn, leaving a large gap ; the enemy occupied this, and a counter-attack was arranged.

The following is Colonel H. S. Jervis's account, taken from his " 2nd Munsters in France " :—

" It (the counter-attack) was led by Second-Lieutenant C. E. A. O'Callaghan and carried out by Corporal Gallagher, Private Douglas, and five other men. Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring volunteered to join the party, and the counter-attack proceeded in full view of the Battalion, a couple of hundred yards away across a valley. The men dashed into one side of a copse, and after a short interval the Germans began bolting from the far side on the top of the ridge, and Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring could be seen shooting them as they ran. The attack was a brilliant success : the original line was occupied by the little party, severe loss inflicted on the enemy, touch re-established with the South Irish Horse on the left, and identification marks sent back to Brigade Headquarters. The fact that these never fetched up is evidence of the early hour at which the Battalion was cut off. Battalion runners sent back after midday had not returned, and by 3 p.m. the Commanding Officer grew anxious. However, he still grimly held on, beating off spasmodic efforts of the enemy to advance from time to time ; but at 7 p.m. the Officer Commanding Dublins, on the Battalion's right, came in and said there was no one on their right, and runners came back saying that Brigade Headquarters had been evacuated. Thus, after six days' consecutive fighting, the Battalion was finally surrounded and cut off. The enemy had pushed a successful attack along the Proyart—Morcourt road to the south, and had joined up with equally successful detachments to the north of the Somme several miles to the Battalion's rear. The Munsters and the other two Irish detachments were left like a rock surrounded by the incoming tide. And rocklike was their determination. A quiet consultation was held between the three Commanding Officers, and after another ineffectual effort had been made to get into touch on the right (south) flank, it was decided to withdraw and fight a way through. Accordingly at 8 p.m. the withdrawal commenced. The Dublins led, then followed the Munsters, the South Irish Horse bringing up the rear. In view of the impression that north of the Somme the enemy attacks had failed, it was decided to make for the north bank as soon as possible. To cover the withdrawal, Corporal Padfield, with a Lewis gun, was left in the trenches, with orders to fire occasionally till 10 p.m., and then to withdraw. Completely alone and unaided, this man performed his task—a most gallant feat. The night was clear, and the column marched quietly down to the river about 400 strong, and approached the Eclusier

Bridge across the Somme. To the north was safety ; the bridge came in view. The lock gates over the canal were crossed safely and the bridge reconnoitred. It was found to be held by the enemy. Almost the last hope of escape vanished. However, the column quietly retraced its steps, and another attempt was made, this time by the towing-path on the south (left) bank, and all went smoothly for a while. All the way round the curve the column marched until Chipilly Bridge was reached. Again the hopes of crossing to the north bank were dashed to the ground ; the enemy was seen in large numbers in the village to the north of the river. Heavy shells were bursting in the trees—whether British or German it was impossible to say. An impromptu council of war was held, and it was decided, on Major Tonson-Rye's initiative, to rush the bridge—a desperate venture, but practically the only possible one. Captain Stitt, of the 2nd Dublins, went forward, learned the countersign, and the column advanced in two lines of single file on each side of the road. The Germans challenged sharply ; the reply was given, and almost at once they opened fire. The quiet night march became an inferno. Everyone rushed forward shouting, firing, cursing. A large tangle of wires across the road tripped up a number of men, including the Commanding Officer. On rushed the column to the bridge, which was found to be broken, the girders being cut and lying at the foot of the pier the far side of the river. The Irish charged down, and rapidly became jammed at the bottom. The more that arrived, the tighter the crush. Gradually a few men were hoisted up, then more ; the enemy was smashed or swept aside, running away screaming from the hideous turmoil. The bridge was secured and the column passed over. In the confusion a party of men under Captain Purdon became detached, but, following the south bank of the canal, joined up at the next bridge, where the German guards fled without a fight. The march continued. The officers decided on the countersign, which was probably unique. It was to hold the steel helmet over the face and give utterance to a terse but unparliamentary monosyllable. As events turned out, there was no occasion to use it. The excitement of the rough-and-tumble having worn off, the men began to suffer from extreme exhaustion, which was not lessened by the fact that the route chosen lay through the heaviest bogland, Saily Laurette being aimed at.

“ Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred at the head of the column. A mine had been sprung, and completely blew up a small wooden bridge which the column was approaching. This necessitated a boggy ditch being crossed, and the muddy, exhausted band grew one stage more muddy and exhausted. The noise made by the column staggering through the reeds seemed almost enough to waken the dead, but no check occurred till Saily Laurette was reached. Surely the haven of the north bank had been gained at last. But no ; the enemy was not only there, but on the *qui vive*, and opened a heavy fire on the Irishmen, who turned back once more to find a better route. The column moved southwards towards the canal bridge, and a German officer's



THE NIGHT MARCH—2ND BATTALION, MARCH 27TH-28TH, 1918.



patrol was encountered on the way. As some doubt existed about their nationality, a short parley ensued ; the German officer shot a Dublin Fusilier dead, and was at once despatched by his enraged men who disposed of the whole patrol, one of them being knocked out by the fist of a Dublin man who was a boxer.

" The column now filed over the lock gates, the Regimental Serjeant-Major forcibly putting the Commanding Officer into a place of comparative safety while he took the post of danger himself. The question now arose, which was the best way to proceed ? The whole country seemed to be swarming with the enemy ; one direction seemed as dangerous as another. It was finally decided to leave the river and work westwards across country, steering mainly by the stars. At any moment the German front line might be met, and ' No Man's Land ' would be almost as dangerous. The movement continued till 3.30 a.m. ; a field was crossed in which signs of recent fighting were apparent ; the column was just able to crawl, and perceived a sentry ahead near the Bois de Hamel. Was this the German front line ? Every man braced himself for the ordeal. ' Halt ; who goes there ? ' It was the English line again. The gallant band had cut its way through the enemy, had traversed over eight miles of enemy territory at night after a heavy action lasting all day, had encountered every form of danger and difficulty, and had triumphantly surmounted all. Well might the Brigadier who met the survivors say, ' The conduct of the Battalion has been entirely admirable and worthy of the highest annals of the Regiment. It showed that it was led by officers who deserved the greatest praise for courage, resolution, and ability in an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking.' "

The casualties during the march were 5 officers and about 100 other ranks. These included Second-Lieutenant C. E. A. O'Callaghan, who was taken prisoner, his party having lost touch with the main body.

The remnant of the Battalion reached Hamel at 4 a.m. and settled down to a long-overdue sleep, but by 6.30 a.m. the village was evacuated and the Battalion went into position in support of " Carey's Force," east of the village. The men were almost incapable of further effort, but pulled themselves together and dug in. The bombardment of the position started again about 9 a.m.

The Battalion was reduced to 3 officers and 93 other ranks, and for the next forty-eight hours remained in support.

On the 30th Second-Lieutenants W. O. Varian and J. W. Gillman and 42 other ranks joined as a reinforcement. A big attack started at 9 a.m. against " Carey's Force."\* The Battalion's part was to dislodge any successful enemy counter-attack. It was divided into two parts under Major Purdon and Captain Chandler. As the enemy barrage lifted the Munsters went forward

\* General Grant, Chief Engineer of the Fifth Army, collected a force composed of all the non-combatants and odd-job men available ; this was our last line of defence behind Gough's thinned and exhausted divisions. As General Grant could not be spared from his special duties, this force came under the command of Major-General G. G. S. Carey, C.B., C.M.G., and as it turned out, it rendered great service in the saving of the situation.

and the two forces arrived at the front trench almost simultaneously. A desperate struggle ensued, but the enemy's efforts against the Battalion's sector were beaten back, and in addition it was able to send help to the sector on its left.

The Battalion sustained a very heavy loss in the death of Captain C. W. Chandler, M.C., killed while charging the enemy, as was Lieutenant W. O. Varian, who also died at the head of his men. Second-Lieutenant J. W. Gillman was wounded; 46 other ranks killed and wounded, the strength of the Battalion being again reduced to 3 officers and 90 other ranks.

The day's work had been very successful, the Battalion not falling back till every enemy had been cleared out of the trenches, not only in its own, but in the adjoining sector as well. This fine feat was recognized by the Army Commander, who wired on April 1st, "Please convey my warmest thanks for magnificent successes of yesterday (30th). You rendered invaluable services, and I am deeply grateful." This message was sent to the Battalion, and endorsed by G.O.C. Division and Brigade.

On April 2nd the Battalion relieved "Carey's Force" in the front line north of Cerisy road, and was relieved on the 3rd in its turn by the 9th Rifle Brigade, marching out of the trenches which it had not lost sight of for forty-three days.

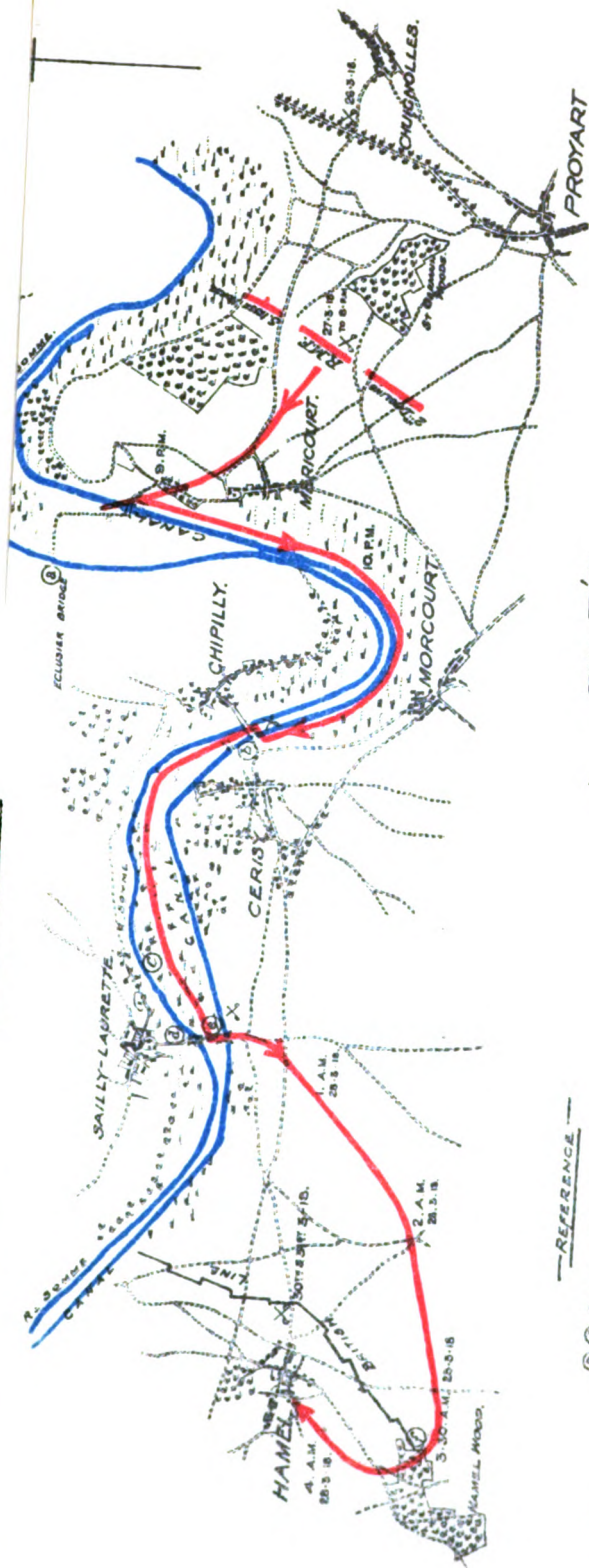
Thus ended an action which Colonel Jervis rightly describes as "almost unexampled in the annals of the British Army, for fine leadership, desperate courage, dogged endurance, and unfaltering spirit. The successors of the Bengal Europeans who fought at Plassey may rest content that they have worthily maintained the famous traditions bequeathed to them."

The Battalion was by now reduced to a mere skeleton and its fate trembled in the balance, but reinforcements began to arrive soon after. The casualties from March 21st, 1918, to April 4th, 1918, were 36 officers, 796 other ranks.

On April 6th Battalion orders were issued for the first time since February 9th, and companies were reorganized on a one platoon basis. The Battalion was moved up north and on the 10th detrained at Wizernes, south of St. Omer, and marched to Wavrans. It was inspected by the G.O.C. of the 48th Brigade on the 13th and moved to billets at Senlecques, where orders were given for the Battalion and 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers to form a composite battalion in the 16th Division Composite Infantry Brigade. This state of affairs, unprecedented in the history of the Regiment, lasted but a week, and then the Battalion Headquarter Staff, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Tonson-Rye, Major B. H. Purdon, Captain V. O'Malley, M.C. (Adjutant), Lieutenant T. Roche (Transport), Captains C. C. Smythe, C. J. D. Lanktree, Lieutenant W. W. McKeown, Second-Lieutenants J. T. Sheffield, D. J. Davies, J. Owens, and G. Barry, all its senior non-commissioned ranks, and its transport personnel, were formed into a training unit. This step was taken to provide instructors for the American Army, which was beginning to arrive in France.

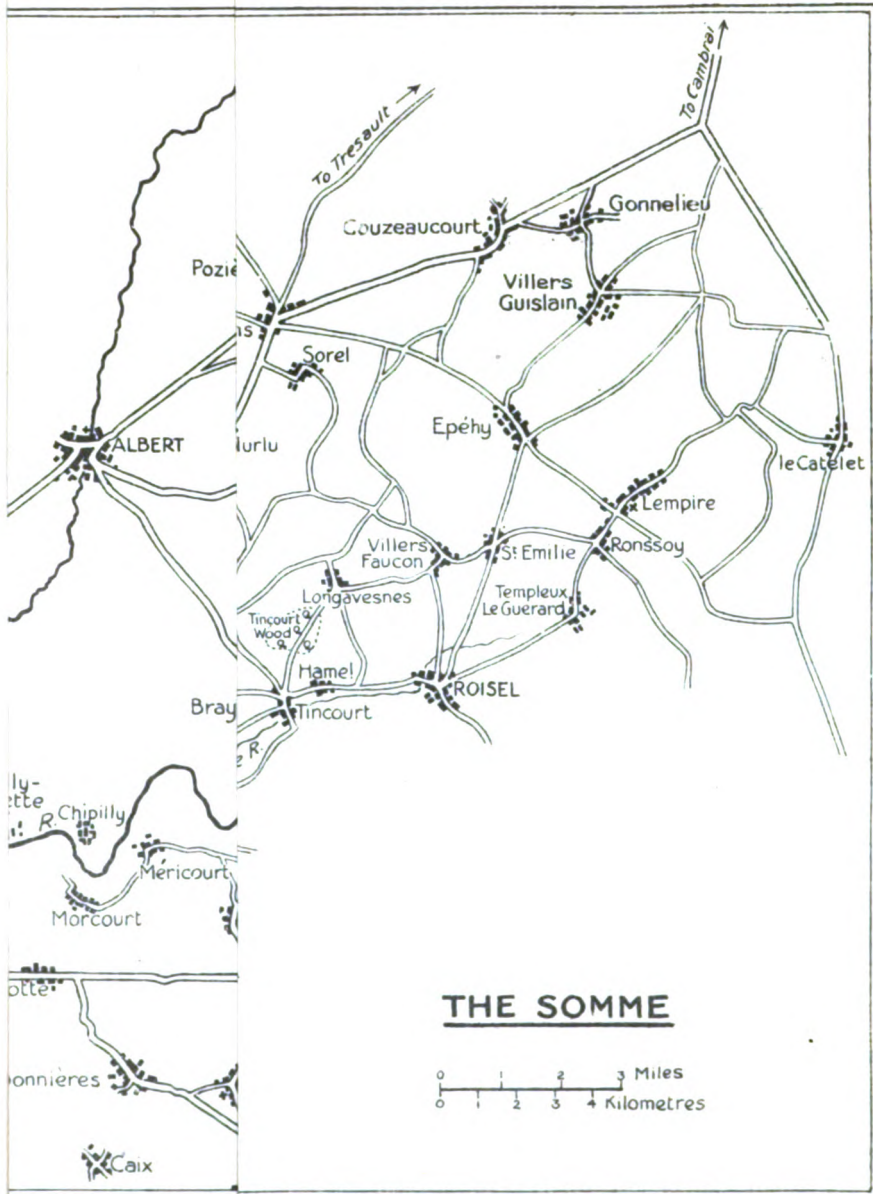
"Six was a lucky number for the Battalion in 1918," says Colonel Jervis.





R. MUN. FUS.







" On the sixth day of the sixth month the 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers arrived from Palestine, and, being transferred bodily, gave the 2nd Battalion the personnel from which to bring itself up to the strength of a fighting battalion once more."

The 6th Battalion had been present in Gallipoli at the landing at Suvla, and Scimitar Hill, in Macedonia at Kosturino and Struma, and in Palestine at Gaza, Jerusalem, and Tel Asur. It was composed of fine Munster material, but was troubled with malaria as the result of long service in the Struma Valley and in Palestine. The Battalion moved to Martin Eglise.

On July 1st quinine parades were started for the whole of the Battalion and on the 7th the famous malarial expert, Sir Ronald Ross, attended the parade and spoke to the men on the subject. On the 14th the Battalion marched to Dieppe and took part in a review of the troops held there by General Rawlinson. On the 15th the Battalion made the last transfer it was to make during the war by becoming part of the 150th Brigade, 50th Division. On the 24th the Battalion received a valuable accession in the shape of the Reverend R. Morrissey, who remained Roman Catholic Chaplain to the end of the war, performing admirable service for the Battalion in that time.

At the Divisional Horse Show, held on August 18th, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Tonson-Rye, D.S.O., won the jumping competition, and the Regimental transport took second place. The training went steadily on and the health of the Battalion began to improve rapidly; a route march of 12½ miles was well carried out on September 4th, and showed a marked contrast to the one on June 7th, when in a march half the distance nearly the whole of those who had come from the Near East fell out.



DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

## CHAPTER XIII

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, JULY, 1918—LE CATELET, OCTOBER, 1918—THE SELLE—FORET DE MORMAL—THE ARMISTICE, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918—THE BATTALION RETURNS TO ENGLAND, JUNE, 1919—PROCEEDS TO EGYPT, NOVEMBER, 1919—RETURNS TO ENGLAND, MAY, 1922—THE BATTALION'S COLOURS ARE HANDED OVER TO H.M. KING GEORGE V, JUNE 12TH, 1922—DISBANDMENT OF THE REGIMENT, JULY 31ST, 1922.

*Reference Maps Nos. 33, 34, 35, 40, pages 160, 162, 164, 86.*

THE Battalion moved on September 15th by train to Doullens and thence marched to Grouches, leaving there in buses for Combles on the 28th. Thus at last the Battalion, having been brought up to its old standard of fitness and efficiency, found itself moving to the front line again. It passed over familiar ground for on October 1st it marched to Nurlu and on to Epéhy, taking up the position which the Battalion had left on March 21st, 1918.

The enemy had been forced back to the neighbourhood of the Beaurevoir Line as a result of the successful operations of August and September. The British Army was close up to the Beaurevoir Line in the south, but near Le Catelet it was still some distance away. To clear the way for the attack on the Line itself, several preliminary operations had to be undertaken. On October 3rd the 151st Brigade had captured the greater portion of the village of Le Catelet. On the 4th Lieut.-Colonel Tonson-Rye received orders to attack Le Catelet and take La Pannerie South, a small village three-quarters of a mile north of Le Catelet. "A" Company was on the right, "B" on the left, each in two waves, with a front of 450 yards each. "C" formed the support, "D" the reserve.

At 5 a.m. on the 4th the Battalion moved forward and picked up the barrage; it immediately became involved in street fighting and lost heavily from machine-gun nests in the village, but continued to push on and gained the rising ground just north of the village; here "A" Company lost direction and edged off to the right (east), got on to the lower slopes of Prospect Hill, remaining there till after the Battalion took its objectives. This left a large gap in the line, filled partly by "C." Second-Lieutenant R. V. Flanagan, although twice wounded, succeeded in leading his platoon close up to its objective, and was then wounded a third time, but remained at his post till nightfall.

"D" Company forced its way through the centre of the village through the gap between "A" and "B," but was held up at the north end by two machine-gun nests; with this company went Lieut.-Colonel Tonson-Rye, who directed the attack in person. Owing to the enclosures, etc., the men had become much scattered. The Commanding Officer thereupon drew his hunting





**"THE COMMANDING OFFICER DREW HIS HUNTING HORN."  
LE CATELET, OCTOBER 4TH, 1918.**





horn, and its notes rang through the village. Munsters came from all directions, and, taken in front and rear, both posts were captured after a sharp and bitter struggle.

A mixed body of men of the Battalion worked its way up Le Catelet—Nauroy trench and captured its objectives at 9.45 a.m., but the enemy cut all communications from the rear.

A large gap existed between the right of the Battalion and the next unit, the 7th Wiltshires. The enemy were still holding out in Gouy village and on the Escaut River to the west of Le Catelet. The two opposing forces seemed hopelessly mixed up.

Detachments of "B" and "C," separated during the bitter street fighting, were reorganized in Gouy under Captain C. Smythe and Captain Keevil, M.B.E., M.C., and were ordered to cut their way through and join up with the Commanding Officer in La Pannerie South. The party of "C" fought its way up Le Catelet trench, and one platoon succeeded in getting through; the remainder withdrew south of the village. Captain Smythe took the party of "B" by another route, east of Gouy, and successfully joined up in La Pannerie South. Determined not to be beaten, the remainder of "C" made one more effort, by Captain Smythe's route this time, and joined up in La Pannerie South in their turn. This was a fine example of the Battalion's refusal to recognize failure.

The main task set the Battalion had been performed, but with heavy casualties. All through the afternoon the enemy tried again and again to dislodge the Battalion, but it hung on in spite of a heavy bombardment; all but four officers became casualties. As a result of this advance and the tenacity displayed, the mopping-up troops found a large party of the enemy cut off from their main body by the Munsters, and were able to capture 250 men and many machine guns and trench mortars.

At dusk Lieut.-Colonel Tonson-Rye delivered three attacks to clear up the situation on the left, and these were completely successful; the Battalion's flank was thus secured. The gain of ground greatly helped the operations on the left on the following day, and this fact was duly acknowledged by Major-General H. Jackson, D.S.O., Commanding the Division.

At 2 a.m. on the 5th rations arrived for the weary troops, and at 6.30 a.m. the Battalion was relieved by the South Wales Borderers and moved back to the old German dug-outs in the railway embankment at Gouy. In the afternoon it moved into trenches captured the previous day in front of Prospect Hill.

Next day the Battalion was ordered to take part in the attack on the Beaufort Line near Guisancourt Farm. "C" and "D" Companies formed the first two waves, "A" the third, "B" was in reserve. The Battalion advanced under very heavy machine-gun fire from the east; the barbed wire was reached and found uncut. Repeated and most gallant efforts were made to get through the wire. Captain J. O'Brien, M.C., who had served with the

Regiment since 1896, and throughout the whole war, was killed making the attempt, and Captains V. D. O'Malley, M.C., and A. Keevil, M.B.E., M.C., and Lieutenant E. B. Russell wounded. The Battalion held on all day, and at 5.30 p.m. received orders that they would be relieved by the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. On relief it fell back to Bony, which was reached by 10.30 p.m. The following day was spent in cleaning up and reorganizing.

The morning of the 9th was spent burying the dead at Gouy, Father Morrissey officiating. At 1.45 p.m. the Battalion was inspected by the Divisional Commander, and proceeding eastwards was billeted at Serain. Captain H. B. Holt, who was to become Adjutant to the Battalion, took over the duties of Acting Adjutant that day.

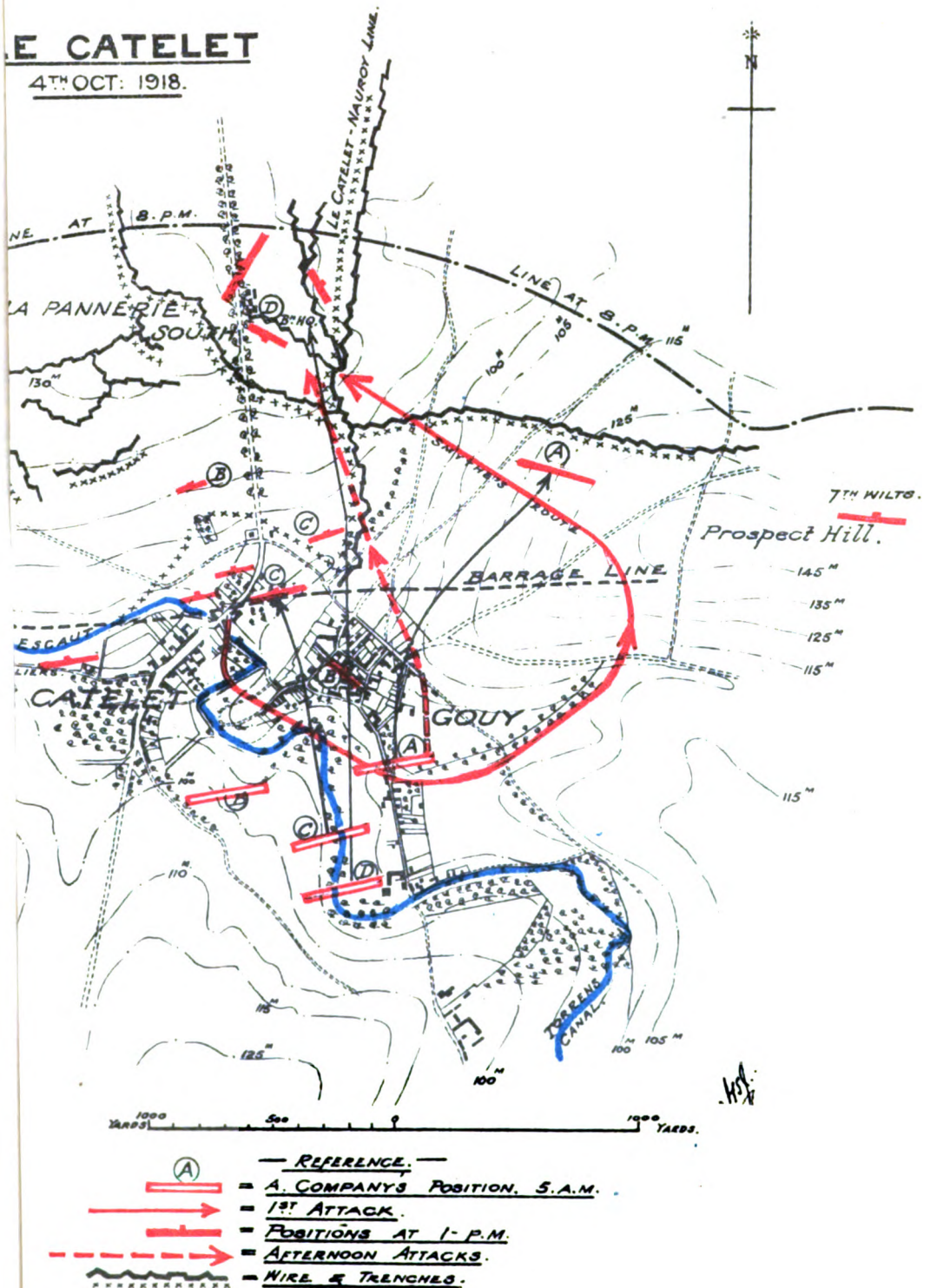
On the 10th the march was resumed to Reumont. The change to open warfare once more was most exhilarating, an advance of thirteen miles in two days quickly blotted out the heavy losses and setbacks of the previous months.

The battle surplus rejoined at the transport lines on the 12th, and the companies were reorganized. The next day that distinguished officer, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Tonson-Rye, D.S.O., went back to the transport lines for rest, and not before it was wanted. Almost immediately he went down with double pneumonia, and a fine constitution alone saved his life. He had commanded the Battalion for some of the most critical months of the war, and it can safely be said that during this period he proved himself a leader of men of the first order. The command devolved on Captain C. R. Williams, M.C. This officer had taken part with the 1st Battalion in the landing at Gallipoli from the *River Clyde* in April, 1915, was about the only officer in the Battalion who did not "go sick," and had fought throughout the war in Palestine and France. He proved himself a tireless, sound and courageous Commanding Officer, and retained the position till the end of the war.

The transport lines were heavily shelled at Reumont, and were moved back to Bertry. Lieutenant B. D. Conran, M.C., who had distinguished himself with the Battalion at Loos in September, 1915, was wounded.

On the 14th the Battalion Headquarters were hit by a gas shell at 3.30 a.m.; the sentry was killed and two men wounded. Headquarters was shifted to a sunken road and was under continuous gas shelling all night; two excellent Company Quartermaster-Serjeants, Campbell and Shave, were killed by a shell whilst returning from delivering rations. There was further heavy shelling the following day. The Battalion was relieved on the 16th by the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The trench strength of the Battalion was now 11 officers, 316 other ranks.

The task now before the 50th Division was that of forcing a crossing over the River Selle. The position was held in great strength by the enemy, and definite orders had been given to prevent the British Army from crossing the river "at all costs." On October 17th the first objective, 1,000 yards east of the river, was taken by the 151st Brigade after heavy fighting. The 149th Brigade about 9.30 a.m. became engaged on the same line, but being unable

**E CATELET**4<sup>TH</sup> OCT. 1918.



to make further progress, the 150th Brigade was brought forward to carry out the task.

The Battalion crossed the Selle north of St. Souplet at 9.30 a.m., and by 11 a.m. was dug in on the western side of the railway embankment, where it remained until the evening. The enemy delivered two strong counter-attacks about 3 p.m. Units had got so mixed up that the General Officer Commanding Division divided them into three groups; one was composed of the Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and 2nd Dublins, which was detailed for an attack on the left (north) of the first objective.

The Battalion moved off eastward at 9.30 p.m. in pitch darkness, and as the ground was unknown the movement was slow and uncertain. "B" Company (Captain Whateley) on the right and "D" (Lieutenant Howe) on the left led the way; "A" (Second-Lieutenant Minahan) was in support, and "C" (Captain Toller) in reserve. The Battalion eventually got into position prolonging the left flank of the 2nd Dublins. Patrols from "D" failed to get into touch with the Scottish Horse on the Battalion's left.

As dawn opened on the 18th, the mist thickened and it was impossible to see twenty yards. The barrage opened at 5.30 a.m. There had been the greatest difficulty in finding units in the dark, and platoon commanders received only the briefest verbal instructions. The 2nd Dublins advanced on the right, and the 1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry were in support. The left of the Battalion was unprotected all day.

Battalion Headquarters found themselves cut off from the companies by the enemy counter-barrage, and "C" in reserve suffered severely from it. "B" and "D" advanced through the fog with only a compass direction to guide them and an imaginary line on a map to go for. Captain Whateley and Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, both of "B," were wounded at the outset; the former succumbed to his wounds on the 25th. Lieutenant J. R. Howe, commanding "D," was killed half-way to the objective. The leading line was left with no officer at all; it never hesitated, but swept steadily forward. Lieutenant J. F. O'Farrell came forward from Battalion Headquarters, took charge of "B," and maintained the general direction of the advance, a feat which earned him the M.C. About the same time Second-Lieutenant Minahan brought "A" up from the support line and filled a large gap which had been caused by casualties and loss of direction. In the mist all three battalions of the group became very much mixed up, leaving no dividing lines between battalions.

At 6.30 the fog finally disappeared and the advance was continued over a rolling plain. Everything pointed to the attack having come on the enemy as a complete surprise. Over 100 prisoners were sent back. Officers' dug-outs were found equipped for a fortnight's siege. In one place a battery of six machine guns was captured. A steaming hot breakfast had been abandoned only a few minutes previously. "This at least was not wasted," says Colonel Jervis. The last obstacle, a large orchard strongly held, was "pinched out"

by "B" Company working round it on the right, whilst "D" did the same on the left. On the far side of the orchard a German field gun was firing. As soon as the Munsters were seen a team of six horses was led up to take the gun away, but our men dashed forward and captured the six horses, and later on the gun itself fell into the hands of the Battalion.

The objective of the Battalion (which was the second objective of the 17th) was taken by 7.30 a.m. In the fog the Battalion had lost direction and had advanced to a position due west instead of north-west of Basuel. The men on the left of the advance, furious at the loss of their officers, pressed on beyond their objectives and carried their irresistible advance into the village of Basuel itself, 1,200 yards in front of their objectives. They started to consolidate the position, when down came the British barrage about 8.30 a.m. without any warning; they were forced to abandon their capture and march back. Major Williams then came up to supervise the consolidation of the position won, which lay on the forward slope 1,000 yards west of Basuel. The losses had been very heavy—only 3 officers and 70 men remained; as stragglers and small detachments came in the number rose to 150. The defence was arranged in a line of strong posts, and was held until noon the following day. In the evening rations and ammunition were brought right up to Battalion Headquarters by the indefatigable Quartermaster-Serjeant R. Jones, D.C.M.

During the morning of the 19th the 25th Division marched through the Battalion and occupied Basuel; the Battalion was withdrawn by 1 p.m. to Maretz and went into billets. The Battalion's complete success in the second day's operations more than made up for the comparative failure of the Division the first day.

Casualties :—Killed, Lieutenant J. R. Howe: died of wounds, Captain S. W. Whateley, 25 other ranks; wounded, Second-Lieutenants D. Minahan, H. W. Clarke, H. G. Carolin, 68 other ranks; missing, 14 other ranks; amounting to 107 other ranks out of a total trench strength of 322, or 33 per cent.

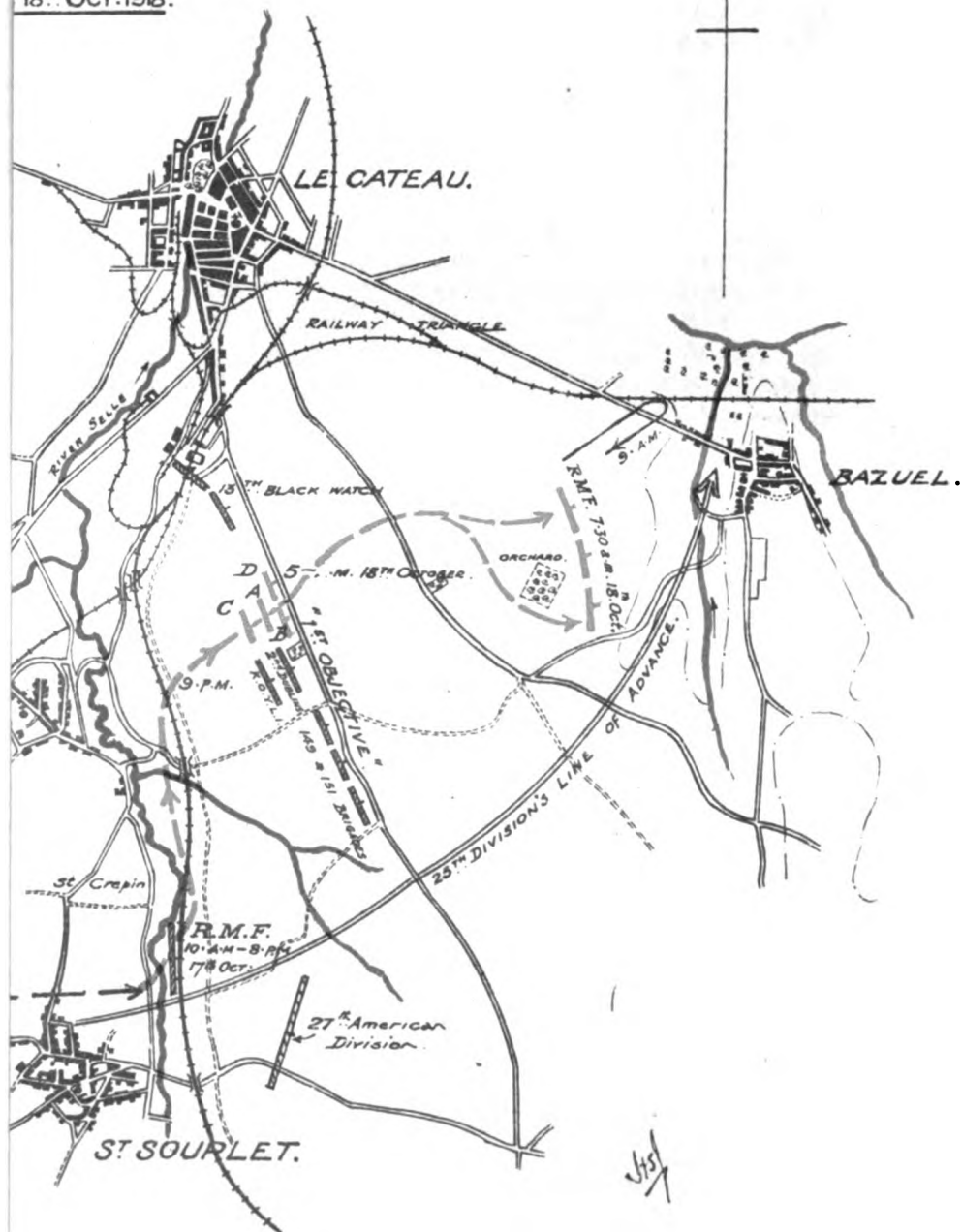
The Battalion spent the next fortnight at Maretz going through the usual process of reorganization; the strength rose to 400, but for the time "D" Company disappeared for want of men. Major-General H. Jackson, D.S.O., commanding the 50th Division, visited the Battalion and heartily congratulated it on its share in the recent successes. He presented a number of decorations, including a bar to the D.C.M. worn by Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring, M.C., one D.C.M., and twenty-five M.Ms. and bars.

On October 24th the Battalion moved to Le Cateau, and to Robersart at 7 a.m. the following day. The line was taken over from the 2nd Bedfords. The Battalion was relieved at 5.30 p.m. on the 31st and returned to Le Cateau.

Now commenced what was to be the last operation of the war, the obstacle being the Forêt de Mormal, opposite the left wing of the Fourth Army. The Division was to attack the southern extremity, a matter of some 5,000 yards'

# ER SELLE

18<sup>TH</sup> OCT: 1918.



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Yards





depth of thickly wooded country, and it was known that the Germans were holding it with a large number of machine guns.

On November 3rd at 7.30 p.m. the Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Williams, M.C., moved from billets to the bivouac area near Pommereuil, the battle surplus remaining at Le Cateau.

On the 4th at 1.30 a.m. the Battalion moved to Fontaine-au-Bois. Zero hour was at 6.15 a.m. At that hour "B" Company, under Captain Dodd, moved forward to "mop up" the area already crossed by the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers in their advance eastwards—*i.e.*, to clear up the area behind the left flank of the Division. Considerable opposition was met with from machine-gun nests and snipers left behind by the Northumberlands, but these were all successfully dealt with, and by 1 p.m. the Company fell back as arranged to a sunken road 1,000 yards east of the starting-point.

Meanwhile "A" Company, under Captain Livingston, on the right and "C," under Lieutenant Rathbone, on the left met three tanks as arranged at the sunken road at 8.15 a.m., and, wheeling north, followed the barrage, which was remarkably accurate, along the edge of the forest. Strong posts were met and dealt with, and the advance continued till the village of Preux-aux-Bois was reached. At 1.15 p.m. Captain Livingston met an officer of the 2nd Bedfords (18th Division), which had advanced from the north under a similar barrage, and co-operation was arranged. The enemy was completely taken by surprise. He had allowed the front waves of the British attack to pass, hoping to form an obstacle across their communications. He was then attacked from the north, and just as he was preparing to draw off to the south the Munsters arrived and blocked his line of retreat. Some street fighting ensued, and the Germans were finally forced to retire to the west, there falling into the hands of our reserves.

At 2.30 p.m. the task had been carried out, liaison posts were established, and the two companies fell back to the sunken road, except a part of "C," which had got lost and did not join up till next day. The Battalion had sustained serious losses: Second-Lieutenant W. Stone died of wounds, Second-Lieutenant H. Clarke and Second-Lieutenant R. Dowling were wounded; 6 other ranks were killed and 59 wounded. The day was wet, and the night also; there was no shelter and the transport was delayed; it was 4.30 a.m. on the 5th before rations appeared.

In spite of this, the Battalion moved off at 7 a.m., and the cookers came up and gave it a hot meal in the forest at midday. The march was resumed; half a mile past Hachette Farm the Battalion crossed the Sambre, and went into billets at Rue des Juifs.

The Battalion left the village at 6 a.m. on November 6th. "A" Company, under Captain Livingston, was advance guard and proceeded in open order across country eastwards towards the village of Noyelles. There Captain Livingston found a stream ten feet wide, over three feet deep, and with a rapid current and commanded by several enemy machine guns. Five platoons

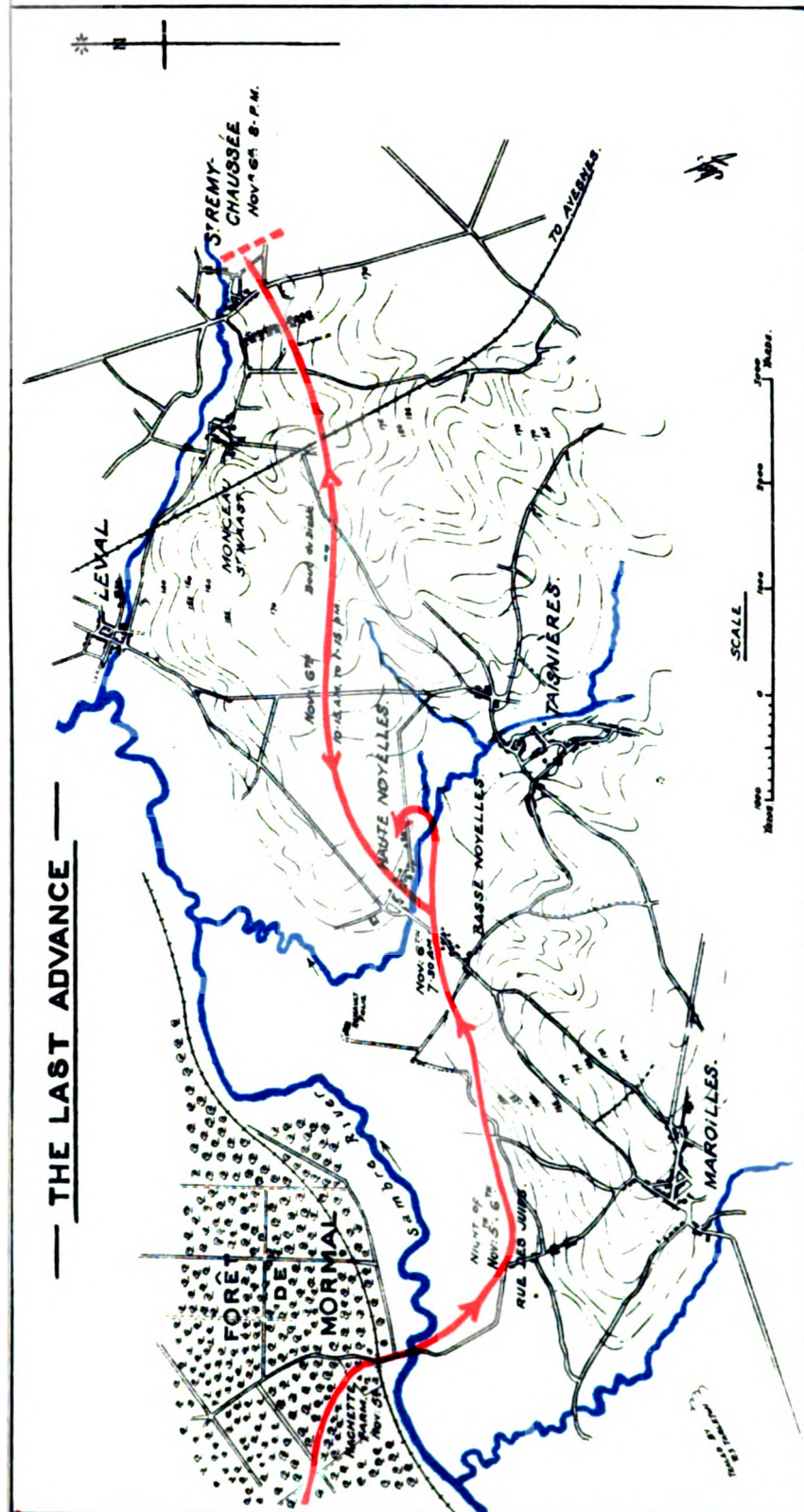
of the 7th Wiltshires were sent to turn the position from the north, but this delay did not suit Captain Livingston, so he opened a steady fire from the west side of the stream and placed his Lewis guns to bring flanking fire on the enemy. He then despatched a part of "A" 400 yards to the south to cross the river, which they did by wading breast high. Rapidly deploying, they surrounded the village from south and east, and the Germans retired hurriedly. Many machine guns and 60 prisoners were taken. For this brilliant little action Captain Livingston received a well-merited Military Cross.

Long before the Wiltshires arrived the advance was resumed. The Battalion was once more in the not unfamiliar position of having no troops on either flank. The Leval—Taisnières road was reached at 10.15 a.m. Orders were received to halt and reorganize. The advance was continued at 1.15 p.m., the 13th Black Watch on the Battalion's left, the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers on its right, and the Manchesters beyond them again; the 7th Wiltshires were in support. It had been raining hard all day and the men were wet through and cold, but anxious to push on.

At 1.30 p.m. "A," on the right, and "B" on the left, advanced in open order towards St. Rémy village. "C" moved in support in fours along the road. The advance was rapid and passed through the farm of Bout-du-Diable, where a field gun was captured. The inhabitants welcomed the men with open arms, heaping food of all kinds on them. The smaller children asked the nationality of their rescuers. It is a pathetic fact that when last British troops passed through this area many were not yet born.

Heavy machine-gun fire was encountered near the village of Jean Ledoux, in the vicinity of the Avesnes—Leval railway, which crossed the Battalion's line of advance. A rapid movement secured the railway embankment. By this time all three companies were up in the front line; there were no troops on the right, and it was decided to push on and seize the main road running through St. Rémy. Rapid fire was opened from the embankment and the order to advance was given, but no sooner did the men appear on the embankment than they met a tremendous burst of machine-gun fire; it was ill-aimed luckily, or scarcely a man would have escaped. A sunken road was reached a few hundred yards from St. Rémy, which was strongly held by the enemy; a halt was made. Orders that the village was to be taken as soon as possible were received from Brigade Headquarters, but before these orders could be carried out the German fire suddenly ceased. Lieut.-Colonel Williams sent out patrols, who reported the enemy had evacuated the position. The Battalion, therefore, moved forward at once and occupied it without opposition. That the loss of the Battalion was only three killed and ten wounded is a testimony not only to the shattered moral of the enemy, but to the skill with which the operations of the Battalion were conducted.

The following message was received from Major-General H. Jackson, D.S.O., Commanding the 50th Division, at the conclusion of the day's operations:—"Major-General Jackson, Commanding 50th Division, wishes all ranks





to know he is very pleased indeed with the advance of the Brigade to-day. The Brigadier-General Commanding wishes to add his congratulations to those of the Major-General Commanding."

The Battalion went into billets in houses along the main Pont-sur-Sambre—Dompierre—St. Rémy road, with a line of outposts east of the village.

On the 7th, owing to the severe bombardment of the billets, Captain Dodd ordered "B" Company to the trenches; whilst superintending the move he was killed by a shell. This was a great loss to the Regiment; he had served throughout the war in Gallipoli, Salonica, Palestine, and France with various battalions of the Regiment, and had performed sterling service for the Munsters. The shelling continued all day. The 151st Brigade passed through the Brigade and took up the pursuit.

On the 9th the Battalion moved forward to Sars-Poteries, arriving there at 2.30 p.m. The men whistled the "Marseillaise," to the great delight of the inhabitants, who could not do too much for them. This was the most easterly point reached by the Battalion, and the same day it was "whipped off" the pursuit, and during the remaining forty-eight hours of the campaign was not again engaged.

After various preliminary moves for peace on the part of Germany, their delegates, by direction of Marshal Foch, reached the French lines on November 7th, and next morning presented themselves at the Marshal's Headquarters. There they asked for an armistice and were handed the Allies' terms. These terms were submitted by them to the German Headquarters, were accepted, and signed at 5 a.m. on Monday, November 11th, 1918.

At 11 a.m. hostilities ceased and the greatest war in the history of the world came to an end.

After a few days' delay to rest the troops and accumulate supplies, the advance was resumed on the 17th, the frontier crossed on December 1st, and on the 6th our troops entered Cologne.

The following telegram was received from the G.O.C. 150th Brigade:—  
"The Brigadier-General wishes to congratulate all ranks on the magnificent work they performed during the last six weeks. They have fought successfully without exception, the Brigade never having failed to carry out the task set it, undergoing on many occasions great hardships without ever the slightest complaint. The Brigadier had hoped that the Brigade would have been allowed to still closely follow the Bosche, whom it has so often defeated. However, the Brigade has the satisfaction of knowing that it had advanced farther than any other Allied soldier, and has driven the Bosche out of Northern France on its front.

(Signed) "GEO. ROLLO, *Brigadier-General,*  
"*Commanding 150th Infantry Brigade.*"

A similar message of congratulation was received from Lieut.-General Sir T. Morland, K.C.B., Commanding the XIII Corps, mentioning *inter alia*

that from October 3rd till November 11th, the Corps had defeated sixteen actual divisions, captured 8,300 prisoners (belonging to twenty-eight divisions), 250 guns as well as stores.

The following is Colonel Jervis's summary :—" The share of the Battalion in the campaign on the Western Front is in many respects unique. Landing with the Expeditionary Force, it was never out of earshot of the front line during the fifty-one months the war lasted. Thirteen times in the campaign it went into battle up to strength, or nearly so ; ten times it came out of action with less than 6 officers, and 300 rank and file. Every time it was engaged it earned honourable mention for the efforts it made towards attaining its objective or for having achieved it completely. On five occasions it was surrounded by the enemy and cut off from all support ; on four of these it cut its way through and joined up again ; on the fifth it engaged an entire Army Corps of the enemy for over twelve hours. On seven different occasions it captured the objectives of adjacent units, as well as its own. Its losses, as far as can be ascertained, amounted to 179 officers and 4,088 rank and file killed, wounded and missing.

" During the war there were no less than twenty-eight changes in the Battalion command, and thirteen different officers performed the duties of Adjutant. The Battalion from first to last was composed of voluntarily enlisted soldiers, and retained its essentially Irish character to the end of the war. The number of those who passed through its ranks during the war were 346 officers and over 8,000 rank and file.

" The inheritors of great traditions, the heirs to a battle roll reaching back to Plassey, the successors of Clive, Hector Monro, and Eyre Coote, of Herbert Edwardes and Hodson, of Sir Abraham Roberts, and many another hero, all ranks who fought with the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers cannot but look back with satisfaction and pride on the part played by ' The Dirty Shirts ' in the Great War. To those great names just mentioned will be added others— Paul Charrier, Arthur Bent, Victor Rickard, W. B. Lyons, John Ring, Batten-Pooll, and Tonson-Rye. The list could be prolonged almost indefinitely. The soldiers of the future will be encouraged to imitate the acts of these fighting Fusiliers by reading of their deeds, and will learn to emulate that wonderful *esprit de corps* which has always been the Regiment's most priceless possession."

The Battalion (strength, 26 officers, 561 other ranks), moved to Taisnières on November 19th, and was employed in salvage work on the battlefields and preparing for demobilization. A party consisting of the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Williams, M.C., Lieutenant Farrant, Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring, M.C., D.C.M., Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant R. Jones, D.C.M., and 21 other ranks visited Etreux, the scene of the historic stand of the Battalion, on August 27th, 1914. Twelve of them had served with the Battalion ever since. The graves of officers and men in the orchard were found to be well cared for ; other Munster graves were found in the

cemetery. New crosses, which had been brought by the party, were erected over the graves.

On December 3rd it marched to the cross-roads east of Dompierre station to meet His Majesty the King, who was greeted with three hearty cheers. Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Williams, M.C., Commanding Officer, had the honour of being received by His Majesty, who made enquiries as to the strength of the Battalion, and also as to the progress of the Educational Scheme.

On the 5th the Commanding Officer, Captain Holt (Adjutant), Regimental Serjeant-Major Ring, M.C., D.C.M., and four other ranks proceeded to England to bring back the Colours, returning with them on the 17th. This was the first time in the history of the Battalion on which the Colours were brought to a foreign country. Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Williams, M.C., received the Distinguished Service Order on December 14th for his fine work in command of the Battalion in October and November.

The Battalion marched to Eth and went into billets ; these were very bad as they had been severely damaged in the recent fighting. The Battalion Headquarters were at Eth Chateau, but " B " Company was moved to Bry village, where the billets were better. The Baron and Baroness Estreux, the owners of Eth Chateau, came to visit their property on January 14th, 1919, and lunched with the officers of the Battalion.

About this time several hunts were organized, all the officers who could manage to find mounts turned out and were generally joined by the Brigadier and officers from other units. The pack consisted of three dogs of various sorts, one had belonged to a German officer, and another had joined the 6th Battalion in Palestine, and attached himself to the Medical Officer (Captain Haslam), who had managed to bring it over with him. There were many good runs, as hares were fairly plentiful, but no kill was ever made.

The Battalion was employed on salvage work, improving billets, etc., and also carried out some training and ceremonial drill as well as the special courses for those about to go back to civilian life.

Demobilization began on December 25th, when the first batch of thirty miners left for home.

Owing to mistakes, the Christmas dinner did not arrive in time ; it was, however, eaten and enjoyed on New Year's Day.

On January 8th, 1919, Major-General H. Jackson, D.S.O., G.O.C. 50th Division, presented medal ribbons to the following :—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Williams, M.C. (Distinguished Service Order), Captain H. B. Holt (Military Cross) ; also the following to other ranks :—one Distinguished Conduct Medal, two bars to Military Medals, and ten Military Medals. After the presentation he remarked as follows :—" . . . . When I took over command of the Division, I found that among the 2nd Battalion were elements of the 6th and 7th Battalions who fought so bravely at Suvla Bay. I am very pleased to come here to-day to decorate some of you, and I would like to see every man of you with a decoration for you deserve them. Now that we have won the

war, I want to tell you that it is entirely due to you regimental officers and men that we have achieved so great a victory, and I thank you one and all for the splendid work which led to final victory." The Colours were carried by Lieutenant J. W. L. Rathbone and Second-Lieutenant M. Clair, M.M.

At the XIII Corps Cross-Country Run, Second-Lieutenant J. Boyd, M.M., was first man home. The Battalion moved to Curgies on the 25th.

By the middle of February the Battalion had to be reorganized on a two-company basis on account of the large number of men who had left for demobilization. Major B. H. Purdon (4th Royal Munster Fusiliers) was appointed acting Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding the Battalion.

On February 17th Brigadier-General G. Rollo, D.S.O., vacated command of the 150th Infantry Brigade. Before he left he wrote a warm letter of thanks to the Commanding Officer, an extract from which follows:—" . . . When I came to take over command I was a stranger amongst you, but the work accomplished by the Brigade in its first battle proved at once that I could place every faith in the officers and men I commanded. . . . Upon your successful fighting at Le Catelet depended the success of the following attack, which drove the enemy back to the La Cateau line, where again we were asked to take on the work of keeping the Bosche on the move. In spite of heavy casualties we did so. Following shortly upon the Battle of the Selle came the capture of Mormal Forest, which the enemy had deemed a more or less impossible feat of arms. From that time to the signing of the Armistice we were occupied with a series of advanced guards and long marches which brought us, at the close of hostilities, as far east as any British troops.

"I thank you all for the loyal support which was so necessary for the success of operations carried out, and which was given so uncomplainingly. In saying good-bye, I should like to add my very best wishes for the future of your Regiment.

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "GEO. ROLLO."

On the 25th several officers and men proceeded to Marly to witness the final of the First Army Tug-of-War Catch-weights, in which the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers were pulling. In the afternoon Captain J. F. Shea, Regimental Serjeant-Major O'Callaghan, M.C., D.C.M., and 28 other ranks of the 1st Battalion visited the Battalion. This was the first occasion since Lucknow (1857) that the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion entertained the two Battalion serjeant-majors at the same time.

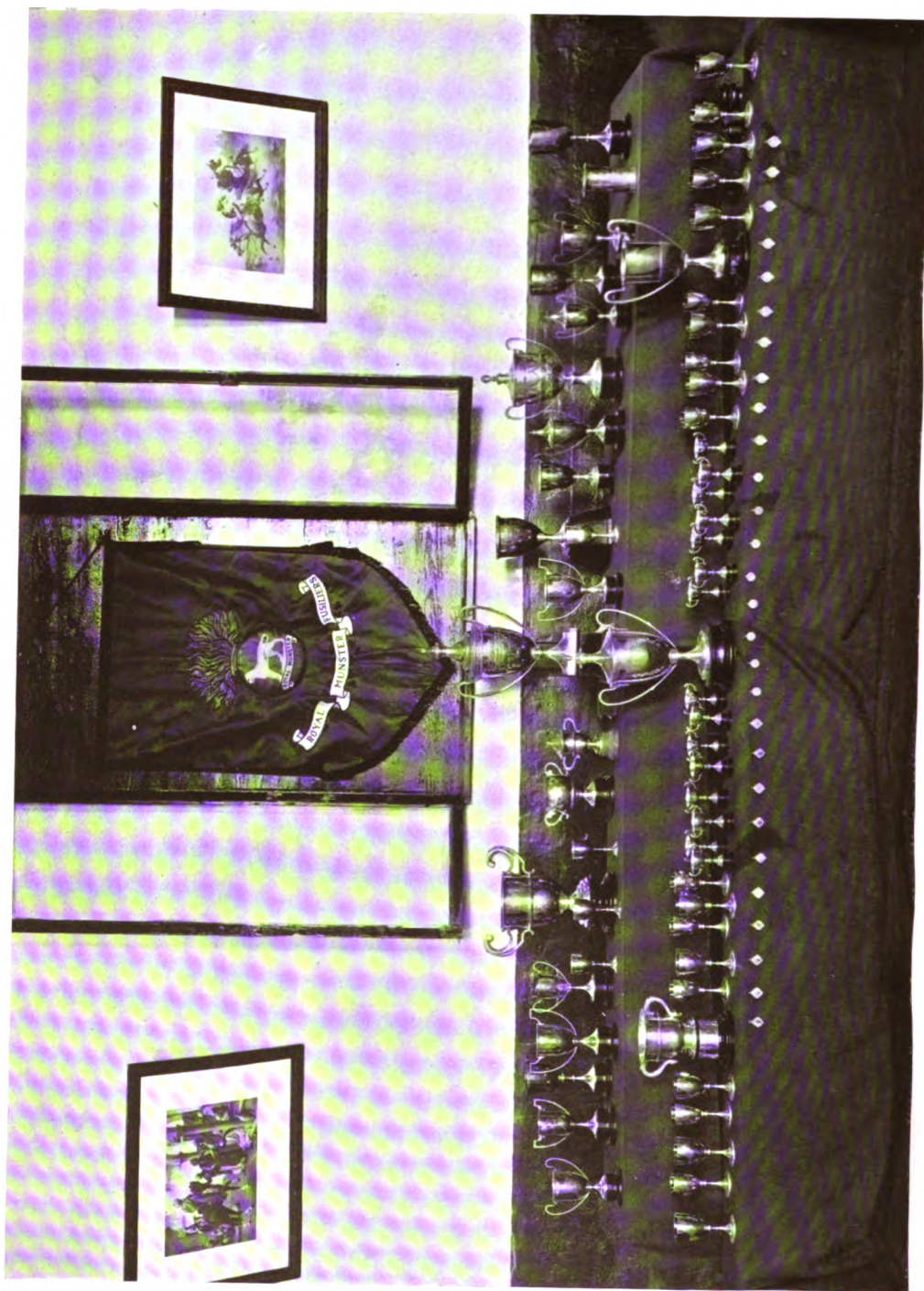
On March 3rd the Battalion marched to new billets at Wargnies-le-Petit in heavy rain, and was organized on a one-company basis under Captain Gloster, M.C. Strength, 14 officers, 54 other ranks.

The cadre of the 2nd Leinsters arrived to replace the Battalion on April 7th, and the following day all equipment was handed over to them. The XIII Corps Group Tug-of-War was won on May 10th by the 50th Divisional team,





- 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel) H. S. JERVIS, M.C. A son of the Regiment. Author of "The 2nd Munsters in France."
- 2.—Regtl.-Sergt.-Major W. CALLAGHAN, M.C., D.C.M. R.S.M. of the 1st Battalion throughout the Great War. *Photo: Stapleton, Richmond.*
- 3.—Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. RYAN, D.S.O. Killed when in command of 2nd Battalion, January 22nd, 1915.
- 4.—Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. G. KANE, D.S.O. Commanded 1st Battalion February 7th, 1918, to 1st October, 1918. Died of wounds, October 1st, 1918.



TROPHIES WON BY THE 2ND BATTALION—EGYPT, 1920 1921.



which was composed of three men from the Battalion and five from the 2nd Leinsters. About this time, to the great regret of the cadre, the Reverend R. Morrissey, C.F., left the Battalion with which he had served for over a year.

On April 7th the nucleus of the foreign service details (7 officers and 93 other ranks) including the Band, left the 3rd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (at Plymouth) and proceeded to Golden Hill, Isle of Wight.

At length the long-expected order for the move home of the cadre arrived, and on June 2nd it marched out of Wargnies-le-Petit and entrained at Le Quesnoy, arriving at Havre next day. It embarked on the 7th on H.M.T. *St. George* at 5.30 p.m., sailing at 6.15 p.m. for Southampton, fifty-eight months after its arrival in France. The Colours were brought back by Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M., and Quartermaster-Serjeant R. Jones, D.C.M., as far as Southampton, where two officers from the Battalion took over charge.

On the 9th the cadre arrived at Golden Hill, Isle of Wight, where it was absorbed in the Battalion which had been re-forming in that station for some weeks. Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis M.C., joined the Battalion on promotion and assumed command on June 9th., The Battalion moved to Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, on the 16th.

In July Captain C. McD. Lindsay and 25 other ranks represented the Battalion in the "Victory March" through London on July 19th, whilst Lieutenant C. B. Callander, M.C., and 25 other ranks represented the Battalion at the Peace Celebration Parade at Portsmouth.

Battalion Sports were held on August 27th, and H.R.H. The Princess Beatrice honoured the entertainment by her presence. Amongst others present were Brigadier-General R. C. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G. (in command 1909-13), Colonel D. G. Johnston (the Father of the Regiment), Colonel A. M. Bent, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (in command 1915-19), and Mr. Vaughan (joined the Battalion in 1854). In the evening the Battalion gave a torchlight tattoo, the proceeds of the gate being credited to the War Memorial Fund.

The Regimental Dinner was held on August 30th, 58 officers being present. It was the first time in the history of the Regiment that both battalions were in England together. General Sir H. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O. (Colonel of the Regiment), was in the chair. The dinner was followed next day by a meeting of the Old Comrades' Association.

H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice (Governor of the Isle of Wight) presented decorations and 1914 Stars on September 26th to 8 officers and 60 other ranks, and lunched with the officers at the conclusion of the ceremony.

By this time the Battalion was up to strength in officers and over 900 strong in rank and file, for the latter had flocked back to the Colours during 1919. The officers had seen service to a man and comprised as experienced and distinguished a body as the Regiment has ever had at its disposal. The rank and file were remarkable. At a time when an old soldier was hardly to

be met with in the "New Army" except for a few N.C.Os. and employed men, the Regiment found itself in the happy position of parading over 500 N.C.Os. and men in one battalion with war experience. Every member of the Serjeants' Mess wore a war decoration, most wearing three, and many even more. The consequence was that the Battalion re-formed with unexampled rapidity, and during the last three years of its existence stood out in a way which was admitted by those competent to judge as almost without precedent.

At the end of October orders were received for the Battalion to hold itself, in readiness to proceed to Egypt.

On Armistice Day (November 11th) by order of His Majesty the King, all work and movement of any description was stopped for two minutes from 11 a.m.

The Battalion left Parkhurst on the 14th, marched to Cowes, and proceeded to Southampton and thence by train to Dover. The next day it crossed to Boulogne, where there was heavy snow. The same day "D" Company entrained for Marseilles followed by "H.Q.," "A," and "C" on the 16th and "B" on the 17th.

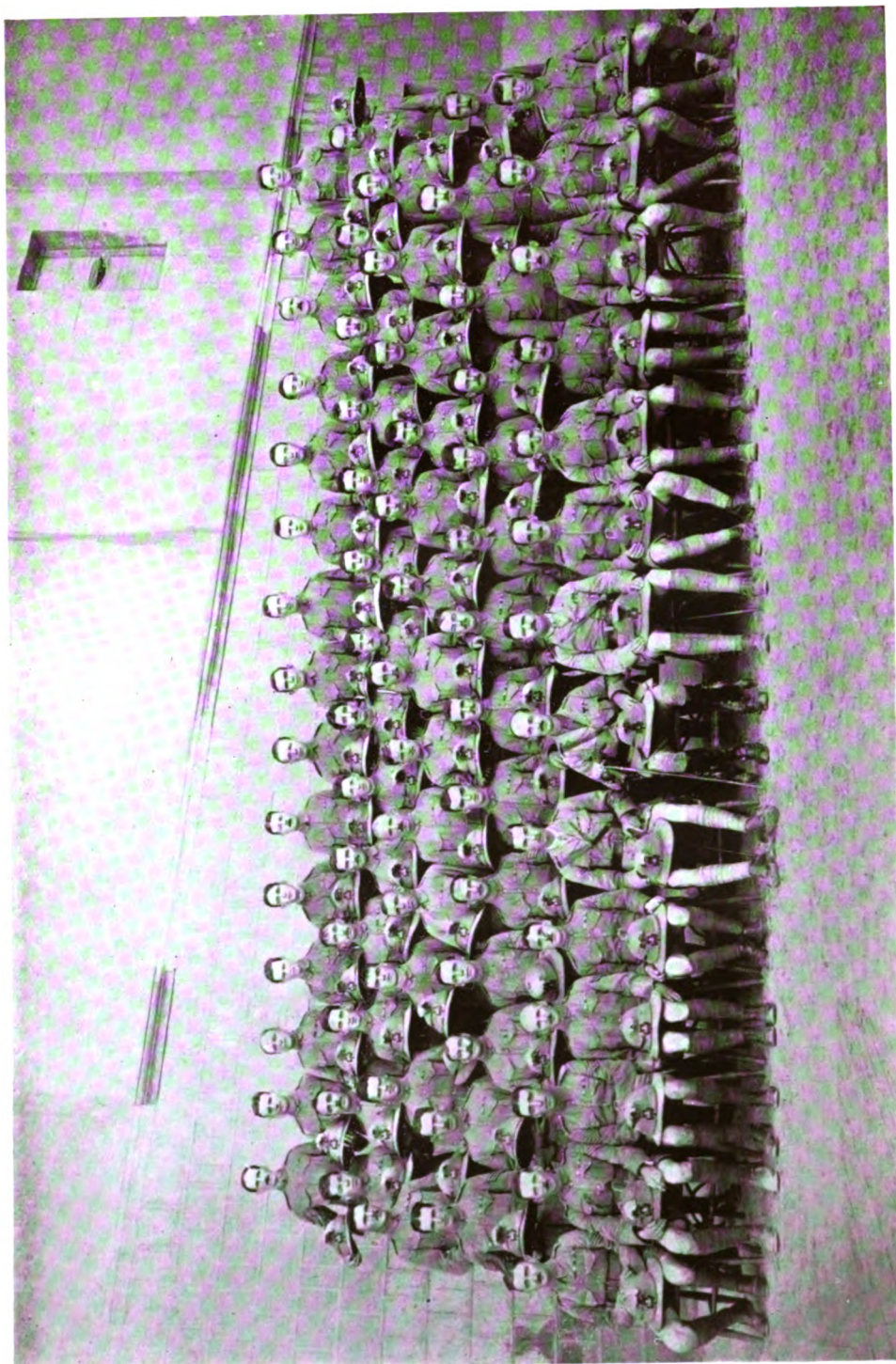
On the 19th "H.Q.," "A," "C," and "D" Companies embarked on the *Himalaya*, and disembarking at Alexandria on the 24th, proceeded to Mustapha Camp, where they were joined by "B" on December 5th. The heavy baggage arrived shortly afterwards, having had a very rough time, as it had been moved off and on twenty-two various kinds of transport since starting; in consequence, £500 worth of damage had been done.

The usual Christmas festivities were indulged in.

A guard of honour was furnished by the Battalion on February 14th, 1920, for His Excellency the High Commissioner; it consisted of 3 officers and 105 other ranks. At the parade 328 medals and decorations were worn; the Band and Drums, in addition, wore 84 medals and decorations.

At a boxing tournament held by the 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters, at Alexandria, on the 25th, the Battalion sent seven representatives. Four of them brought back prizes—Heavies, Private Merner (medal); Light-heavies, Serjeant Gibbons (cup); Light-weights, Drummer Hynes (cup); special contest, Boy Murphy (medal). At the beginning of March the Battalion Tug-of-War team (catch-weights) won the cup and medals at Kantara Military Sports against all Egypt.

During 1920 the state of Cairo was very disturbed, outrages by fanatics and assassins being frequent. On numerous occasions parties of the Battalion were called out to assist the Police in maintaining order. This was done with remarkable efficiency and thoroughness, though without loss of life, and the process was much enjoyed by the rank and file. The method was simple. A platoon, of whom not more than two carried rifles, proceeded to the scene of action, armed with pick-helves, in a motor lorry. On arrival they jumped out and charged the mob, which after two experiences declined to await their arrival. The densest mob melted away in thirty seconds as if by magic. A



“THE MEN OF MONS,”  
Survivors of the Battles of 1914, serving with the 2nd Battalion, 1920.





# THE LAST OF THE MUNSTERS—2ND BATTALION, EGYPT, 1922.

*Top Row (left to right).—*Lieut. T. G. Sutherland. Lieut. W. J. McCann (Acting Q.Mr.). Lieut. T. Hearn. R.S.M. J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M. Lieut. R. J. Ambrose.  
*Middle Row (left to right).—*Lieut. R. H. Dugmore. Lieut. W. Sugrue. Capt. H. Newson ("C" Coy.). Capt. C. R. Williams, D.S.O., M.C., ("A" Coy.).  
*Major C. R. Rawlinson (2nd-in-Command). Lieut.-Col. H. S. Jervis, M.C. (Comdg.). Major W. Crosbie, D.S.O., ("B" Coy.). Capt. J. Ingham, D.S.O., ("D" Coy.).*  
*Front Row (left to right).—*Lieut. T. F. Given, M.C. John Jervis (son and grandson of the Regiment). Lieut. G. G. Stannus.  
 Lieut. J. C. Lawlor (M.G. Platoon). Lieut. J. G. Morrough Bernard (T.O.).

deputation of the Battalion waited on the Commanding Officer to make a complaint. It appeared on inquiry that three times running the crowd had dispersed with such celerity that there had been no fight at all, and the C.O. was invited to arrange that such a lamentable fiasco should not occur again ; a request which it was found difficult to grant. Such was the impression made by the discipline and bearing of the Battalion that after May there was no instance of any Munster being interfered with so long as the Battalion remained in Egypt.

On May 5th, Lieutenant H. H. Headen, a smart and popular officer, was shot in the back while walking in Cairo at 8 p.m., and died immediately ; he was buried with full military honours the following day. His Excellency the High Commissioner was represented at the funeral. The most intense indignation was felt by all ranks at this outrage, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the rank and file were restrained from taking a wholesale revenge on the town. Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M., contributed greatly to this end by bringing a restraining influence to bear towards preventing a serious outbreak.

The Battalion furnished a guard of honour for His Highness The Sultan on his leaving Cairo. It was inspected by His Highness and General Sir W. Congreve, V.C., the G.O.C., who remarked : " No regiment in the United Kingdom could turn out a smarter guard of honour than this."

The anniversary of the rearguard action at EtreuX in 1914 was kept as usual. The Serjeants' Mess entertained the survivors to dinner.

As a result of the cross-country run for the Wise Trophy on September 29th, " C " Company gained the first prize. As proof of the physical fitness of the men, it must be noted that 454 of the starters (viz., 75 per cent) finished the course within ten minutes of the winner.

On December 11th the Battalion gave a display at the Sporting Club, Gezireh. It consisted of a physical drill demonstration ; a representation of the defence of Rorke's Drift in 1879 ; and a torchlight tattoo. The proceeds went to the EtreuX Memorial Fund. The performance was an immense success and was witnessed by a large audience, including the G.O.C. and Colonel J. H. Reynolds, V.C., who gained his Victoria Cross at Rorke's Drift in January, 1879.

In the year 1921 the Battalion had a remarkable series of athletic successes as will be seen from the following notes. It was never in finer physical condition and swept the board at all meetings.

On January 4th the Battalion gained a good victory at the Cairo Brigade Sports, securing 46½ points against the 30 points of the next regiment, and at the cross-country run of six miles, it obtained the cup and medals ; fifteen out of the first nineteen runners being Munsters.

On the 12th the Battalion was warned to hold itself in readiness to move to Ludd, in Palestine, but this move was not carried out.

On the 17th the Battalion team won a brilliant victory at the Boxing Championship Team Competition for the Egyptian Expeditionary Force,

held in the presence of Lord Allenby, Sir W. Congreve, V.C., Colonel-Commandant Morris and a packed audience ; it secured 25 points against the 20 points gained by the 11th Hussars. His Excellency presented the winners with the Challenge Cup and cups for the winners. On the 20th the Battalion 110 stone team won the Tug-of-War open to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The pull took place at Kantara.

The Battalion moved on the 22nd to camp near the Giza pyramids for training, returning to Cairo on February 3rd. Whilst in camp there was a very severe sand and rain storm, which blew down a large number of the tents.

In February the Battalion continued its victorious course in the athletic line. At Ludd on the 6th the Battalion cross-country team, under Lieutenant T. E. Hearn, ran in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Cross-Country Championships against the winners of the other five groups, and won easily ; score, the Battalion 131 points, 11th Hussars second, 250 points. On the 15th the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Sports, and Tug-of-War Competitions took place. The Battalion team won both the latter competitions, and got third place in the Athletic Sports, thus winning the Command All-Round Efficiency Cup against all comers. Lady Allenby presented the prizes. The winning competitors in the recent events were entertained to dinner in the Battalion Gymnasium, and the sixty-three cups won during the year were on the table.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated as usual. The Battalion marched through Cairo at full strength to St. Joseph's Church for the celebration of High Mass, and in the evening the Serjeants' Mess held their Annual Ball, which was largely attended.

On May 5th the Battalion received unexpected orders to proceed to Khartoum and left on the 12th in oppressively hot weather in H.M.T. *Abbassia*.

On the anniversary of Etreux, a memorial service was held at the Cathedral at Khartoum and at the Roman Catholic Chapel. The Serjeants entertained all the officers of the Battalion and the survivors of the action to dinner at their Mess.

In spite of the heat the health of the Battalion remained astonishingly good, the average number in hospital being only fifteen ; this was another proof of the Battalion's remarkable fitness.

At the end of September, in consequence of heavy rains, the Battalion range was under water, and musketry work had to be carried out on a range borrowed from the Egyptian Army at Khartoum North. The range and galleries were eventually pumped out, several fish being taken out of the latter, which was at least ten feet above the level of the River Nile and quite unconnected with it.

For the first time in the history of the Regiment, the officers entertained all the members of the Serjeants' Mess to dinner at the Officers' Mess on October 18th.



For the remainder of the year the Battalion spent every available hour in the mornings on the annual musketry, and Vickers and Lewis gun courses. All but thirty casuals completed the course.

The Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan, Major-General Sir Lee Stack, K.B.E., was met on arrival at the station on November 1st by all the officers of the Battalion, which formed a guard of honour. The Sirdar complimented the guard on their splendid physique and turn-out.

The Annual Cross-Country Run for the Boyle Trophy took place on November 25th. The course was three and a half miles; there were 510 starters. The temperature was 97° in the shade. The first man in completed the course in 18 min. 35 sec.; within ten minutes 402 men finished the course (78 per cent.). The Sirdar and other spectators were amazed.

The Sirdar inspected the Battalion on December 19th, and gave the Battalion an excellent report, saying: "Yours is one of the finest and most all-round efficient battalions I have encountered in my thirty-three years' service. You are thoroughly trained in all branches, and in every respect ready for war. Your drill, internal economy, discipline, and turn-out are of a very high order, and your behaviour out of barracks has been a model to all. The spirit of the Battalion is excellent, and you exemplify by your bearing your own regimental emblem, 'The Bengal Tiger.' You are tigers to work, tigers in sport, and as history has shown time after time, tigers to fight. I am very sorry to lose you. So long as the present spirit pervades all ranks you are bound to leave your mark wherever you go. I wish you all good luck and God-speed."

On the 20th the team of eight boxers sent to Cairo for the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Individual Boxing Championships fought successfully; seven out of the eight got into the final round, five of these winning their finals, thus easily securing first place for the Battalion.

On January 2nd, 1922, the Battalion left Khartoum, the Sirdar and his staff coming to the station to see the Battalion off. It arrived at Port Sudan on the 4th, and embarked in H.T. *Huntsgreen*. Suez was reached on the 6th, and the Battalion arrived at Alexandria on the 8th, when it was met by the Officer Commanding the Brigade, Colonel-Commandant W. G. Braithwaite, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Band and Drums of the Sherwood Foresters. It proceeded to Mustapha Barracks, and supplied guards for the town and at the Ordnance Depot at Mex.

Orders were received on the 30th for the Battalion to proceed to England this trooping season, and rumours of the probable disbandment of the Regiment received confirmation as it was announced in the Press that seven Irish regiments would be disbanded.

In the first round of the All-Egypt Cross-Country Race, held on March 15th, the Battalion obtained first place with 111 points, the 2nd Hants being second with 194 points; and at the finals, run on the 20th, the Battalion

obtained first place with fifteen out of the first twenty-five, the Middlesex Regiment being second. On the 24th in the first round of the All-Egypt Tug-of-War (Catch-weights) Competition the Battalion obtained first place, the 2nd Hants being second ; in the 110 stone class, the result was the same. At the finals on April 13th, the Battalion gained first place in the Catch-weights, and second in the 110 stone class, the latter being the only defeat sustained by the Battalion at a tug-of-war since the end of the Great War.

An historic boxing match between the Battalion (a team of 13) and the Remainder of the Army and whole of the Air Force (13,000 all ranks) took place on April 21st ; the Remainder won by 20½ points to 18½ after a splendid contest.

In the beginning of May the Battalion was inspected by Colonel-Commandant W. G. Braithwaite, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who expressed his great satisfaction at the high state of efficiency of the Battalion, which he said was the best he had ever seen. It was inspected later on by Lieut.-General Sir W. Congreve, V.C., who spoke to the same effect and said how bitterly sorry he was to lose such a fine Battalion.

On May 11th the Battalion left Alexandria for England on the H.T. *Huntsgreen*, on what was to be its last voyage ; it was headed by the Band of the 2nd Hants Regiment and all the notables of Alexandria came to bid it farewell. A section left behind under Lieutenant T. E. Hearn won the Lewis Gun Competition against all Egypt. The Battalion arrived at Southampton on May 23rd and proceeded by rail to Tidworth and marched thence to Kandahar Barracks.

On June 3rd Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C., Major C. R. Rawlinson, Major Crosbie, D.S.O., Major Williams, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. Newson, Lieutenant Callander, M.C., Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M., Quartermaster-Serjeant R. P. D. Jones, D.C.M., and 22 other ranks left for Etreux to be present at the unveiling of the Regimental Memorial which had been erected there to the memory of those who fell in the Great War. Major Wainwright, O.B.E., and the Rev. Father Gleeson, chaplain to the Battalion (1914-17) were present also.

All arrangements were in the hands of Captain W. Styles, brother of Lieutenant F. E. Styles, who was killed at Etreux on August 27th, 1914. Amongst others who made the journey were Brigadier-General R. C. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel A. M. Bent, C.M.G., C.B.E., Major H. B. Tonson Rye, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Goodland, D.S.O., etc.

The unveiling was performed on June 4th by Lieut.-General Sir G. Macdonogh, Adjutant-General of the Forces, who made an impressive oration in perfect French. Four of the Battalion buglers blew the " Last Post " at the conclusion of the ceremony. The party were most hospitably entertained by the Maire of Etreux, and returned to Tidworth on the 8th.

On June 7th Lieut.-General Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O., Colonel of the Regiment, and Colonel D. G. Johnston, " Father

of the Regiment," arrived to bid the Battalion farewell. On the following day the Battalion was inspected by Sir H. S. G. Miles, accompanied by the Brigadier, Colonel-Commandant Hordern and Colonel Johnston. There was a magnificent parade, and the drill was of a very high order. After the march-past the Colonel addressed the Battalion and bade farewell to all ranks.

A mess meeting was held afterwards to confirm the arrangements already proposed for the disposal of the Regiment's silver and funds.

On the 9th, 100 four-years' men left for civilian life. Each party was paraded, presented with testimonials, and the King's letter, and addressed by the Commanding Officer, who thanked them for their loyal service. They marched to the station with the Band and Drums.

The Battalion's last parade with the Colours was held at 4.45 p.m. on June 11th. The Regimental Colour was lowered to each Company in turn as they marched past, and finally the Colours were marched off with an escort of one platoon of each company. The Colour party and escort (three N.C.Os.) left for London by train to hand over the Colours to His Majesty the King, who was graciously pleased to announce that he would take over, on Monday, June 12th, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, the Colours of the regiments which had been selected for disbandment.

The detachments of these corps travelled from Paddington by train at 9.55 a.m. and on arrival at Windsor Station proceeded, escorted by a party of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, to the Castle. The Colonel of the Regiment, Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O., was present, and the following represented the 2nd Battalion: Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C. (Officer Commanding), Major C. R. Rawlinson (The King's Colour), Lieutenant and Adjutant C. B. Callander, M.C. (The Regimental Colour), Regimental Serjeant-Major J. Ring, M.C., D.C.M., Lance-Corporal J. Foley, and Private J. Merner, M.M.

The parties formed up in line in St. George's Hall, and received Their Majesties the King and Queen. The King addressed the representatives, who then presented the Colours which the King as Head of the Army accepted.

After handing each Commanding Officer a letter of farewell addressed to all ranks of the regiment, the representatives walked past Their Majesties, who shook hands cordially with every member of each Colour party and said a few words expressive of their sympathy to each Commanding Officer.

A fuller description of the whole ceremony will be found in the 1st Battalion History.

On various dates till the end of July parties of men left for discharge and reserve. Arrangements were concluded for the regimental silver to be placed in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.1., and for the Serjeants' silver and funds to endow a Munster room at the "Chevrons" Club, St. George's Square, S.W., for the use of old N.C.Os. of the Regiment.

On June 25th Field-Marshal Earl Haig attended Divine Service with the Officers and Church of England party. He was introduced to the former and

paid tribute to the magnificent fighting qualities of the Regiment, and his heartfelt regret at the loss to the Service which the Regiment's disbandment must entail.

The last regimental guest night was held on June 28th, the Band attended and played during the evening.

Thus passed away "The Royal Munster Fusiliers," a Regiment with a record that needs no words to immortalize it, and after a faithful service of over 250 years.

On August 2nd each member of the Serjeants' Mess was presented with a silver cigarette case or tobacco box, suitably engraved, purchased from the Serjeants' Mess Funds, as a memento.

In November, "The 2nd Munsters in France," compiled by Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C., was published.

A memorial tablet was erected in Sandhurst Memorial Chapel to the Regiment in 1923, and a panel was allocated to the Regiment on the Memorial to the Irish Regiments opened in St. Patrick's Chapel, in Westminster Cathedral, in November, 1924.



THE VICTORY MEDAL  
1914-19.

# SERVICE AND GARRISON BATTALIONS OF THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

## CHAPTER XIV

*Reference Maps No. 24a, 25, 26, 40. Pages 58, 190, 196, 86.*

### 6TH (SERVICE) BATTALION

RAISED AUGUST, 1914—PROCEEDED TO MUDROS—LANDED AT SUVLA, AUGUST 7TH, 1915—SCIMITAR HILL—PROCEEDED TO SALONICA, OCTOBER 10TH—KOSTURINO, STRUMA—TO EGYPT AND PALESTINE, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1917—GAZA, JERUSALEM, TELL 'ASUR—PROCEEDED TO FRANCE, MAY 23RD, 1918—ABSORBED BY THE 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, JUNE 6TH, 1918.

THE Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel V. T. Worship, D.S.O., formed, with the 7th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 6th and 7th Bns. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the 30th Brigade, under Brigadier-General L. L. Nicol ; this Brigade, with the 29th and 31st, formed the 10th (Irish) Division, under Lieut.-General Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. These Battalions were raised by Army Order 324 of 1914 issued on August 21st.

The Division was formed in response to the appeal of Lord Kitchener for 100,000 recruits, and, with the other five new divisions, was known as the First New Army. By the New Year, 1915, battalion training began, and in May the whole Division concentrated at Basingstoke. His Majesty the King, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, inspected the Division on May 28th.

On June 27th the Division received the long-expected order to hold itself in readiness for service at the Dardanelles.

The Battalion, with Divisional Headquarters, 30th Brigade Headquarters, 7th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 6th Bn. Leinster Regiment, 5th Bn. Connaught Rangers, and detachments of the 5th Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, left Liverpool in the Cunarder *Mauretania* on July 9th, 1915, direct to Mudros, arriving there on the 16th, and disembarking three days later.

The Battalion now encountered four of the Gallipoli plagues—dust, flies, thirst and dysentery—but gradually became hardened.

August 6th saw the Battalion—strength, 25 officers, 749 other ranks—embark on the *Hazel* at 2 p.m. for an unknown destination ; this turned out to be Suvla Bay. The troops—the Battalion, 7th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, and 5th Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, with Sir Bryan Mahon—began to land about twelve noon on August 7th to the east of an isolated peak called Ghazi Baba.

Some of the lighters ran aground, and officers and men had to jump into the sea and wade ashore, and the stranded lighters were shelled by the Turks. The Battalion was the first to land, and found the enemy had sown the beach with land mines which exploded on contact. Several men were injured, and the Adjutant was knocked down. The troops advanced on the left of the 11th Division to secure the Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge and safeguard the left flank of the advance across the Anafarta plain.

The Battalion was on the left and the 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers on the right. The advance was very difficult, as the numerous gullies were covered with dense oak and holly scrub. The Turks were found holding a rocky mound, and when darkness fell the Battalion had succeeded in getting within about a hundred yards of this, but had suffered heavily.

The following day (the 8th) this position was attacked again and finally stormed. "A" Company and one platoon of "B" captured the top; they were led by the second-in-command, Major J. N. Jephson, and the knoll was called after him, Jephson's Post. Further advance was impossible, as the enemy were found to be strongly entrenched, and the troops began to dig in on the line held.

Casualties—Major E. P. Conway and Lieutenant J. B. Lee, killed; Captain H. G. Livingston, Lieutenants A. T. Lee, E. A. Thornton, and G. W. N. R. Haynes, wounded; and many rank and file.

In Sir Ian Hamilton's third despatch, December 11th, 1915, occurs the following, referring to the fighting of August 7th: "The 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers have been named as winning special distinction here. The whole advance was well carried out by the Irishmen over difficult ground against an enemy—500 to 700 gendarmerie—favoured by the lie of the land."

For some days after the most important thing was the water-supply, as the supply was quite inadequate and the troops suffered greatly. The Turks pushed forward their snipers, as the position on the Kiretch Tepe Sirt was of considerable tactical value to them, and patrol fights were common. Colonel Worship ordered a party under Captain R. W. Oldnall to attack and bomb an advanced post of the enemy, and this was well carried out; the post was taken, but Captain Oldnall was seriously, and Second-Lieutenant L. A. Gaffney mortally, wounded. The post captured turned out to be the end of a Turkish communication trench; this was blocked with sandbags and retained as an advanced post. Later on a huge Turk came wandering up the trench with an armful of bombs, and was made prisoner by Lieutenant J. L. G. Fashom, who disputed with Lieutenant Burke, of the Connaught Rangers, the claim to be the smallest officer in the 10th Division.

On the 14th and the following day reinforcements of 3 officers and 174 other ranks arrived from Lemnos.

An attack along the crest of the Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge was commenced on the 15th. The 30th Brigade formed the left wing. Little ground was gained in the first two hours owing to the slow progress of the right attack;

here, unfortunately, Major J. N. Jephson was mortally wounded on the peak that a week before had received his name. General Nicol now ordered an advance to be made along the north slope of the ridge. Two companies of the Battalion and two of the 6th Dublins pressed forward and reached a point about 250 yards in advance. After a rest they charged the Turkish position, Major Tynte, of the Munsters, at their head. Few of the Turks waited to receive them, and they swept on, driving the enemy before them, till they had cleared the whole of the northern slope. As night was falling and nearly a mile of ground had been gained, a halt was called and the position consolidated. The Turkish counter-attack at 10 p.m. was beaten off. Early in the morning of the 16th a request for assistance came from a battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles. Captain J. B. T. Grant and Lieutenant Comerford were sent, as most of the officers of the Rifles were casualties. Lieutenant Comerford returned later on wounded, but Captain Grant was never seen again. Casualties—killed Captain J. B. T. Grant and Lieutenant G. W. Burrowes; mortally wounded, Major J. N. Jephson; wounded, Captain C. Y. Baldwin, Second-Lieutenant J. W. L. Rathbone, H. M. Chambers, J. T. Comerford, T. E. Hearn.

The troops were heavily bombed all the next day, and as advance was impossible they were compelled to lie where they were, with no means of replying, as the grenades used by the Turks were infinitely superior to the British ones. This, for young soldiers who had only had a year's training and had received their baptism of fire only a week earlier, was a trying ordeal, but they stuck it out like veterans.

Darkness fell, and gradually the units withdrew to their original line.

On the 20th the Battalion marched to Lala Baba, at the south-west angle of the Salt Lake, where it bivouacked.

The Battalion, with the rest of the Brigade, advanced on August 21st to occupy the Turkish trenches which had been captured at the beginning of the operation, and came under a very severe shrapnel fire from north of Salt Lake; Lieut.-Colonel V. T. Worship, D.S.O., being wounded in the foot, and 19 other ranks wounded. The trenches were occupied and repaired, and the Battalion remained in them till September 5th, when they were relieved.

During September the days passed monotonously in the routine of trench work, varied by the arrival of the mails. Reinforcements began to arrive from Mudros to fill up the depleted ranks of the Division, and training was carried out whenever possible.

It was reported that a move was intended for the Division, and this took place; on October 1st the Battalion, with the 7th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers and 6th Bn. Dublin Fusiliers, embarked for Mudros, arriving on October 2nd.

On October 5th the Battalion, with the 7th Bn. Dublin Fusiliers, embarked on the *Aeneas*, but the transport stuck in the submarine net which was drawn across the entrance to the inner harbour, and the troops were disembarked, but left again on the 9th, arriving off Salonica on the 10th, when the Battalion

went to Lembet Camp and absorbed a draft of 6 officers and 293 other ranks from the Oxford Light Infantry.

Owing to heavy rains the camp became a quagmire, and the rumour on the 24th of a move to Doiran was warmly welcomed ; it did not take place actually till the nights of October 31st and November 1st, when the 10th Division entrained for Serbia from the camp at Lembet.

The Battalion detrained at Ghevgeli and bivouacked at Bogdantsi on November 1st, moving from Cerniste on the 2nd into reserve at Chaushli.

Owing to an attempt by the Bulgars to outflank the British on the 6th, two companies moved from Dedeli to Tatarli, in support of the 6th Bn. Dublin Fusiliers on the right of the line ; the remainder of the Battalion occupied the heights above Tartali on the 13th.

Steps were now taken to relieve the French troops in the line Perstan—Ormanli—Kosturino, the Battalion relieving the 175th French Regiment. Patrols at once got in touch with the Bulgars, but nothing much could be undertaken on account of the very severe weather which now set in ; there was a strong north wind, with heavy snowstorms and hard frosts, all at a height of 1,800 feet. The troops suffered severely, in spite of extra issues of cocoa, Oxo, brandy, etc. ; 88 other ranks were evacuated to hospital suffering from cold, frostbite and exhaustion.

It should be noted that the men were still in the same summer clothing that they had been wearing at Suvla in August, in spite of the fact that there were some thirty degrees of frost. There were no horse rugs for the transport animals, many of which were only small donkeys.

On November 30th the 10th Battalion Hampshire Regiment relieved the Battalion, which moved to bivouacs and houses in Tatarli in reserve.

The Battalion—strength, 17 officers, 440 other ranks—was moved up to the support line about 5 p.m. on December 7th to help to stem the heavy attack made by the Bulgars, who had been strengthened by Germans and Austrians and were endeavouring to make a thrust at Salonica. A retirement having been decided on, the British force which was holding the Allied right moved towards Doiran, disputing every inch of the ground. The Battalion received orders to retire to Dedeli at 6 p.m. on the 8th, " B " Company covering the movement, which was successfully carried out in spite of the attack of the enemy in force and darkness coming on.

The retirement to Doiran was carried out at 12.45 a.m. on the 11th, Second-Lieutenant N. G. Clare and 20 men being left behind till midday to delude the enemy ; the Dedeli—Doiran road was reached at 6 a.m. ; by midday the frontier had been crossed and the Battalion bivouacked again on Greek soil near Doiran railway station. The rearguard rejoined at 4 p.m., having had to retire about 9.30 p.m. to avoid being surrounded.

The conditions of this retreat were chaotic and dreadful, and, apart from the strategical considerations, were a most trying experience for a young



battalion which had only recently received a rough handling in Gallipoli, and had lost most of its officers.

The Battalion left Doiran by rail on December 12th, and on arrival at Salonica proceeded to a camp near Shamli, and afterwards to positions to the south-west of Salonica near Hortackoj, Langavuk. Strength at the end of the month, 19 officers, 544 other ranks.

In January, 1916, the Battalion was engaged in the construction of a line of defence between Langavuk and Jerakaru. The next three months the Battalion was engaged on road construction between Hortackoj and Kapujilar ; the strength of the Battalion had risen to 31 officers and 600 other ranks by the end of April.

The normal routine of work was as follows :—" Réveillé " about 3.30 a.m., followed by tea and a march to the road so as to commence work at 5 a.m., return to camp about 8 a.m. for breakfast, turn in for rest, if possible, till about 3 p.m. when dinners were served, roadwork from 4.30 p.m. till 10 p.m.

On May 22nd it formed part of the 30th Mobile Column and went " on trek," with the special idea of testing the new establishment for complete pack transport, and returned to the Hortackoj plateau on the 26th.

The Battalion then moved to Givezne, on the Seres road, and started road repairing again. Scarcity of water and the great heat of the sun caused an epidemic of sunstroke and diarrhoea. At first the troops were issued with slouch hats of the type familiar in the South African War, but owing to the prevalence of sunstroke these were later on replaced by helmets. The only shelter the men had were bivouac sheets, possibly covered with oak scrub with which the sides of the mountains were covered. There was no mosquito netting except one small piece issued to each man ; in consequence there was little sleep to be had on account of the attentions of the flies and mosquitoes, and in any case the men had to keep their sun-helmets over their heads. The fare was mainly bully beef which owing to the heat came out of the tins in a semi-fluid state. The result of this routine was that the men got very little real rest and soon went down with sickness.

In August the Battalion, with the rest of the Brigade, was moved to camp at Kamara, and it was thought would proceed up to Kilindir to support the French ; but it got no further than Karadza Kadi when a telegram was received—" Prepare to move." This turned out to be a move up the Seres road, as the Bulgars were making a sudden move towards the Struma. On the 26th the Brigade was assembled at Km. 68 and took over the line from the French, the Battalion being in position at Sakavcha.

On September 9th the Battalion waded across the Struma and took up position on the edge of a wood to cover the retirement of the 31st Brigade after it had attacked several villages ; the only casualties were in the company left behind in the lines—1 man killed, 1 officer wounded. Steel helmets were worn for the first time on the 14th. Later on a khaki drill cover and flap were issued for the steel helmet. The intention was to pack grass between the

helmet and cover as a protection against the sun. In actual practice it was usual to wear the pith helmet till the arrival of bullets made it desirable to change it for the steel helmet. whichever helmet was not in use being carried on the pack or haversack.

The action of September 9th was preceded about four days earlier by a similar operation in which "A" and "D" Companies crossed the river in boats and rafts. These companies operated in a standing crop of Indian corn about the height of a man's shoulder. "A" returned safely, but before "D" could be got over the Struma began to rise rapidly, washing away the ends of the line operating the flying bridge. It took about four hours to get the last twenty men or so back, the stream having risen nine or ten feet in the space of two or three hours.

The rivers were treacherous and liable to sudden floods. In places there were quicksands making it dangerous to attempt fording a stream at other than known fords. The banks were soft alluvial soil which collapsed into the stream without warning.

On October 3rd an attack was made by the 30th Infantry Brigade with the object of widening the salient held by the 81st Brigade of the 27th Division. The objective included the taking of the village of Jenikoj. The Battalion crossed the river Struma during the early hours of the morning of the 3rd, and took post as the reserve battalion of the Brigade. The attack commenced at 3.30 a.m., the Battalion soon being put in on the left flank of the Brigade to join up the front with that held by a battalion of the Welch Regiment. All four companies were pushed into the line, there being no battalion reserve. "A" Company, and "B" under Captain J. G. Brownlee, were on the north of the Seres road, "C" under Captain H. B. Holt, and "D" occupying the ditch on the south side of the road.

About midday the Bulgars could be seen in the distance forming up for a counter-attack which, however, was dispersed by artillery fire. Shortly afterwards a hostile artillery observation post was located in a tree on the left front of the Battalion. Concentrated Lewis-gun fire was opened on this tree by "C" and "D" Companies and the right company of the Welch Regiment at a prearranged hour with the result that the observer and a couple of others were seen to fall out of the tree. Later a sniper began to fire across the front of "B" and "C" Companies; this fire wounded Captain J. G. Brownlee in the eye and killed Lieutenant S. C. Webb a few minutes later as he was writing a message to the effect that he was taking over command of "B" Company.

At 4 p.m. a sudden bombardment by enemy artillery fire opened. The counter-attack drove in the centre of the Brigade, causing "A" and "B" Companies to fall back to the south side of the road. The counter-attack was held for a time, but it was deemed advisable to draw "C" and "D" Companies back a couple of hundred yards from the road owing to the danger of enfilade fire from enemy machine guns which had entered the outskirts of the village of Jenikoj.

The Bulgars then advanced to the road. Ammunition was short at this time and the night had come on.

Officers' patrols got into touch with the Suffolk Regiment and arranged with that unit to close the gap in the line between Orljak Bridge and the Battalion. This was commenced at 7 p.m., at 7.30 p.m. a cheer followed by Lewis-gun fire and V éry lights indicated that the Suffolks were engaged to the left rear of the Battalion. A force of Bulgars had crossed the main road with the intention of attacking the Munsters in flank or from the rear. The Suffolks had caught this force in the dark and charged with the bayonet ; 200 Bulgar corpses were found next morning.

Owing to the indefinite situation and to order and counter-order the Battalion was directed soon after 9 p.m. to retire to Lone Tree. This movement was carried out successfully, all the wounded being evacuated.

At 3.30 a.m. on the 4th, when the situation on the right and centre of the Brigade front had been cleared up, the Battalion was moved forward again and reoccupied without opposition the position held at noon the previous day, communication was established to right and left, and consolidation commenced. Casualties—killed, Lieutenant S. C. Webb, 10 other ranks ; wounded, Captain J. G. Brownlee, Lieutenant E. A. Thompson, 32 other ranks.

Two days later the Battalion moved forward into the woods south of Kalindra, " C " and " D " Companies being detached into Kalindra Wood north. The village of Kalindra was found deserted except for a large number of chickens which before long made a welcome change to the diet of bully beef ; both these companies lived on chickens for two days.

Contact with the Bulgars was eventually established about Patrol Wood, north of the railway line. Unfortunately owing to the lack of reserves in the force, the fruits of the victory could not be reaped.

The only immediate award the Battalion got was the Military Medal gained by No. 20005 Private W. A. Batson, of " C " Company, who, though very badly wounded during the 4 p.m. attack on October 3rd, insisted on retaining his place as No. 1 on one of the Lewis guns until he had to be removed on a stretcher in spite of his protestations. Private Batson was awarded the Medaille Militaire in addition a few weeks later. No. 6347 Private John McAuley, of " C " Company, would also have received an award on the same occasion, but unfortunately he was killed the same day when carrying a message to Colonel Worship. His Company Commander describes him as " the bravest man I ever met, and being an old soldier who had served with the 1st Battalion in Gallipoli had a wonderful steadying effect on the other men."

The Battalion was relieved by the 10th Bn. Hampshire Regiment on the 15th and moved back to Jungle Island Bridge. Orders were received on the 28th that the Battalion and the 7th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers would be amalgamated at an early date.

On November 3rd the Battalion moved to Turbes, and the day was spent in carrying out the amalgamation with the 7th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers. the men of "A," "B," "C" and "D" Companies, late 7th, being absorbed into "A," "B," "C" and "D" Companies of the 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Nominal roll :—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Drage ; Major H. Aplin ; Captain E. R. H. Orford, Adjutant ; Lieutenant C. McD. Lindsay, Quartermaster ; Lieutenant C. Tarrant, Transport ; Second-Lieutenant A. L. B. Stevens, Signals ; Second-Lieutenant W. J. Magnier, Lewis Gun ; Captain J. F. C. Haslam, Medical Officer ; Captain H. G. Livingston, "A" Company ; Captain C. E. Longfield, "B" Company ; Captain W. Bosley, "C" Company ; Captain B. R. French, "D" Company.

On the 16th the Battalion moved to Cuculuk, then to Topalova and Prosenik. After a raid by the Royal Irish Regiment on Keupri on the 21st, "D" Company was doing rearguard when a Bulgar came dashing up, yelling, "Stop, Johnnie !" He had been much upset by being overlooked when the Royal Irish were collecting prisoners. His story was : "I fought with the Turks against the Bulgars in the last Bulgar War, and then, when the Serbs captured me, I fought on their side. Then this war started. I fought with the Serbs against the Bulgars, and when the latter took me prisoner, I joined them against the British. I don't mind fighting a bit, but I can't stand those Bulgar officers." It transpired that he was a tailor, and he was kept busy mending the company's clothing.

Prosenik was evacuated on the 21st, and the Battalion reached Turbes at 4.30 a.m. after a tiring march through seas of mud. The village was cleaned, water supply improved, bath tubs set up, and a canteen established ; strength on the 30th being 25 officers, 896 other ranks.

The Battalion moved to Jenikoj on December 11th, relieving the 6th Bn. Inniskilling Fusiliers in the trenches. An excellent Christmas dinner was provided by the Quartermaster for the men—beef, turkey, plum pudding and fruit. For weeks previously the interpreter had been going round the villages in the hills collecting turkeys ; special mud ovens were built to cook the turkeys. Extra rations were given for breakfast and supper on Christmas Day as well as the dinner, and rum punch in the evening. The officers also had an excellent dinner, a gramophone was procured, and all sorts of drink. "It was really a great show."

On January 10th an enemy patrol of about a hundred got round the outposts and, entering Jenikoj from the rear, cut the telephone wires and swept through the village. A post near the church withdrew, but the Lewis gun jammed after the third round and the post was captured ; casualties, Serjeant Sheehan and 8 men killed. A patrol of 2 officers and 30 other ranks reoccupied the village ; no trace of the enemy could be found.

The Battalion moved back to Turbes on February 5th, but relieved the 5th Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Nevolyen on the 26th. Till the middle of

August the Battalion was engaged in the usual trench duties, with periods of rest, training or working parties.

By the summer of 1917 elaborate measures against malaria had been established. These consisted of :—

- (1) Battalion parades daily for the taking of 5 grains liquid quinine
- (2) Khaki shorts were made with a very deep turn up. This was buttoned to the side of the shorts and at night was let down to be tucked under the puttee and so protect the knee.
- (3) Issue of mosquito netting bivouacs to each two men. These had pockets at the bottom of the sides to be filled with earth as a weight. The door was a double flap.
- (4) The use of mosquito netting veils to be worn over the helmet by night to protect the face.
- (5) The use by sentries of an anti-mosquito jelly, the basis of which was paraffin for smearing the hands and face.
- (6) The use of gloves with gauntlets by sentries and visiting patrols.
- (7) The accommodation of sentry groups in specially constructed huts built of wattle and daub, with mosquito netting spaces at the bottom and eaves for ventilation. These had a double roof, also a double door, both kept closed by means of a weight at the end of a pulley.

At the beginning of August rumours spread that the Brigade and the 10th Division were leaving the country, and on the 18th orders were received to get ready to move towards Salonica. This was carried out gradually ; on the 24th two convoys in 67 motor lorries moved the Battalion with all baggage to Uchantar—strength, 32 officers, 1,007 other ranks.

The Battalion left camp on September 9th by march route at 4 a.m. and arrived at English Quay, Salonica, at 7 a.m. when it embarked in H.M.T. *Aragon*, sailing at 10 a.m., with the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Alexandria was reached at 4.30 p.m. on the 11th, and Ismailia next afternoon, where khaki uniform was issued.

The Battalion was selected from the Division for inspection by the General Officer Commanding ; the inspection went off very well. The 10th Division, under Major-General J. R. Longley, with the 53rd, 60th and 74th, formed the XX Corps under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Philip Chetwode. Kantara was reached on the 26th, and Rafa next day. Till October 28th the Battalion was engaged in training, but there was an outbreak of malaria in the Battalion, two hundred of those who had previously suffered from it going down with a relapse.

The refitting at Ismailia and Rafa was a big effort. On leaving Salonica the Battalion had been fitted out with transport on a wheel basis as opposed to the entirely pack transport of the Salonica establishment. On arrival in the Egyptian Command there was a further alteration to transport necessitated

by the topography of the country in which operations were to be conducted. These alterations consisted chiefly of the inclusion of a number of camels for the carriage of water, ammunition, and etc., the fitting of extra wide tyres on the wheels of limbers for work in the desert. In early December, on reaching the Judean foothills, these wide tyres were removed as having served their purpose ; they had become an unnecessary weight and encumbrance.

To get a clearer understanding of the difficulty of the operations, it is essential to realize that the allowance of water was half a gallon per man per diem whilst in the desert. This allowance included all purposes—including washing if any remained after that required for drinking and cooking. Horses and mules could only be watered once a day, and on certain occasions the animals had to go for longer periods without water ; for example, before Sheria was captured many of the " A " Echelon animals were two days without water. In consequence the animals were difficult to control when brought to watering-places. All this work entailed exceptionally hard work on the personnel of the regimental transport of a nature not met with on the Western Front in France.

All baggage had to be rigorously cut down. To such an extent was this carried out that a permanent order had to be left at the base for small quantities of stationery and Army Forms to be despatched each week by post to meet the requirements of the Orderly-Room.

Camels suffered a certain amount from foot soreness when operations reached the hills. They were entirely useless on the mud tracks of the hillside after a heavy day's rain. Donkey companies were tried and were very useful on the mountains in dry weather. Their loads were small and they were apt to become a very long convoy because it was found (not for the first time) that a donkey can be driven but not lead.

The Brigade took no active part in the operations against the Gaza—Beersheeba line beyond holding outpost stations during the attack on the eastern end of the enemy's line.

On the 29th the Battalion left Rafa. The march was carried out by night, and owing to the heat and dust the Brigade deployed on a frontage of four battalions and marched with two battalions on either side of the railway line Rafa—Shellal. The next day the Battalion lay concealed in the Wadi Ghuzee at Shellal, suffering great discomfort from the heat, and moved up on the 31st into outpost positions on the left of the XX Corps. The Brigade crossed the Wadi Hannafish on November 2nd and concentrated shortly afterwards in reserve to the attack of the 60th Division on the Kauwukah Redoubts and Sheria.

On November 10th, in order to ease the transport difficulty of supplying the whole Egyptian Expeditionary Force, the Division together with the 74th Division was moved back to the railhead at Karm. A khamsin began to blow and lasted for two days. This hot wind, laden with sand, increased the discomfort caused by the water shortage and at times produced the effect

of a black fog, so dense that movement to the supply depot, a matter of half a mile, had to be done on a compass bearing, or by groping about till the railway line was found.

The Battalion moved to Wadi Ghuzee on the 17th and spent a week there to carry out yet another refit. This time the refit took the form of discarding all khaki drill except the helmet and donning service dress.

On the night of the 25th the Battalion, with the rest of the 10th Division, moved via the eastern outskirts of Gaza to Beit Hanun, about six miles north, and on the 28th to the Jewish colony at Esdud, arriving at Junction Station on the 29th and Latrun on the 30th. These moves called for special endurance due to the shortage of water and the sudden change to winter clothing, added to the fact that the entire Battalion was still subject to malaria after its two summers in Salonica. During the above marches only seven men fell out. The Battalion received a special message of congratulation from the Brigadier-General for their marching on this occasion.

The Battalion moved from Latrun on December 1st, and relieved the 5th Bn. Highland Light Infantry and King's Own Scottish Borderers on the line Khurbetha—Hellabi; the position was held by two platoons per company in sangars, one platoon in support and one in reserve. No movement was possible by daylight, and there was constant sniping at night.

On Sunday morning, December 9th, at 8.30 a.m., the 53rd Division was within two and a half miles of Jerusalem, and at that moment the mayor with a flag of truce was meeting the advanced troops of the 60th Division to arrange for the surrender of the town. By an interesting coincidence the day was the Jewish Festival of the Hanukah, commemorating the deliverance of the city by Judas Maccabeus.

On December 11th General Sir Edmund Allenby made his official entry. In his honour the Jaffa Gate, long disused, was opened. The General came in on foot and all the formalities were of the simplest. A proclamation in English, French, Arabic, Greek, Italian, and Russian was read stating that order would be maintained in all the holy places of the Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan religions. After the leading ecclesiastical and other notables had been presented General Allenby again on foot left by the Jaffa Gate.

The Battalion on December 9th moved towards Foka, and "B" Company, under Captain P. J. O'Brien, M.C., supported by "D" under Captain C. R. Williams, M.C., came under rifle and machine-gun fire, but held their own till 4 p.m., when a thick mist came down and the Battalion was ordered to withdraw, patrols and reconnaissances being constantly made. There was heavy rain from the 20th to the 24th, and no chance of keeping up Christmas, which was spent at Likia, as the very few canteen supplies and gifts from home received had to be sent up by camels on account of the railway having been washed away.

Early on December 27th the Turks heavily attacked the 53rd and 60th Divisions, particularly about Tel-el-Fut. They delivered eight assaults with picked troops. Meanwhile the 10th and 74th Divisions were directed to advance on the left towards Beitunia and Ram Allah. This prompt counter-attack disconcerted the Turks, who were being pushed off the Nablus road. The Turkish attacks were fruitless and their final positions on December 30th was Beitin—Balua—Deirel Khuddis.

The British advance on a twelve-mile front was one of six miles on the right and three on the left. The Expeditionary Force had advanced sixty miles over sandy desert, open plains, marshes and mountains, and with a climate from a khamsin to a snowstorm.

On December 27th a reconnaissance was made by Captain A. Keevil, with Second-Lieutenant O'Keefe and half of "D" Company, and an attack was delivered on Machine Gun Hill; the advance was made on both flanks with one and a half platoons, covering fire being maintained by the Lewis guns whilst the final attack was carried out. After hand-to-hand fighting the position was captured, and the following prisoners taken—4 officers, 19 other ranks—and a machine gun, all belonging to the 70th Regiment's machine-gun company. Casualties—killed, 1 other rank; wounded, 1 other rank; both were brought in, and useful information as to the ground was obtained. Serjeants T. Hyde\* and Thomas and Private O'Connor showed particular gallantry, the last-named killing two Turks serving a machine gun at close quarters. Serjeant Hyde was given an immediate award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

At 6.30 a.m. on the 28th the Battalion moved to Dublin Corner, and at 10 a.m. a report was received from Serjeant Hyde, in charge of No. 13 Platoon, that he had rushed an enemy party and taken 1 officer and 11 other ranks prisoners, and these he sent back with an escort of 1 soldier; he then repulsed a counter-attack and withdrew, bringing in with him his 2 wounded.

The Battalion moved forward at 12.45 from Diamond Hill to Izbzia, "A" Company on left, "B" Company on right, each company in two waves with one Lewis gun in the second wave. The Battalion at once came under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, but the advance to Machine Gun Hill was made without a pause, the hill being rushed after severe hand-to-hand fighting. In view of the urgent orders to push the attack, the Battalion moved towards the second objective at 1.15 p.m. After the artillery fire had ceased the ridge was found unoccupied, and large numbers of the enemy and their transport were observed retreating. The advance was made practically without a check, the men moving with the greatest dash. The prisoners and booty taken were—5 officers, 46 other ranks, all unwounded, 1 machine gun, 15 camels, a quantity of rifles and S.A.A.; the prisoners were from different

\*Serjeant Hyde was presented with the medal ribbon by Brigadier-General F. A. Greer, D.S.O., a week or so later and being complimented by the General apologized that his party had not killed more Turks, saying "Sorr, these young soldiers get that excited that they forget their three rules of aiming."



battalions of the 70th Regiment, belonging to the 1st Division, recently arrived from the Caucasus. Casualties—killed, Lieutenant C. B. Wrong, M.C., Second-Lieutenants W. J. McVeigh, E. C. Foran, 9 other ranks ; wounded, Lieutenant C. T. Baldwin, Second-Lieutenant M. H. Staples, 31 other ranks.

On December 31st the bodies of Lieutenant F. A. Morrogh-Bernard and Corporal Murphy, who had accompanied Lieut.-Colonel Drage, D.S.O., on the 11th on a reconnaissance to Zeitun Hill and had been reported missing, were now found at that place. This reconnaissance referred to was surprised by the Turks. Lieutenant Morrogh-Bernard was only armed with a stick. The eye-pieces of Colonel Drage's field glasses were broken by a bullet.

During January, 1918, the Battalion was working on the defences on the Meiderus Harasheh Aisa line, which consisted of isolated stone sangars. The health of the Battalion was good, as the septic sores and boils which had been very prevalent were nearly eradicated.

In February a move was made to Khurbetha-Ibn-Harith for work on the Great North road—strength, 23 officers, 692 other ranks.

In the spring offensive of 1918 the Battalion advanced on March 9th against the village of Ajul, which was taken about 1.30 p.m., but was heavily bombarded by the enemy all that afternoon. The night was spent at the Wadi Darah. The next day the advance was carried on to the Wadi Jib under a further heavy bombardment. "A" and "B" Companies attempted to advance again about 3 p.m., but were held up by machine-gun fire. The Battalion was relieved on the 11th by the 7th Dublins. Casualties—killed, Captain C. E. Longfield, 4 other ranks ; wounded, Captain J. P. M. Ingham, D.S.O., Second-Lieutenants O'Keefe, Minahan, and 30 other ranks.

On March 20th Captain E. R. H. Orford, M.C., and 7 men were decorated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught near Beit Zeit.

April was spent on the repairs and making of roads, and on the 28th the 38th Dogras arrived to take the Battalion's place in the 30th Brigade. These changes were necessitated by the success of the German offensive in France, which rendered it necessary to draw on Palestine for reinforcements. Two complete divisions were to go, and were to be replaced by Indian troops, and one division only, the 54th, was retained on a British establishment ; in all the others nine British battalions were withdrawn for service in France, or to be used as drafts.

On April 29th the Battalion was inspected for the last time by Brigadier-General F. A. Greer, D.S.O., commanding the 30th Infantry Brigade, who said "good-bye" to the Battalion and thanked them for their fine services, and the same day it started on the march back to railhead.

Ludd was reached on May 3rd, and the Battalion entrained for Kantara. It embarked at Alexandria on H.M.T. *Kaisar-i-Hind*—strength, 35 officers, 812 other ranks—on the 23rd, Lieut.-Colonel Drage, D.S.O., being O.C. ship, and sailed on the 26th in a convoy of six ships, escorted by destroyers. That afternoon at 2.30 p.m. the ship ahead was torpedoed. On June 1st the trans-

port was supposed to have been struck by a "dud" torpedo; something, at any rate, gave the vessel a jar and dented her plates. The transport arrived about 6 a.m. at Marseilles, and the Battalion disembarked at 1 p.m. and marched to a rest camp.

On June 3rd Marseilles was left behind, and on the 6th the Battalion detrained at Arques and marched to Racquinham, where the 2nd Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers were stationed.

On the 7th the Battalion paraded for the last time as the 6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, and was inspected by the Divisional General. Lieut.-Colonel Drage, D.S.O., then said farewell, and the Battalion was absorbed by the 2nd Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, with the exception of Lieut.-Colonel Drage, D.S.O., Captain E. R. H. Orford, M.C., Captain P. J. O'Brien, M.C., Captain R. W. Oldnall, Captain T. E. Toller, Lieutenant A. L. B. Stevens, Lieutenant W. J. Magnier, Lieutenant E. R. H. Hudson, Lieutenant J. O. C. Dodd, Lieutenant T. Line (Quartermaster), and 50 other ranks, who remained as training staff to the American forces.

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#### 7TH (SERVICE) BATTALION

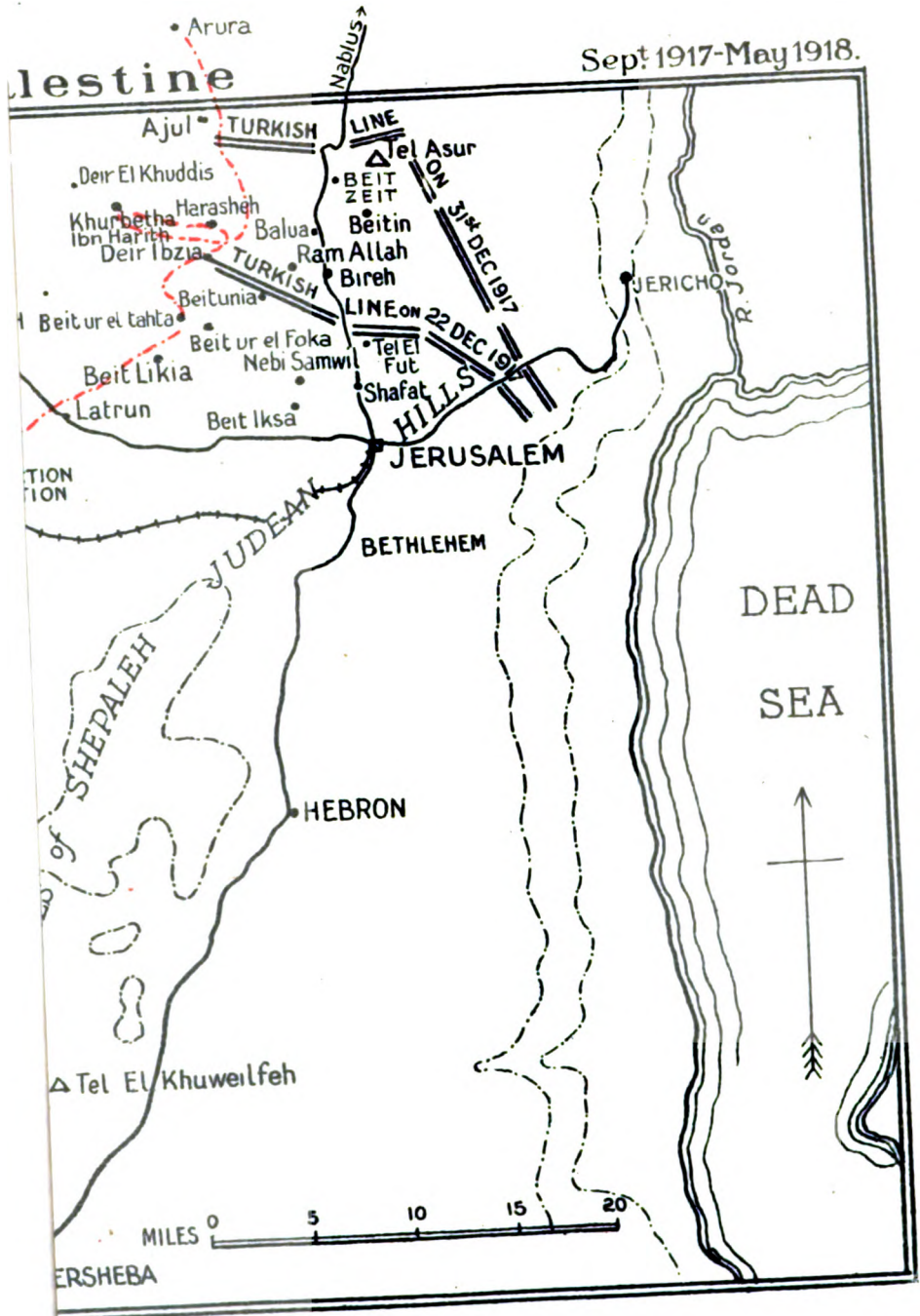
RAISED AUGUST, 1914—PROCEEDED TO MUDROS—LANDED AT SUVLA, AUGUST 7TH, 1915—SCIMITAR HILL—PROCEEDED TO SALONICA, OCTOBER 15TH—KOSTURINO, STRUMA—ABSORBED BY THE 6TH BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1916.

The Battalion entrained at Basingstoke on July 8th, 1915, and sailed from Liverpool on the 9th in the *Mauretania*—strength, 29 officers, 984 other ranks; arrived at Malta on the 12th and Mudros on the 16th. Disembarkation began on the 19th, and dysentery and diarrhoea broke out immediately.

The Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel H. Gore, formed, with the 6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 6th and 7th Bns. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the 30th Brigade, under Brigadier-General L. L. Nicol, the General Officer Commanding the 10th (Irish) Division being Lieutenant-General Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. These Battalions were raised by Army Order 324 of 1914 issued on August 21st.

The Battalion embarked on the *Rowan* on August 6th—strength, 28 officers, 750 other ranks—being ignorant of their destination, and proceeded, as it turned out, to Suvla Bay. It had been expected to take the Turks by surprise, but as soon as daylight appeared shrapnel began to burst overhead and casualties occurred, but, luckily, not many, and none in the Battalion. It was transhipped on to two lighters, "C" and "D" Companies leading, "A," "B" and Headquarters following, and landed about 3 p.m. on August 7th at Suvla Point. It then advanced along the east side of Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge, in artillery formation, about one and a half miles, and deployed for advance about 1.30 p.m. The 6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, who were on the top and left of the ridge, were held up and unable to advance. Two

Sept 1917-May 1918.





platoons of "D" Company were ordered up to the support of "C," under Major G. Drage, but the country was very broken and the platoons lost touch early. "C" Company was unable to make headway against a very severe fire from well-concealed Turkish trenches 400 yards distant, and suffered many casualties, Captain R. H. Cullinan being killed here, also Second-Lieutenant F. E. Bennett, who went out to help him when hit. The troops were compelled to retire, being in an exhausted condition, and entrenched themselves on the high ground blocking the southern end of the valley. The night passed without incident. Casualties—Captain R. H. Cullinan, Second-Lieutenant F. E. Bennett, 9 other ranks killed; Second-Lieutenants L. St. L. Stokes, W. J. Magnier, 58 other ranks wounded; 5 other ranks missing.

On the 8th the Battalion advanced again to the attack at 9.30 a.m., "A" and "B" leading, "C" and "D" in support. Major Hendriks was severely wounded at this time. "D" Company came upon the 5th Dorsets advancing across the Battalion front, and the Commanding Officer instructed Captain H. Aplin to attach himself to them and conform with their movements. The objective of the Battalion was now changed without any warning, and, the country being very broken, connection between the companies was not unnaturally lost. At 12.30 the naval guns opened fire on Beacon Hill and Kidney Hill, and "D" Company left the Dorsets and continued their advance, picking up and carrying on remnants (about thirty) of "B" Company to within 400 yards of the position on Beacon Hill; but a very heavy fire made any further advance impossible, and the right flank was well ahead of the regiment on its left.

Meanwhile Major Drage, on the left of the Battalion, similarly picked up parts of "A" Company and took up a position facing Kidney Hill, but his further advance was also stopped.

At 1.30 a message was received from Headquarters urging an advance, but this was quite impossible owing to lack of cohesion with other units and a general ignorance of the positions of the enemy. The order to retire was received at 3.30; "D," "B," and part of "A" Companies moved back in small parties, but the orders never reached "C," who hung on right through the night.

During the whole action the heat had been very intense, and the men had had no water. Collecting the wounded was very difficult work, as the Turks fired indiscriminately on both wounded and stretcher-bearers. A wounded man who lay out in the valley for two days stated that the Turks came up and, after looking at him, moved off; he stated that the men were painted green, evidently snipers.

Casualties—Lieutenants E. M. Harper, S. R. V. Travers, 32 other ranks killed; Major C. L. Hendriks, Captains A. L. Cooper-Key, W. F. Henn, Lieutenants C. E. Longfield, T. D. Hallinan, Second-Lieutenants J. G. FitzMaurice, 77 other ranks wounded; 10 other ranks missing.

On the 14th a reinforcement of 150 other ranks joined from Mudros.

On the following day, Sunday—known in Ireland as “Lady Day in Harvest”—the Battalion again advanced about 4.30 p.m., led by Lieut.-Colonel Gore, through dense scrub and over steep gullies, and reached a line stretching from the Pimple to the Gulf of Saros; then orders were received to hand over to the 7th Bn. Dublin Fusiliers and return to the original trench. This was carried out at 8.30 p.m. Casualties—killed, Captain J. V. Dunn, Lieutenant K. E. O’Duffy, 10 other ranks; wounded, Captain M. Wace (Adjutant), Lieutenants H. G. Montagu\*, R. E. Lawler, 42 other ranks; missing, 7 other ranks.

The want of water was extreme, as there was no shade or shelter; it was a long and trying walk in the dark to the beach with the company’s water-bottles, and when the beach was reached it was not always possible to obtain the water. It was eventually decided to pool all the water-bottles and issue their contents in mess tins. One bright spot at this time was the arrival of a mail which brought parcels as well as letters and papers.

The Battalion again took over the line from the Pimple to the sea on the 16th, and was heavily bombed by the enemy, but was able to retaliate on the arrival of their own supply. The position was also heavily shelled, and Captain Aplin received orders at 7.30 p.m. that the whole position was to be evacuated. Unfortunately, the final orders did not reach the extreme left of the line, and Serjeant Mason with 25 men remained all night, beating back the enemy attacks; at 10 p.m. the Battalion reached the position behind Jephson’s Post. Casualties—killed, Lieutenant W. H. Good, 18 other ranks; wounded, 63 other ranks; missing, 12 other ranks.

On the 17th Captain Aplin took over command of the Battalion from Lieut.-Colonel H. Gore. Serjeant Mason returned his party of 25 men, complete with arms and equipment, not much the worse for his night’s work. Whilst a fatigue party was bringing up supplies in the afternoon they were fired on, and Company Serjeant-Major Minogue was mortally wounded when going down to extricate the party.

The Battalion moved to Lala Baba on the 20th. During the whole period from landing the men were without blankets or great coats, carrying nothing but haversacks, and dressed in drill; in consequence they suffered greatly from cold at night.

The Battalion moved forwards toward Hetmans Chair about 4.20 p.m. on the 21st, after an intense bombardment of the enemy positions by naval guns; it passed over the first line of trenches and proceeded to the next, when it came under heavy oblique shell fire from the left. Captain Aplin was wounded, and Lieutenant G. Davis took over command. A further advance

\* This officer had a curious history. He was the Second-Lieutenant Montagu of the Royal Fusiliers Special Reserve who got into trouble for serving without permission of the War Office with the Turkish Army in the Turco-Italian War in Tripoli. He was awarded a Turkish decoration for his services. He did not go overseas after his return from Gallipoli, and in consequence resigned his commission and enlisted in the ranks. He was killed in France as a private of the Oxford Light Infantry.

of 500 yards was made, but touch with the 6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers was lost. Consolidation was difficult on account of the darkness coming on and the lack of officers. Total casualties, 47 killed and wounded.

The following day the General Officer Commanding ordered the Battalion to join the 6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, the only officers left being Lieutenant G. H. Davis, Second-Lieutenant F. T. S. Powell, with Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. McD. Lindsay and Captain Kennedy, R.A.M.C. The Battalion was employed extending, deepening and strengthening the trenches, under constant enemy sniping, till September 4th, when it was relieved by the Hereford Yeomanry. Captain Aplin returned to duty on the 25th.

On September 13th the Battalion relieved the 6th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers in the fire trenches immediately under Hill 70, sending out patrols every night. At the end of the month the fighting strength of the Battalion had increased to 305.

Rumours began to spread at this time that the Division was about to leave the Peninsula for a rest and also to give it a chance to train its new drafts. On October 1st the Battalion paraded at 7.30 p.m. and moved to the south pier, where it embarked for Mudros—8 officers and 315 other ranks. It disembarked on the 2nd and moved to camp, where it remained till the 14th, when it embarked for Salonica.

Total officers casualties—killed, Captains R. H. Cullinan, J. V. Dunn, Lieutenants K. E. O'Duffy, S. R. V. Travers, Second-Lieutenants E. M. Harper, F. E. Bennett, W. H. Good; wounded, Major C. L. Hendriks, Captains A. L. Cooper Key, W. F. Henn, M. Wace, H. Aplin, Lieutenants W. E. McClelland, H. G. Montagu, T. D. Hallinan, C. E. Longfield, R. E. Lawler, Second-Lieutenants W. J. Magnier, L. St. L. Stokes, J. G. FitzMaurice.

The Battalion remained in Mudros till October 14th; it was attached to the 31st Brigade when the rest of the 30th Brigade left there, and embarked for Salonica, reaching there on the 15th; it disembarked and marched to Lembet Camp, where 10 officers and 498 other ranks of the 3rd Bn. Dorset Regiment joined and the Battalion was reorganized. Till the end of October, refitting, drilling, training and route marching occupied all the time.

There was heavy rain at the beginning of the month, and the troops drilled in mud, marched in mud, ate in mud, slept in mud till October 31st, when the Battalion entrained at 8 a.m., arrived at Ghevgeli about 2 p.m., moved across the famous swing bridge over the Vardar and marched through a sweltering hot day to a camp about two miles south-west of Bogdantsi. It moved next day to Chaushli and the following day to Dedeli, where training was resumed. Strength, 30 officers, 910 other ranks.

On November 3rd a move was made to Tatarli and then to Rabrovo in support of the French troops who had just driven back the Bulgarians and were in possession of the entire ridge overlooking Rabrovo and Valandova villages.

The French attack on Kosturino was entirely successful, and the Battalion being relieved by the 5th Bn. Connaughts was moved to the village of Kayali in support of the first line which the Brigade had then taken over from the French.

Major G. Drage joined the Battalion on the 21st and took over command. Major H. Aplin being second in command.

The weather now became bitterly cold at nights ; men went down in dozens from frost-bite. The snow lay in places three to four feet deep, and an intense blizzard added to the other troubles. The bread ration frequently arrived frozen as hard as a rock, the sole relief being the issue of the rum ration, though this failed at times through the difficulties of transport.

The Battalion moved on November 29th from Kayali to Kosturino Ridge in relief to the 6th Bn. Dublins by tracks deep in snow and almost impassable in places with ice. The final stage was made when the Battalion in file, every man hanging on to the tunic of his neighbour, slid down the track amid great merriment.

For the first week in December there was an intermittent bombardment by the enemy, Second-Lieutenant G. Letchworth being wounded, as well as a few men. Patrolling was carried out.

The enemy were at this time overrunning Serbia, and when Uskub fell it was obvious that Monastir would follow suit and the British line of communication would be seriously threatened ; in consequence a withdrawal of the small Allied force was inevitable.

On the 7th a message was received from Brigade Headquarters ordering a retirement. It was a grey, bleak and cold day with a thick mist lasting nearly forty-eight hours. The following is an extract from a letter by an officer of the Battalion :—" At 3 p.m. we had to realize that part of the line had gone, for we found ourselves in the uncomfortable position of being enfiladed. ' Hold on as long as you can and then retire on Three Tree Hill,' came a yell from the back of us through a hail of bullets. . . . An hour later—the longest hour I have ever spent—our companies in the line were ordered to withdraw, through the Kayali Ravine, and we left with the Bulgars swarming into the trenches. We suffered casualties as we crossed the open to Three Tree Hill. It was a slow process for we had our wounded with us. The mist, true to its previous performances in favour of the enemy, lifted and gave the Bulgar gunners and their infantry every chance of finishing us off. That we reached the hill, where, in the shallow trench at the summit, we received the most diabolical shelling, and later on withdrew to the Kayali Ravine on orders, will always remain a miracle to most of us. The enemy pounded us with their guns unmercifully while, from our former positions, their infantry kept up a vigorous rifle and machine-gun fire on us, as we withdrew." Casualties : Killed, Lieutenant R. Richards, 9 other ranks ; wounded, Second-Lieutenants R. W. D. Lee, W. L. Meagher, 38 other ranks ; missing, 12 other ranks. The



Medical Officer, Captain Bremner, went back through the Kayali Ravine in the darkness to make doubly sure that no wounded had been left behind.

Lieutenant Bright and his platoon rendered sterling service in the ravine during the withdrawal, and accounted for many casualties among the enemy. Every minute was of importance to enable the Anglo-French force to retire systematically. On being relieved on the 8th the Battalion retired through Tatarli only pausing long enough to extract a few tins of bully beef from a blazing pile of stores ; Tatarli and Valandova were both blazing.

Dedeli was reached that evening and the Battalion bivouacked. The Battalion entrained at Doiran Station on the 11th, reaching the military station at Salonica next day, whence it moved to a camp near the River Galiko.

At the end of December and first few months in 1916 the Battalion was engaged in entrenching work, training, road-making, etc., in the neighbourhood of Lake Langaza, being stationed at Hortackoj, Levena, Lainia, Stanovon, etc. The strength of the Battalion on April 25th was 26 officers, 711 other ranks.

In May the Battalion with the rest of the Brigade formed part of a mobile column which proceeded to Sarai and Yaikin for Brigade manoeuvres, the marching of the Battalion being exceptionally good.

In June the Battalion moved from Stanovon to Givezne. The health of the Battalion was good, there being very little dysentery ; mosquito netting was issued, but there were very few mosquitoes.

In August rumour had it that the Brigade would move up to support the French who were entrenched near Kilindir and the Battalion did proceed to Kamara and got as far as Karadza Kadi where orders were received to proceed at once up the Seres road towards the Struma Valley as the Bulgars had suddenly come through the Rupel Pass, had seized Demirhissar, and were pushing on for the crossings over the River Struma.

The marches started at 7 p.m. and finished about 5 a.m., when the men rested as best they could. Mekes was reached on the 26th. The following day two companies went into the line near the Komarjan Bridge, patrols being sent over the Struma to locate the enemy positions ; trenches were dug, communications cut through the mealie crops, etc.

On September 5th, at 4 a.m., a patrol of 2 officers and 14 other ranks went out towards Komarjan, but was attacked by a strong party of the enemy and compelled to retire. Second-Lieutenant P. A. Crone remained behind and was lost ; a patrol went out at 10 p.m. and endeavoured to recover him, but were unable to find any traces.

On September 16th the Battalion was relieved by the 6th Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers and proceeded to Km. 70 on the Seres road and commenced digging defensive trenches. On the 23rd the Battalion acted as covering party to an attack by the 27th and 28th Divisions.

The Battalion bivouacked north-east of Sakavcha on October 1st, crossing the Struma on October 3rd about 2.30 a.m. by Jungle Island Bridge

and advanced towards the village of Karajkoj-Zir, which was found lightly held and occupied. At dawn the Battalion with the 7th Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, moved against Jenikoj ; the resistance was soon overcome and the village cleared at the point of the bayonet by 6.50 a.m. The Bulgars seemed to prefer to lose a position, and then commence a series of attempts to retake it, but was a tough customer in the counter-attack. The first counter-attack was beaten back by 10.30 a.m. About 2 p.m. the Bulgar batteries opened fire again, and their infantry pushed forward for the attack ; a fierce struggle ensued, and they gained a foothold at the far end of the village, but as darkness set in the attack faded away and the enemy retired to the villages beyond Jenikoj. Total casualties : Second-Lieutenant W. M. O'Grady, Captain A. A. Atkinson, R.A.M.C., wounded ; 9 other ranks killed ; 3 died of wounds ; 37 wounded.

On the 10th the Battalion moved up to Kalendra Wood and occupied the village. The Bulgars had evidently got a bad fright on the Struma and the British cavalry penetrated as far as Seres railway station, which deprived the enemy of the use of the railway to the east. The Battalion returned to the Struma on relief and then to Turbes for a peaceful fortnight.

On November 3rd the Battalion (strength, 24 officers, 411 other ranks) was amalgamated into the 6th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Battalion being known henceforward as the " 6th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers."

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### 8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION

RAISED SEPTEMBER, 1914—PROCEEDED TO FRANCE, DECEMBER 17TH, 1915—LOOS, JUNE, 1916  
—GUILLEMONT AND GINCHY, SEPTEMBER, 1916—ABSORBED BY THE 1ST BATTALION  
THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1916.

The Battalion was raised in September, 1914 (under Army Order 352 of 1914, issued on September 11th) at Buttevant Barracks, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. K. O'Meagher, with Captain R. H. Crichton as Adjutant later. It trained successively at Buttevant, Fermoy, Mitchelstown, Kilworth Camp, Templemore, and Fermoy, and moved to Dettingen Barracks, Blackdown, in August, 1915, Lieut.-Colonel M. Williamsom (Indian Army, retired) having assumed command in May, 1915. It left Blackdown and entrained at Farnborough on December 17th, 1915, for Southampton, whence it sailed for Havre in the *Empress Queen* at 6 p.m., forming part of the 47th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division.

On arriving at Havre next day the Battalion proceeded to a rest camp, and entrained for Fauquerie on the 19th, marching from there to its first billets at Verquin. Working parties were almost immediately furnished for work on reserve trenches, and on Christmas Eve, Second-Lieutenant P. S. MacMahon, whilst with a working party, was hit by a stray bullet. He died

# FUSILIERS

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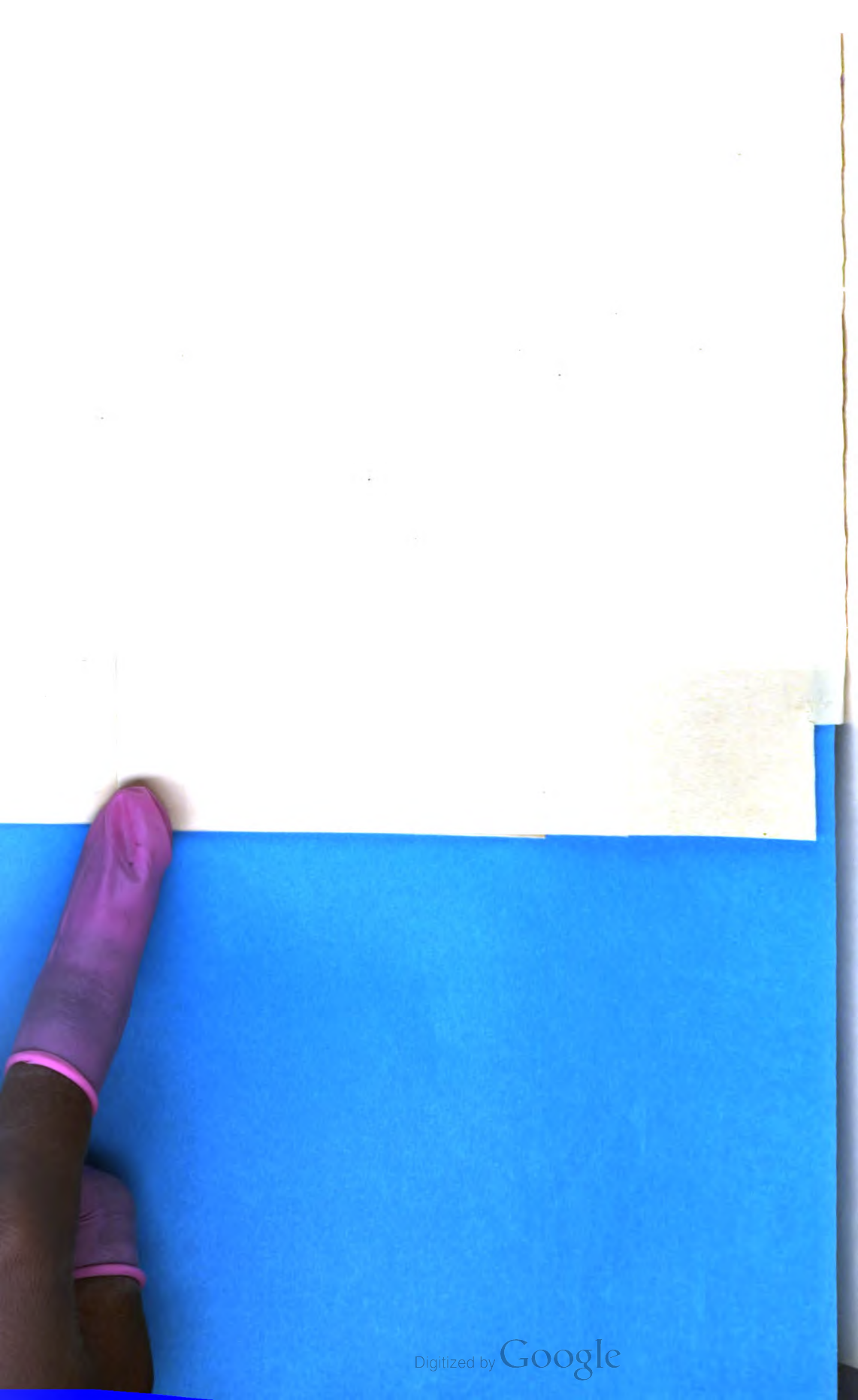
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Map 1915

Off 1915 Sept 1917







from his wound a few days later—the first casualty in the Battalion, and in the Division.

Parties from the Battalion were attached for instruction to units of the 15th Division in the line in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, the first such party going into the line on Christmas Eve.

On December 31st the Battalion moved to Beaumetz-les-Aires, and very shortly afterwards first entered the line as a unit.

In January, 1916, the Battalion was taking its turn of duty on the Loos Front, Captain O. G. de C. Baldwin being killed on the 25th, and Captain G. E. Bostock on the 30th. A stretcher party under Lance-Corporal T. Harris showed great gallantry in recovering the body of the latter officer. Other casualties: Killed, 2 other ranks; wounded, 6 other ranks.

In February the Battalion was stationed in Bethune and the neighbourhood

On St. Patrick's Day after church parade at Lillers the Brigade sports were held, and the Battalion won five out of seven events. A message was received from General Sir Charles Monro, commanding the First Army:—"Please convey to all ranks my best wishes on St. Patrick's Day, and my feeling of confidence that they will prove themselves to be the stern, hard fighters that Irishmen have always shown themselves to be." On the 31st the Battalion moved to Mazingarbe in reserve.

The Battalion took over the left half section of the Hulluch Sector on April 5th from the 9th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers. On the 28th an advance party, who had gone up to take over the trenches, was gassed at 3 a.m. in spite of having gas helmets on; a change of wind at 3.50 a.m. blew the gas back on the German lines. Casualties: Died, 2 non-commissioned officers; disabled, Lieutenant J. H. B. Nihill, Second-Lieutenants C. R. Horan and G. B. Foote, 15 other ranks. Lieutenant H. M. Mitchell, who was with the advance party, showed very conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, and was awarded the Military Cross, the first such decoration to be won by the Battalion.

The Battalion, which was in reserve at Noeux-les-Mines, moved into the line on the night of April 29th, and had a very difficult time burying the dead, in shell holes at night, a task which took some days.

At the beginning of May the Germans received information of the outbreak of the rebellion in Dublin and put up two placards in their trenches facing the Battalion; the first read: "Irishmen! Heavy uproar in Ireland. English guns are firing at your wives and children! May 1st, 1916." The second read: "Interesting War News of April 29th, 1916. Kut-el-Amara has been taken in by the Turks and the whole English army therein—13,000 men—made prisoners." The Battalion replied to these by singing "God Save the King," and on the night of the 10th at 1 a.m. Lieutenant F. J. Biggane and a party went out on patrol, cut their way through the enemy wire, strafed the Huns, and captured both placards.

These placards were presented to His Majesty The King by Lieut.-Colonel

Williamson on July 25th. His Majesty commanded Colonel Williamson to convey to all ranks his appreciation of their loyalty, gallantry, and hard work, his thanks for the placards, his sorrow for their losses, and affectionate interest with which he had followed and would follow their career. His Majesty added: "The oft-repeated gallantry of the Munsters, Colonel Williamson, will never be forgotten by me, or by those who follow me."

The Battalion moved to Mazingarbe on May 17th on relief by the 6th Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, and the following day 2 officers and 50 other ranks from each company went to Noeux-les-Mines for the presentation of decorations by the General Officer Commanding the First Army, General Sir Charles Monro.

On the breaking up of the 9th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers at Dronvin on May 30th, the following officers from that battalion were taken on the strength of the Battalion:—Lieut.-Colonel E. Monteagle-Browne, Major T. A. N. Bolton, Captains R. A. Frizell, J. C. Watts-Russell, Lieutenant M. H. Fitzgerald, Second-Lieutenants J. F. Gleeson, E. Holland, F. Casey, G. P. Roche and 104 other ranks. Lieut.-Colonel Williamson having been invalided home, command was assumed by Lieut.-Colonel Monteagle-Browne, and Captain J. E. Scott, 8th Battalion, remained as Adjutant of the combined battalions.

The company transferred from the late 9th Battalion, "D" Company, became "D" Company of the Battalion. The original "D" Company was divided up between the three other companies of the Battalion.

Whilst in the line the Battalion was employed on clearing the trenches, reinforcing the parapets, strengthening shelters, wiring, etc.

The drummers of the Battalion sounded the "Last Post" at the memorial service for the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum held at the Y.M.C.A. Hut at Noeux on June 13th.

The Brigade Orders of July 4th contained the following:—"The General Officer Commanding 47th Infantry Brigade has much pleasure in publishing the following letter from the General Officer Commanding 16th Division:—'Your Brigade has now come out of the line for a few short days in reserve. I wish to express to you, and to all ranks under your command, my appreciation of the good work which they have performed, especially during the last ten strenuous days. They have nobly upheld the great traditions of the Royal Irish and of the Leinsters, Munsters and Connaughts. I beg to convey to Colonels Curzon, Lenox Cunningham, Buckley and Monteagle-Browne and to the officers and men under their command my thanks for their unfailing cheerfulness under trying conditions of weather and warfare; and my pride in the offensive spirit which they have always shown. I know that these will be maintained and that your men will continue to be a credit to the Irish Division, and to the land that gave them birth.'"

(Sd.) W. B. HICKIE, *Major-General,*  
*Commander, 16th Division.*



THE MEMORIAL TABLET, ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL,  
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.





Casualties whilst in the Loos Sector, June 17th to July 3rd : Killed, Lieutenant M. H. O'Donovan, Second-Lieutenant E. S. Provis, 34 other ranks ; wounded, Captain and Adjutant J. E. Scott, Captains C. J. Lanktree, J. H. Hall, Lieutenant F. J. Biggane, Second-Lieutenants S. J. Cobb, C. R. Horan, P. J. Lyne, 123 other ranks.

The four following accounts are given as typical of the raids organized against the enemy :—

On July 19th four raids were carried out. The parties consisted of 1 officer and 29 other ranks under Lieutenants Mitchell, Woodley, O'Brien, and Captain Casey ; the Battalion bombers, under Second-Lieutenant Becher, supported on both flanks. The advance of each party was covered by salvoes of rifle grenades directed on the enemy first line, and afterwards lifting to his support. Owing to the failure of the "Bangalore" torpedoes to breach the enemy wire sufficiently the fire trench was not reached ; instead the bombers threw from the parapet into the trench and inflicted heavy casualties. The machine-gun section, under Lieutenant Furney, engaged and silenced at seventy yards range an enemy machine gun that attempted to enfilade the raiding parties from the left flank. Casualties (all recovered) : Killed, Captain M. F. Casey, Second-Lieutenant E. R. F. Becher, 1 other rank ; wounded, 7 other ranks.

On July 20th-21st, at 11.50 p.m., following an intense bombardment, the raiding parties again left their trenches. As before the enterprise was covered by salvoes of rifle grenades. "A" and "B" parties again failed to penetrate the enemy wire, but cleared the fire trench behind it with bombs. "C" Party, under Lieutenant O'Brien, penetrated into the fire trench and bombed it successfully ; all dug-outs were bombed. "D" Party, under Second-Lieutenant Maher, reached the fire trench, where eight Germans were accounted for. The party worked northwards until resistance became too strong, when they withdrew. An officer surrendered himself to one of the section leaders of "C" Party, but wounded the non-commissioned officer with his revolver after his surrender had been accepted, and was shot. Casualties : Killed, 5 other ranks ; wounded, 23 other ranks. Enemy casualties : Twenty-four are known to have been killed.

The following message was received from Major-General W. B. Hickie, Divisional Commander :—"Please convey to Lieut.-Colonel Monteagle-Browne and to the men of the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers my appreciation of the success of last night's enterprise, and of their perseverance."

On the night of the 28th-29th another raid was carried out by two parties. The left, under Lieutenant Mitchell, bombed the enemy line which was strongly held, inflicted many casualties and withdrew ; that on the right, under Second-Lieutenant Holland, passed through the wire by means of a Bangalore torpedo and mats, reached the fire trench and cleared it and then withdrew. Second-Lieutenant Holland accounted for four of the enemy. Casualties : Wounded, Lieutenant Mitchell, 7 other ranks.

On the night of the 29th-30th the Battalion carried out a raid at 11.25. After three minutes' intense Stokes' mortar bombardment and artillery fire, a red flare was exposed in "No Man's Land"; the left company opened a brisk rifle grenade fire, cheering as they did so to give the impression that an attack was imminent. The raiding party consisted of a torpedo group under Second-Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, two bombing groups to clear saps, another to attack the machine-gun emplacement, and a blocking party under Second-Lieutenant E. Holland to force an entry through the existing gaps in the enemy wire.

The torpedo group met with very heavy machine-gun fire and had to withdraw for reinforcement; the bombing party were in consequence unable to penetrate the enemy wire, but bombed the fire trench from "No Man's Land." Second-Lieutenant Holland's party entered the enemy fire trench, which was strongly held, through the gaps that had been blown on the previous night, and worked northwards, driving the enemy before them into the barrage established by the bombing groups on the parapet; they bombed all the dug-outs as they went and in one of them an unwounded German gave himself up; he belonged to the V Bavarian Regiment, IV Division. When captured he was handed over by Lieutenant Holland to a burly Munster, who carried or rushed him over all obstacles, and refused to leave go till the Commanding Officer complied with his request of catching hold of the prisoner and holding on to him. The parties then withdrew. Casualties: Killed, Second-Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, 1 other rank; wounded, Second-Lieutenant Holland, 6 other ranks.

The Battalion was relieved next day by the 8th Bn. Inniskillings and proceeded to Noeux. Second-Lieutenant S. J. Cobb died in hospital on the 20th of wounds received. Other rank casualties from July 11th-31st: Killed, 18; wounded, 100.

On August 7th the Battalion was inspected by the General Officer Commanding 1st Corps. Military Medals were presented to Serjeants Miller, Fitzgibbon, O'Toole, Lance-Corporal McMahon, Privates O'Sullivan, Healy, Barrell, Blake, Doyle. The Battalion went into the left sub-sector, Loos, again on the 13th and 21st, and carried out further raids.

The following two interesting extracts are from reports by Brigadier-General Pereira. The first relates to the raid on the night of July 28th-29th, 1916:—" . . . This is the third raid attempted by the Battalion in the course of ten days, and there is no doubt that these raids must have a very demoralizing effect on the enemy; he has wired himself in so that approach is difficult . . . he does not venture into 'No Man's Land.' . . . It is regretted that so far this Battalion has not been able to secure a prisoner or identification, but where the trenches have been entered the struggle has been one for existence, and no fair opportunity has occurred for anything except fighting. . . . I should like to draw attention to the energy of Lieut.-Colonel Monteagle-Browne, D.S.O., . . . and to the splendid coolness

of Second-Lieutenant Holland, who followed only by one or two men penetrated into the enemy's trenches last night, and drove them in flight after knocking over four, and to the courage and coolness of Lieutenant Mitchell, who has distinguished himself on three occasions . . . ."

Again in reference to the raid on the night of July 29-30th, the General states:—" . . . . The prisoner is the first Bavarian captured in the 14th Bis Section, where entry into the enemy's lines is rendered difficult by the strength of his wire with an average width of thirty feet. . . . The Bangalore torpedo has proved to be a most effectual instrument for blowing a clear gap some 25-30 feet wide. . . . To meet the second obstacle after the outer entanglement we now use mats, a sandwich of roofing felt, waterproof sheet and rabbit netting downwards. This is an invention of Serjeant-Major Parrott of the 8th Bn. Munsters. The chief actor in the raid is Second-Lieutenant Holland, who gained the Military Cross and a commission in the 8th Bn. Munsters for previous gallantry. . . . In this raid he led the party of ten men, which captured the prisoner and drove the enemy in headlong flight along their front trench till they came under the barrage of our own bombers from 'No Man's Land,' which prevented him from going farther . . . Second-Lieutenant Biggane (8th Bn. Munsters) had charge of the trench mortars on the occasion of the last two raids, and the greatest credit is due to him and his men. Lieutenant Furney (8th Bn. Munsters), has also done remarkably well. He has brought up the Lewis guns into shell holes in 'No Man's Land' on one occasion and thereby successfully silenced a maxim gun at point blank range . . . ."

The 16th (Irish) Division commenced to arrive in the Somme area on August 29th, 1916, and by the 30th was concentrated in the area Daours, Corbie, Vaux-sur-Somme.

On the 29th the Battalion moved to Chocques, entrained to Heilly, and bivouacked south of Méaulbe. The next day the Brigade relieved the 60th Brigade between Guillemont and Waterlot Farm, the Battalion moving to Bernafay Wood, which was heavily shelled with gas and lachrymatory shells.

On September 3rd the Battalion moved into position at 3 a.m. for the attack on Guillemont. The companies were disposed as follows:—Right Front, "A" Company under Major L. Roche and Captain J. H. Lawlor; Left Front, "B" Company under Major T. A. N. Bolton and Lieutenant F. S. Woodley; in command of front line, Major J. J. O'Brien. In support of "A" was "C" Company, under Captain C. W. Chandler and Second-Lieutenant F. Arnold; in support of "B" was "D" Company, under Captain R. H. Crichton and Second-Lieutenant F. Brown; in command of supporting companies was Major W. McC. Crosbie; the machine-gun section was under Lieutenant S. K. Furney and Lieutenant J. R. Colfer.

The leading companies left their trench together with the 6th Bn. Connaughts at 12.30 p.m. The enemy had been cleared from Guillemont

and the Quarries and Battalion Headquarters was established in the village. At 2.35 p.m., on the lifting of the artillery barrage, the Battalion advanced as far as the sunken road east of Guillemont and established itself at 2.45 p.m., consolidating the position.

The attack on Ginchy by the 7th Division proved unsuccessful, and the failure of the Brigade on the left to make good its advance on Ginchy exposed the left flank of the Battalion, and three heavy counter-attacks preceded by artillery preparation had to be repulsed.

The Battalion was relieved at 2 a.m. on the 4th by the 12th Bn. Rifle Brigade and 12th Bn. King's Royal Rifles, and proceeded to the road north of Bernafay Wood, and then to Carnoy to refit. The chaplain, the Rev. J. Wrafter, S.J., accompanied the Battalion during the whole of the operations.

Casualties : 265 all ranks ; wounded, Majors J. J. O'Brien, W. McCrosbie, Captains C. W. Chandler, R. H. Crichton, J. H. Lawlor, Lieutenants F. S. Woodley, S. Watts (died of wounds), Second-Lieutenants M. J. Sheehan, Lieutenant Cheeseman, R.A.M.C.

On September 7th the Battalion (200 strong), under Major J. J. O'Brien, relieved the 8th Bn. Dublins in the sunken road east of Guillemont and on the 9th moved towards Ginchy. The Battalion was in the right attack which was launched about 4.45 p.m. The first waves of the Battalion, whose trench was some distance in front of and unconnected with the 6th Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, rushed forward on the left whilst the 6th Bn. Royal Irish Regiment advance on their right, but it was found that the enemy trenches had not been touched by our artillery and were strongly held and supported by five machine guns. In consequence a frontal attack was impossible. The result was that although a number of the men succeeded in penetrating the enemy trench, the remainder were only able to advance about one hundred yards ; there were many casualties ; some took cover in shell holes where they remained till nightfall ; some managed to get back to the original trench. The Battalion was relieved by the 4th Bn. Grenadier Guards. Casualties : Officers killed, Second-Lieutenant F. Brown ; wounded, Captain J. C. Watts-Russell, Second-Lieutenants F. Arnold, C. L. Sweeney, E. J. Keane ; other ranks, 76.

The following is from a Brigade report :—" From a tactical point of view nothing could have been worse for launching an attack, the Munsters had two companies in a front trench where two men could not pass without exposing themselves to machine guns and snipers, the trenches being 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet deep. The remaining companies were in two similar and even shallower trenches broken up in places by incessant shell fire."

The Battalion went into billets at Vaux-sur-Somme on the 11th and commenced training. At the Brigade Sports it won the Tug-of-War, 400 Yards, Half Mile and second place in the High Jump.

A move was now made north to the Ypres Sector. Bailleul was reached on September 21st and Locre on the 24th.

During October the Battalion took its turn in the trenches in the left

section of the 16th Divisional Area, at Siege Farm, Kemmel, etc. A great deal of work was necessary to keep the trenches in repair ; drains had to be remade, the parapets rebuilt, etc. Enemy snipers were very active.

The following was received by the Brigadier-General from Mr. John Redmond, M.P. :—" Dear General Pereira,—Will you allow me to send you a few lines of hearty congratulations, not only on the magnificent record of the 16th Division, but in a special way the record of the 47th Infantry Brigade. We in Ireland have read with the deepest pride of their gallantry, and I only wish it were in my power to tell the men themselves how grateful we are to them for having so worthily maintained the tradition of Irish valour."

On November 6th a raid was carried out against the enemy trenches at Petit Bois Salient. Casualties : Wounded, Captain J. F. Gleeson, Second-Lieutenants J. P. Murrough, M. Nunan, 12 other ranks ; 2 other ranks missing.

Preparations were shortly afterwards made for the amalgamation of the Battalion and the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

On November 22nd the Battalion proceeded to Divisional reserve at Curragh Camp, and all rolls and papers were made ready for handing over.

On November 23rd the Battalion was amalgamated with the 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Both battalions were paraded at 10 a.m. on separate parade grounds. The men of the Battalion, owing to excellent training, turned out very smartly with all equipment well cleaned in spite of the fact that they had only come out of the trenches the night before. The Battalion then marched on to the parade ground of the 1st Battalion and formed up in quarter column opposite that battalion. It was then inspected by Brigadier-General Pereira and Lieut.-Colonel Monck-Mason of the 1st Battalion, and on the conclusion of the inspection the companies were marched off to be amalgamated with the companies of the 1st Battalion :—

" A " Company with " W " Company, " B " with " X," " C " with " Y," and " D " with " Z."

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### 9TH (SERVICE) BATTALION

RAISED OCTOBER, 1914—PROCEEDED TO FRANCE, DECEMBER 19TH, 1915—HULLUCH, MARCH, 1916—ABSORBED BY THE 8TH BATTALION THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, MAY 29TH, 1916.

The Battalion was raised in October, 1914, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Williams, under Army Order 352 of 1914, issued September 21st, and after undergoing the usual training in England, disembarked at Havre on December 20th, 1915, forming part of the 48th Brigade, 16th Division, and arrived at Noeux-les-Mines on the 21st. For instruction in the trenches the Battalion was attached to the 1st Bn. Black Watch, 1st Bn. Camerons and London Scottish.

The Battalion moved to Marles-les-Mines on January 26th, 1916, and Les Brebis next day and went into the line. It was relieved by the 17th Bn. Londons on February 9th and proceeded to Flechin, near Aire ; the band and pipers played at retreat every evening.

An inspection by Major-General W. B. Hickie, C.B., commanding the 16th (Irish) Division was carried out on February 17th. The improvement shown and smart turn-out met with his complete approval, the Battalion transport being specially commended. This was followed on the 21st by an inspection by Lieut.-General Sir Hubert Gough, General Officer Commanding I Corps. At the end of the month the Battalion moved to a new billeting area at Le Cornet Bourdois.

At the end of February and the beginning of March there were heavy snowfalls and much rain, but training was steadily carried on. The Brigade Sports were held on St. Patrick's Day, the Battalion winning the Tug-of-War, Mule Race, Machine Gun Competition, Dancing, and second in the Wiring Competition.

On the 26th the Battalion proceeded to the Hulluch Sector and took over the left sub-sector. At 6.30 p.m. the enemy exploded two mines causing large craters, the lips of which were occupied by the battalion grenadiers, and the enemy driven back. Next day there was considerable enemy activity with trench mortars and grenades. The Battalion was relieved on the 30th and proceeded to Philosophie. Casualties: Killed, 7 other ranks; wounded, 32 other ranks; missing, believed killed, 17 other ranks. The trench strength was 372.

In April the Battalion took its turn in the trenches with the usual reliefs.

At the Brigade Horse Show on May 5th at Noeux-les-Mines, out of nine events the Battalion obtained 4 firsts, 3 seconds, and 1 third. The next day it relieved the 8th Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers in the left half section of the Hulluch Sector.

On May 28th the Battalion was replaced in the 48th Brigade by the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and proceeded to billets in Drouvin.

On the 29th the Battalion paraded for the last time for Divine Service in the church in Drouvin. Mass was celebrated by the chaplain, the Rev. Father Cotter, for the repose of the souls of those of the Battalion who had fallen in the war.

On the 30th the Battalion was broken up to form the following reinforcing drafts:—

For the 1st Battalion ...	6 officers,	283 other ranks.
For the 2nd Battalion ...	7    "    140    "	
For the 8th Battalion ...	12   "    200    "	

In Sir Douglas Haig's despatches published on this date, the Battalion was mentioned first in the 10th (Irish) Division as having been "specially brought to my notice for good work in carrying out or repelling local attacks and raids."

The following is the list of the Colours of the Militia and Service Battalions of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, which were laid up in the Tower of London at noon on Thursday, February 15th, 1923:—

3rd Battalion (late Kerry Militia) ...	King's Colour. Regimental Colour.
4th Battalion (late South Cork Militia)	King's Colour. Regimental Colour. King's Colour (new). Regimental Colour (new).
5th Battalion (late Royal Limerick County Militia)	King's Colour (old). Regimental Colour (old). King's Colour (new). Regimental Colour (new).
6th (Service) Battalion ... ..	King's Colour.
7th (Service) Battalion ... ..	King's Colour.
8th (Service) Battalion ... ..	King's Colour.
9th (Service) Battalion ... ..	King's Colour.

The Colours were received on the parade ground by Major-General Pipon, Resident Governor, and the Tower Warders in state dress, the Garrison of the Coldstream Guards presenting arms. At the entrance to the White Tower the Governor handed the Colours to Sir Lionel Earle, Secretary of H.M. Office of Works, and Mr. Charles Foulkes, Curator of the Armouries. The Colours will be preserved in the Small Arms Room of the White Tower.

### 1ST GARRISON BATTALION

FORMED MARCH, 1917—PROCEEDED TO ITALY, JANUARY, 1918—RETURNED TO ENGLAND, APRIL, 1920—DISBANDED MAY 4TH, 1920.

This war-time unit was created on March 31st, 1917. The nucleus was formed by men, mostly of "C" category, from the following regiments:—Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Leinster Regiment, the Connaught Rangers, and Durham Light Infantry.

Colonel W. Oliver Mosse, who had formerly served in the Indian Army, and had been commanding the 5th Bn. West Riding Regiment, was appointed to the command of the Battalion (August 15th, 1917), Major W. Thorburn being appointed Major (August 15th, 1917), Lieutenant W. P. Gill, M.C., Adjutant, and Captain P. Devanney, Quartermaster.

The Battalion Headquarters were at Victoria Barracks, Cork, the unit being in the Cork Command. The main duty was to furnish and maintain guards at vulnerable points on the South Irish Coast from the Shannon to Arklow, in County Wicklow.

In November, 1917, two companies were ordered overseas for service with the Italian Expeditionary Force, and later in the month Battalion Headquarters and the remaining two companies left Ireland for the training camp at Prees Heath, Shropshire.

On January 14th, 1918, Battalion Headquarters and one company embarked at Southampton for service overseas, and after a week at Havre, proceeded to Italy, joining the Italian Expeditionary Force on January 23rd, 1918, two other companies joining soon afterwards. Battalion Headquarters and two companies were on the lines of communication and were stationed at the base at Arquata Scrivia; the other company was attached to G.H.Q. to form guards at G.H.Q., aerodromes, and ammunition dumps, in the forward area; the other remaining company, which had been left at Prees Heath under command of Major Thorburn, formed the nucleus of the 2nd (Home Service) Garrison Battalion.

Colonel Mosse who was home on leave was unfortunately drowned on October 10th, 1918, when returning from Ireland through the torpedoing of the mail steamer *Leinster*, 451 lives were lost, only 237 being saved. Major R. S. Henderson was given command of the Battalion, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel October 11th, 1918, and remained in command until the Battalion was disbanded.

After the Armistice the Battalion was concentrated at Arquata base, and to it were transferred those men of other units who were not eligible for immediate demobilization.

The Battalion was the last unit of British troops to leave Italy, entraining on April 25th, 1920; it was finally disbanded at Plymouth on May 4th, 1920.

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## 2ND (HOME SERVICE) GARRISON BATTALION

FORMED JANUARY, 1918—DISBANDED DECEMBER, 1918.

The Battalion was formed from the details left behind by the 1st Garrison Battalion when it proceeded to Italy early in January, 1918. Major W. Thorburn, T.D., was appointed to the command. The Battalion moved to Forts Purbrook and Widley, near Cosham, in April, 1918. Captain C. P. Groome was appointed Adjutant on the 27th, and on May 16th Lieut.-Colonel R. D. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., was appointed to the command, which he held till the Battalion was disbanded.

The Battalion served as a draft-receiving unit from all the Irish regiments, and was able to furnish many drafts for the Irish regiments overseas. The personnel of the Battalion was naturally in a constant state of flux, one day strong and the next having very little resemblance to a battalion, and in consequence, there was little or no battalion "life."

On the occasion of the torpedoing of the mail steamer *Leinster* on October 10th, 1918, six or eight men belonging to the Battalion, who were returning from leave, were unfortunately drowned.

Shortly after the signing of the Armistice the Battalion was disbanded.



## Epilogue.

ANYONE who has read a few of the foregoing pages, or who has known the Regiment, cannot but help being struck by the very marked characteristics of the Regiment now unhappily disbanded. There existed a camaraderie extending through all ranks, a cheery good-fellowship, with, perhaps, little thought for the morrow, and a disregard for consequences verging almost on recklessness, but when the test came the method was always the same—quick off the mark, obstacles brushed aside, losses ignored, straight to the objective.

Familiarity extended to the rank and file never caused the latter to forget their instinctive good manners. No class or creed ever disturbed the Regimental family spirit.

All battalions have their ups and downs. Both regular Battalions of the Regiment had their share in peace and in war. Many times the prospect looked black. Battered by the enemy, or by circumstance, split up into detachments for long periods, under-officered, wasted by sickness, stale from enforced inactivity, from one cause or another a battalion of the Regiment has seemed to be in a very bad state. Then comes a change of conditions. Immediately the effect is apparent. Back come the alertness and smartness, and within a few weeks the battalion is again as good as ever it was.

"Once a Munster, always a Munster" was found to be as applicable to the temporary officers who did such gallant service through the Great War as to the regular joining from Sandhurst or the Special Reserve, and to the rank and file, no matter where they came from. In 1922, though the whole of his life was being broken up, the "Dirty Shirt" maintained the same standard of discipline as ever, though young and old found themselves equally overwhelmed at the tragedy of the dissolution of the Regiment.

Should a turn in Fortune's wheel result in the Regiment being raised again, the new generation may confidently be relied upon to follow the example of their great predecessors, and write yet another page in the glorious history of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The words of His Majesty King George V, when taking into his custody the Colours on disbandment, will be a consolation to all Fusiliers, past and present: "Your great deeds, extending in all over a period of two hundred and sixty years, are written too clearly in the history of the Empire for anything lightly to efface them. . . . Meanwhile, be very sure that, with or without external monument, the fame of your great work can never die. I thank you for your good service to this Country, and the Empire, and with a full heart I bid you—Farewell."



## APPENDICES



## APPENDICES

### *Appendix "A."*

#### TRANSFER OF THE REGIMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL SERVICE.

*Extract Official Papers, Fort William Military Depot, April 10th, 1861.*

Dispatch 28, paras. 10, 11, 17, 23, 26. "It is desired by H.M.'s Government to maintain as integral Regiments the three oldest European Regiments of the Bengal Presidency, and all of the three Regiments of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are to keep the men who are in each of these corps, and who may volunteer for H.M.'s General Service in the Regiments, which, when transferred to the Line, will represent those to which they now respectively belong."

"H.M. having graciously determined to mark her estimation of the services of her Indian Armies, by conferring the distinction of 'Royal' upon three of the European Regiments, and by selecting for this honour one Regiment from each Presidency, the selection of which has been left by H.M. to the judgment and discretion of the Governor-General of India, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that the following Regiments will henceforward bear the honourable distinction of 'Royal Regiments':—

"The 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

"The 1st Madras Fusiliers.

"The 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

"The three older Regiments in the several Presidencies will thus be converted into Regiments by H.M. General Army, and will be renumbered and designated as follows:—

"The 101st Regiment of Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers).

"The 102nd Regiment of Foot (Royal Madras Fusiliers).

"The 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers).

"The 104th Regiment of Foot (Bengal Fusiliers).

"The 105th Regiment of Foot (Madras Light Infantry).

"The 106th Regiment of Foot (Bombay Light Infantry).

"The 107th Regiment of Foot (Bengal Infantry).

"The 108th Regiment of Foot (Madras Infantry).

"The 109th Regiment of Foot (Bombay Infantry).

"The corps transferred to H.M. Service will retain all honorary distinctions which they have won. These will be borne on appointments and Colours, or in the Army List, in such manner as H.M. Government may think best suited to the arm of the Service to which the corps belong."

### *Appendix "B."*

#### CORPORAL WILLIAM COSGROVE, V.C.

Corporal William Cosgrove, No. 8980, enlisted in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, was promoted to Corporal, and served in the Great War. The 1st Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Tizard, landed at V Beach, near Sedd-el-Bahr, Gallipoli, from the *River Clyde*, under heavy fire and lost severely. During the advance Corporal Cosgrove showed conspicuous bravery which gained him the V.C. The *London Gazette*, August 23rd, 1915, states: "William Cosgrove, No. 8980, Corporal 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers. Date of Act of Bravery, April 26th, 1915.

For most conspicuous bravery in the leading of his section with great dash during our attack from the beach to the east of Cape Helles, on the Turkish positions, on April 26th, 1915. Corporal Cosgrove on this occasion pulled down the posts of the enemy's high wire entanglements single-handed, notwithstanding a terrific fire from both front and flanks, thereby greatly contributing to the successful clearing of the heights."

Surgeon P. Burrowes Kelly, R.N., D.S.O., thus describes the event in his diary: "An Irish giant, with his officers and brother Tommies dying and dead around him, continued a task he had set himself of clearing a way through the Turkish wire. Though under heavy fire, he continued at his task, and eventually aided by his exceptional strength, succeeded in wrenching a stanchion out of the ground. The others had failed to cut the wire. The manner in which the man worked out in the open will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it."

On the disbandment of the Battalion Corporal Cosgrove was transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers and was promoted to Serjeant.

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### *Appendix "C."*

#### CAPTAIN ARTHUR HUGH HENRY BATTEN-POOLL, V.C., M.C.

Captain Arthur Hugh Henry Batten-Pooll was born on October 25th, 1891, at Knightsbridge, London, S.W., son of R. P. H. Batten-Pooll, of Rode Manor, Bath. He was educated at Eton College, and Balliol College, Oxford, and is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. During a raid on June 25th, 1916, near Lievin, three miles south of Loos, he gained the V.C. The *London Gazette* of August 5th, 1916, states: "Arthur Hugh Henry Batten-Pooll, Lieutenant, 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers. For most conspicuous bravery while in command of a raiding party. At the moment of entry into the enemy's lines he was severely wounded by a bomb, which broke and mutilated all the fingers of his right hand. In spite of this, he continued to direct operations with unflinching courage, his voice being clearly heard cheering and directing on his men. He was urged, but refused, to retire. Half an hour later, during the withdrawal, whilst personally assisting in the rescue of other wounded men, he received two further wounds. Still refusing assistance, he walked unaided to within one hundred yards of our lines, when he fainted, and was carried in by the covering party."

Captain Batten-Pooll joined the 3rd Somerset Light Infantry (Special Reserve) on June 1st, 1911, as Lieutenant, till June 1st, 1914. Served with the 5th Lancers (Special Reserve) attached to the 6th Reserve Cavalry, September, 1914—July, 1915; with the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers (Special Reserve), July, 1915—October 1919; attached 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, February, 1916—June, 1916 (promoted Captain, February 28th, 1916), and August, 1917—November, 1917. From March, 1917, to August, 1917, he was A.D.C. to Major-General Sir R. P. Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding the 18th Division. He was awarded the Military Cross July 26th, 1917, for gallantry on May 3rd, 1917 (action at Chërisy); mentioned in despatches *London Gazette* December 11th, 1917. Was taken prisoner at the Battle of Passchendaele, November 10th, 1917. From November, 1918, to May, 1919, Captain Batten-Pooll was Deputy Assistant Provost-Marshal, and from July to October, 1919, served with the North Russian Expeditionary Force, as acting liaison officer to the 2nd Battalion 6th North Russian Rifles of the Volagda Force and was present at the actions against the Yemptsä bridge-head.

*Appendix "D."*

## COMPANY SERJEANT-MAJOR MARTIN DOYLE, V.C., M.M.

Company Serjeant-Major Martin Doyle was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, on October 25th, 1891. He was in the thick of some of the heaviest fighting in the early part of the war, and was promoted serjeant. He was fond of most sports, had won the novice boxing (light-weight) match in his regiment in 1913, and the mile race open to the 57th Division in France in 1918. In March, 1918, he was awarded the Military Medal, and received the following letter from the 24th Divisional Commander, Major-General A. L. Daly: "I am very pleased to see that your gallant conduct has been rewarded by the award of the Military Medal, and I offer you my personal congratulations." At about the same time he was captured by the Germans, and was very cruelly treated, but regained his liberty as the result of a counter-attack by his regiment. For great gallantry and leadership he was awarded the V.C.. The *London Gazette* of January 31st, 1919, states: "Martin Doyle, M.M., Company Serjeant-Major, No. 10864, 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers (New Ross, County Wexford). On September 2nd, 1918, near Riencourt, as Acting Company Serjeant-Major, command of the company devolved upon him consequent on officer casualties. Observing that some of our men were surrounded by the enemy, he led a party to their assistance, and by skill and leadership worked his way along the trenches, killed several of the enemy and extricated the party, carrying back under heavy fire a wounded officer to a place of safety. Later, seeing a tank in difficulties, he rushed forward under an intense fire, routed the enemy who were attempting to get into it, and prevented the advance of another enemy party collecting for a further attack on the tank. An enemy machine gun now opened on the tank at close range, rendering it impossible to get the wounded away, whereupon Company Serjeant-Major Doyle, with great gallantry, rushed forward, and, single-handed, silenced the machine gun, capturing it with three prisoners. He then carried a wounded man to safety under a very heavy fire. Later in the day, when the enemy counter-attacked his position, he showed great power of command, driving back the enemy, and capturing many prisoners. Throughout the whole of these operations Company Serjeant-Major Doyle set the very highest example to all ranks by his courage and total disregard of danger."

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*Appendix "E."*

## LIEUTENANT FERDINAND MAURICE FELIX WEST, V.C., M.C.

Lieutenant Ferdinand Maurice Felix West was born January 29th, 1896, the son of Francis West and the Countess de la Garde, and great-grandson of Sir John West, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. He was educated at Brighton and Xaverian College, Genoa University, taking honours in Classics and History. He married in 1922 Miss Winifred Leslie and has one son, Peter John Francis.

He joined the Army in 1914, and received a commission as Second-Lieutenant May 13th, 1915, in the 4th Battalion (Extra Reserve) of The Royal Munster Fusiliers, becoming Lieutenant July 1st, 1917, and was later on attached to the Royal Air Force.

He was awarded the Military Cross, *London Gazette*, July 26th, 1918, which states:—

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While on patrol he, with another officer, observed fifteen enemy motor lorries. As these could not

be engaged by our artillery by Zone call, he flew 8,000 yards over the enemy lines at a height of 3,800 feet in the face of strong opposition from the ground, and dropped four bombs, obtaining direct hits on the lorries and doing considerable damage to the personnel. They then proceeded to attack them with machine-gun fire as they sought cover. A fortnight later they carried out at a height of 150 feet a reconnaissance of their corps front on which an attack was expected. Despite the fact that the clouds were at 200 feet, and there was a thick mist, they obtained most valuable information. During this flight they directed and located the fire of our artillery on a concentration of enemy infantry. Throughout the operations their work in co-operation with our artillery was always of the greatest value and their enterprise in attacking enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-gun fire was splendid."

And the V.C., *London Gazette*, November 8th, 1918, which states :—

"Ferdinand Maurice Felix West, Lieut. (Acting Captain), Royal Air Force (formerly of the Special Reserve, Royal Munster Fusiliers). Captain West, while engaging hostile troops at a low altitude far over the enemy lines, was attacked by seven aircraft. Early in the engagement one of his legs was partially severed by an explosive bullet, and fell powerless into the controls, rendering the machine for the time unmanageable. Lifting his disabled leg, he regained control of the machine, and although wounded in the other leg, he, with surpassing bravery and devotion to duty, manœuvred his machine so skilfully that his observer was enabled to get several good bursts into the enemy machines, which drove them away. Captain West then, with rare courage and determination, desperately wounded as he was, brought his machine over our lines and landed safely. Exhausted by his exertions he fainted, but on regaining consciousness insisted on writing his report."

He was appointed liaison officer in 1919 between the Air Ministry and Foreign Office Intelligence Branch, and was on the Air Staff of the Inland Area in 1921. He was promoted Flight-Commander of No. 17 (Fighter) Squadron in 1924, and Station Adjutant, Royal Air Force Station, Upavon, in 1927. He holds a First Class Italian Interpretership.

#### *Appendix "F."*

#### LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HERBERT S. G. MILES, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.

Son of a well-known servant of the old Honourable East India Company, Major-General W. Miles, he was born on July 31st, 1850; was educated at Wellington College; passed through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; and entered the Army as Ensign in the 101st Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), February 4th, 1869; Lieutenant, April 27th, 1870; Instructor of Musketry, December 1st, 1875, to August 22nd, 1876; Captain, August 23rd, 1876; Major, July 1st, 1881; Lieut.-Colonel, December 29th, 1888; Colonel, September 29th, 1893; Major-General, December 5th, 1903; Lieut.-General, August 20th, 1909; Colonel of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, May 20th, 1912.

After having passed the Staff College (1878) he was called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1880; was appointed Garrison Instructor, Aldershot, May, 1881, to April, 1887; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Aldershot, April, 1887, to May, 1888; D.A.Q.M.G., Headquarters, April, 1889, to September, 1893; A.A.G., Aldershot, September, 1893, to February, 1898; and Commandant of the Staff College March, 1898, to October, 1899.



On the outbreak of the South African War he proceeded to the front as A.A.G., October, 1899, to January, 1900, and Chief Staff Officer (D.A.G.), Natal, January, 1900, to November, 1900. He received the Queen's Medal and six clasps, and was mentioned twice in despatches—*London Gazette*, January 26th, 1900, and February 8th, 1901.

He took part in the Relief of Ladysmith, including operations January 17th-24th, 1900, and the action at Spion Kop; in the operations of February 5th-7th, 1900, and action of Vaal Kranz and also in the operations on the Tugela Heights, February 14th-17th, 1900, and Pieter's Hill. He was present in Natal, March-June, 1900, including the actions at Laing's Nek, June 6th-9th, and in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to October, 1900, including the actions at Belfast, August 26th and 27th, and Lydenburg, September 5th-8th. He was also present during the operations in Cape Colony, south of the Orange River in 1900.

He left South Africa and took up the post of Commandant at the Staff College, Camberley, November, 1900, to December, 1903, when he was promoted to Major-General and appointed as G.O.C. Cape Colony. This post he held till June, 1904, when he was appointed Director of Recruiting and Organization at Headquarters, June, 1904 to April, 1908.

He was appointed Quartermaster-General to the Forces (Third Military Member of the Army Council), April, 1908 to June, 1912. He retired from the Army in April, 1913, and was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in August 1913, which post he held till 1918. He was a Governor of Wellington College and a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital.

He received the following orders:—M.V.O. (August 10th, 1897), C.B. (November 29th, 1900), C.V.O. (December 29th, 1903), K.C.B. (June 26th, 1908), G.C.B. (1914), G.C.M.G. (January 1st, 1916), G.B.E. (June 3rd, 1918), and also held the following foreign orders: Grand Officier Legion d'Honneur (June 2nd, 1917), Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy (March 25th, 1918), Grand Cross of Isabella La Catolica of Spain.

He married, in 1877, Alice, youngest daughter of Joseph Parker, of Brettenham Park, Suffolk. Lady Miles was created a C.B.E. in 1919.

Sir Herbert Miles died on May 6th, 1926.

### Appendix "G."

#### ADDRESS BY COLONEL A. M. BENT, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE ORCHARD AT ETREUX ON  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1921.

C'est avec un sentiment d'orgueil et de respect très profond que je me trouve aujourd'hui le représentant du 2me bataillon des Royal Munster Fusiliers. C'est en cet endroit même, comme vous le savez sans doute, que ce bataillon s'est battu, le vingt-Sept août dix-neuf cent quatorze, contre les allemands. Ce régiment si glorieux et si distingué a raison d'être fier de tous ceux qui ont pris part dans ce combat.

C'était la première occasion où ce régiment, qui était originellement un corps de la East India Company, se trouvât obligé de se battre sur le sol Européen. Nous avons devant nous des petits tertres, d'une simplicité émouvante, qui vous diront mieux que je ne pourrai m'exprimer la manière dont ce régiment s'est acquitté de sa tâche.

Le Bataillon, une unité des Guards Brigade, a quitté Aldershot le treize aout, avec les premières troupes britanniques. Il était la fleur de notre armée, plein de vigueur, plein d'ardeur, plein d'enthousiasme et d'une résolution inébranlable de maintenir à toujours, et d'agrandir, les traditions glorieuses qui, par les siècles, leur venaient de leurs ancêtres.

Le jour de l'engagement que nous sommes en train de commémorer, le bataillon entier était animé par la même résolution, celle de l'obéissance, du défi, de la résistance—de l'obéissance avec une foi absolue à l'autorité supérieure, le défi et de résistance envers l'ennemi envahisseur, et s'était irrévocablement déterminé de tenir or mourir.

La tâche des Royal Munster Fusiliers ce jour-là était nullement facile. Il n'était pas question d'une attaque, si chère au cœur de chaque irlandais ; il n'était même pas question d'une simple retraite, mais d'un engagement d'arrière-garde—un combat qui nécessitait une longue résistance, afin que les troupes pussent se retirer, un engagement qui entraînait des sacrifices énormes, car les anglais étaient en ce moment à bout de forces.

Et ce sacrifice, fut-il accompli ? Mille fois oui, et volontiers !

Toute cette affreuse journée consista d'une résistance contre des attaques soutenues par des nombres immensément supérieurs. Par une tenacité entête, la position fut maintenue avec une galanterie merveilleuse par des attaques locales et par une succession de contre-attaques. Pas un moment de faiblesse—aucune idée de reddition. Ce beau pays de France se trouvait en danger de dévastation par les Boches. Ne fut-ce pas assez pour rendre la résistance inébranlable ?

Ainsi se rendaient-ils au combat, sans lasser, sans branler, et malgré qu'ils souffraient eux-mêmes, ils réduisaient le nombre de l'ennemi jusqu'à ce que finalement se trouvant entourés, leurs munitions épuisées, il ne leur restait qu'une chose à faire—à se rendre.

Se rendre—pour le soldat le mot le plus detestable ! Mais dans ce moment d'agonie il leur restait toujours l'assurance du devoir accompli, et noblement.

Je ne peux mieux faire que de citer les commentaires du War Office à ce sujet.

“ L'engagement deviendra sans doute un exemple classique de l'accomplissement du devoir par une arrière-garde. Le bataillon a non seulement arrêté l'attaque d'une force ennemie énorme, assurant ainsi une retraite possible pour sa Division, mais en se retirant a dirigé sur lui les attaques de forces énormément supérieures. Enfin épuisé à Etreaux par un ennemi cinq ou six fois supérieur il a tenu bon pendant plusieurs heures, et ne se rendit que lorsque ses munitions presque épuisées, il ne lui resta plus que quelques hommes qui n'étaient pas blessés.

“ Ses survivants furent chaudement félicités par les allemands pour une résistance si courageuse.

“ Il est probable qu'il n'y aura jamais d'autre monument commémoratif près d'Etreaux—il est sur que l'achèvement des Munsters ne céderont première place à personne.”

M. le Maire—ce terrain sacré est pour le régiment une possession chère et précieuse, car n'est il pas un tout petit coin d'Irlande en France ? Un petit bout de terrain où reposent plus d'une centaine de soldats irlandais qui ont donné leur vie si volontiers pour sauver la France, pour sauver la Grande Bretagne, et pour la gloire de leur régiment.

C'est notre espoir et notre intention d'ajouter à la beauté solennelle de cet endroit, et d'y ériger une croix commémorative, car nous savons que pour toujours la France tiendra sacré ce coin de terre arrosé par le sang de ceux qui se sont battus pour votre cher pays.

Que cette croix demeure un temoignage perpetual du dévouement de ces braves Irlandais qui, au commencement de la guerre, ont fait le sacrifice suprême en France et pour la France, et puisse-t-elle toujours rappeler a ces deux grandes nations qui ont lutté côte a côte pendant des années si mémorables d'anxiété et d'effroi qu'elles représentent, et qu'elles représenteront toujours, la Liberté, la Paix et la Justice.

M. le Maire, c'est avec la confiance la plus parfaite que nous donnons entre vos mains ce terrain sacré ou reposent les officiers, les sous-officiers et les soldats du 2me bataillon des Royal Munster Fusiliers qui ont si joyeusement et si glorieusement donné leur vie pour la cause commune de la France et de l'Angleterre le 27 août 1914.

### *Appendix "H."*

#### "THE BENGAL TIGER."

The above is the name of the Regimental paper which was commenced as a monthly by the 2nd Battalion at Kamptee in 1884, after some years it became a quarterly, and finally, after sixteen years, it ceased to exist in 1900, when the 2nd Battalion left India.

In 1911, 1912, and 1913 a "Regimental Annual," edited by Captain C. A. Knapp, was published in Tralee. It was started, on the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Boyle and Major P. A. Charrier, and with the concurrence of Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Congdon.

The following are the recollections of an ex-editor :—"It was at Kamptee in 1884, I think, that the paper was first started, but it was not until I went to India some years later that I first made any real acquaintance with its pages. It is true, that I had seen the "Tiger" on the ante-room table of the 1st Battalion, but, as the information it contained as to promotions and transfers was months old by the time it appeared, and as it all seemed to be very Indian, I am afraid I did not regard it with those feelings of veneration which were to come with the closer acquaintance of after years. For those luckless individuals who, from time to time, found themselves "warned" by a malignant fate for the task of editing the paper, this acquaintance was usually so close as to become oppressive, and many and dire were the shifts resorted to to produce anything at all readable.

"For a long time the 'Tiger' was printed in the Regimental Press, and, as only two pages could be done at a time, the editor's thankless struggles commenced towards the end of each month. No reliance could be placed on outside support. The fateful task was tackled alone, and usually on stereotyped lines. Page one always commenced with 'Our Note Book,' and contained a pleasant and congratulatory reference to everyone on the Munster page of the Army List (beginning, of course, at the top of the roll) who had done anything at all—it didn't matter very much what. Major Dash was congratulated on his promotion; Captain 'X' on passing 'C' and 'D'; Second-Lieutenant Jay on shooting a 'gooral.' After the officers came the companies. 'A' Company was congratulated on going to the hills, 'B' on staying in the plains; 'C' on starting its course of musketry; 'D' on finishing its, and so on. Inter-company cricket, football or shooting matches followed, and further copy was provided by 'Notices,' 'Domestic Occurrences,' 'Unclaimed Balances,' and copious extracts from orders relating to G.C. Pay, promotions, and so forth. All this was fairly easy going. The trouble began when the remainder of the paper had to be filled, and no further material remained on hand. It was then that the justly celebrated 'History of the Bengal European Fusiliers' proved its sterling value, and never was this

time-honoured volume more appreciated than by a harassed editor, as he extracted columns from its pages ; or as the anniversary of Chillianwalla, Goojerat or some other action approached. Original poetry would have given a 'tone,' but this was generally lacking. I cannot remember a single poet in the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Outside the Regiment we were fortunate, at times, in striking considerable talent. Mr. Irvine, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, under the *nom de plume* of '3rd B.I.,' wrote a series of music-hall studies which were exceedingly popular, and Mr. Glover, of the Shropshire Light Infantry (killed, alas, at Paardeberg) contributed some clever verses over his signature of 'G.' Such useful outside help was, however, seldom available, and much remained to be done. Some blocks, purchased by an inspired editor, accounted for the smaller spaces. They consisted, amongst others, of a tiger, the Royal Arms, and the arms of the old East India Company, and fully justified the outlay by their regular appearance in every subsequent number.

" Attempts at humour were not always successful. At one station, a practice 'alarm' was sprung on us in the middle of the night. The Regiment was a long way last in turning up on the Brigade parade, and much bad language resulted. The youthful editor of the 'Tiger' in commenting on the occurrence, remarked that the Royal Munster Fusiliers had clearly shown their steadiness and unconcern in moments of danger, and on a very trying occasion, but he found, to his cost, that this was not the right line to take with the orderly-room. An allusion to an extension of command given to a distinguished officer was also not regarded with favour, exception being drawn to the (perfectly natural) statement that 'it had not accelerated promotion in any marked manner.'

" Notwithstanding all difficulties, however, the paper was slowly and surely pieced together, and off it went to undergo further treatment at the hands of the regimental compositors. Brave boys, all of them, who would fearlessly tackle and make something at least out of any old copy that was sent them, however illegible. The proofs, in consequence, required much correction, and the most terrifying blunders occurred at nearly every line. These were often amusing. A kind of diary entitled 'Shikar in Somaliland,' wound its weary length through months of the paper, and in this the author once wrote that the 'girls of the Karia had none of the coyness assumed by the ladies of Northern India.' Abbreviations like 'coyness' in a manuscript might be all very well, but the compositors were not going to allow such slackness in a journal like the 'Tiger,' and the word duly appeared in the proofs as 'company's mess.' In the same number the editor was horrified to read that the object of an expedition in which the Regiment took part in 1774 was the 'seduction of the Rohillas,' instead of (what they must have infinitely preferred) the reduction! One 'Tiger' was so badly printed and so full of mistakes that the Commanding Officer suppressed the whole issue and had an entirely new one brought out.

" The ink with which the paper was printed had two curious properties. The first, and most unpleasant, was a stickiness which caused its sheets to cling together in spite of all efforts to coax them apart, and the other an annoying tendency to fade into nothingness when exposed to the light.

" The outer cover was covered with advertisements, handsomely paid for by local tradespeople, but regimental institutions were permitted to advertise for nothing. The coffee shop boldly announced that its 'Wedding Breakfasts at moderate prices, could be supplied at the shortest notice,' but although this appeared regularly for years, I never heard that anyone had treated himself to one.

"The price of the 'Tiger' was two annas to the non-commissioned officers and men. The officers paid more, and were always 'put down' for three copies at least—one to read, one to put away, and one to send home.

"I do not think, at any time, the paper enjoyed much of a sale amongst the rank and file, but there was one notable exception. It was the number which contained a graphic account of our victory over the tug-of-war team of the Highland Light Infantry at Lucknow in 1892. A great deal of money had been won over this event, particularly in the Serjeants' Mess, and the 'Tiger' was sold out almost as soon as it appeared.

"In later days, the increasing size of the paper necessitated its being printed by regular printing firms, and a great improvement can, in consequence, be noticed from '97 onwards. In June, 1898, the monthly 'Tiger' was discontinued, and a quarterly took its place, which, in the capable hands of its last editor, Captain A. H. Browne, became larger and better with each issue. The last number of September, 1900, containing twenty-eight beautifully printed pages, with photographs of the Hills and maps of South African fights, is a strange contrast with the modest eight of the 'Tiger's' earlier year.

"It was thus, at the very height of its prosperity, that the paper came to an untimely end. The war, and the uncertainty as to the Regiment's movements, hastened its demise. Such as it is, the 'Tiger' forms an amusing and faithful record of the 2nd Battalion's Indian service, and we owe it much in consequence. May its ashes rest in peace.

"F. A. D'O. G."

There do not seem to be any copies of the paper in existence with the exception of a few copies preserved in the Library at the British Museum.

#### *Appendix "I."*

##### A FEW NOTES ON

##### SOME OF THE SILVER IN THE OFFICERS' MESS, 1ST BATTALION.

Perhaps the most interesting piece of plate belonging to the officers of the 1st Battalion is a large silver salver which was presented by General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B.,\* to the officers of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a regiment to which the General, as Lieutenant-Colonel, was appointed to command on September 28th, 1831. General Roberts was the father of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., who was born whilst his father was in command.

A very fine carved candelabra bears the following inscription: "From Lieut.-Gen. George Warren to the officers 101st R.B.F. in token of his great esteem and affectionate regard he entertained for the old corps, which he joined in 1819, remaining connected with it to the year 1861, and shared much active service while passing through all the regimental grades in the corps."

A somewhat unique piece of silver is a drum-major's staff engraved as follows: "This Drum-Major's Staff (an inverted champagne bottle) was presented to the 1st Bengal European Light Infantry by the two officers 1st Bengal European Light Infantry who survived the battle of Sobraon, 1846."

It is interesting to compare the figures of a private soldier on the silver centre-piece presented by Colonel D. G. Johnston, in 1896, with the figure on the silver centre-piece presented by Colonel Le Marchant in 1909. The figures on the former show the uniform worn in 1805 and 1835. On the latter we see the uniform of an officer and a private as worn on the occasion of the Mohmand Expedition of 1908.

\* See Appendix "F," Vol. I.

On the plinth of a carved silver rose bowl are the names of the following officers who presented it on promotion :—Capt. Maclean, 1875 ; Capt. Maurice, 1875 ; Capt. Norcott, 1876 ; Capt. H. S. G. Miles, 1876 ; Capt. D. G. Johnston, 1877.

Twenty-six crested silver tankards on carved stems were presented by various officers between 1862 and 1880 on promotion. One was presented by Captain H. S. Jervis in 1906, which is a facsimile of one presented by his father, Captain W. S. Jervis, in 1865.

A very handsome silver snuff-box was presented by Captain Walter Haslewood, on his retirement from the service, as a souvenir of many happy years passed with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (January 1st, 1850).

On a silver-mounted wooden pepper grinder is the following extraordinary inscription :—

OLD  
101  
OLD COMRADES  
OLD  
46  
1892.

This was apparently presented by the old 46th (now the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) to the old 101st (now 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers), their old comrades in 1892.

In 1905 a very handsome carved silver rose bowl was presented to the Mess on which is the following : " Subalterns' Cup, to be raced for annually, presented to the Officers' Mess, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, by Lieuts. Carroll, Simms, M.V.O., Jervis, Yorke, Wise, Dick, Canny, D.S.O., Conway, Aspinall, Braine, Geddes, O'Brien." Shields on the plinth contain the names of the winners.

There is also a collection of silver finger bowls.

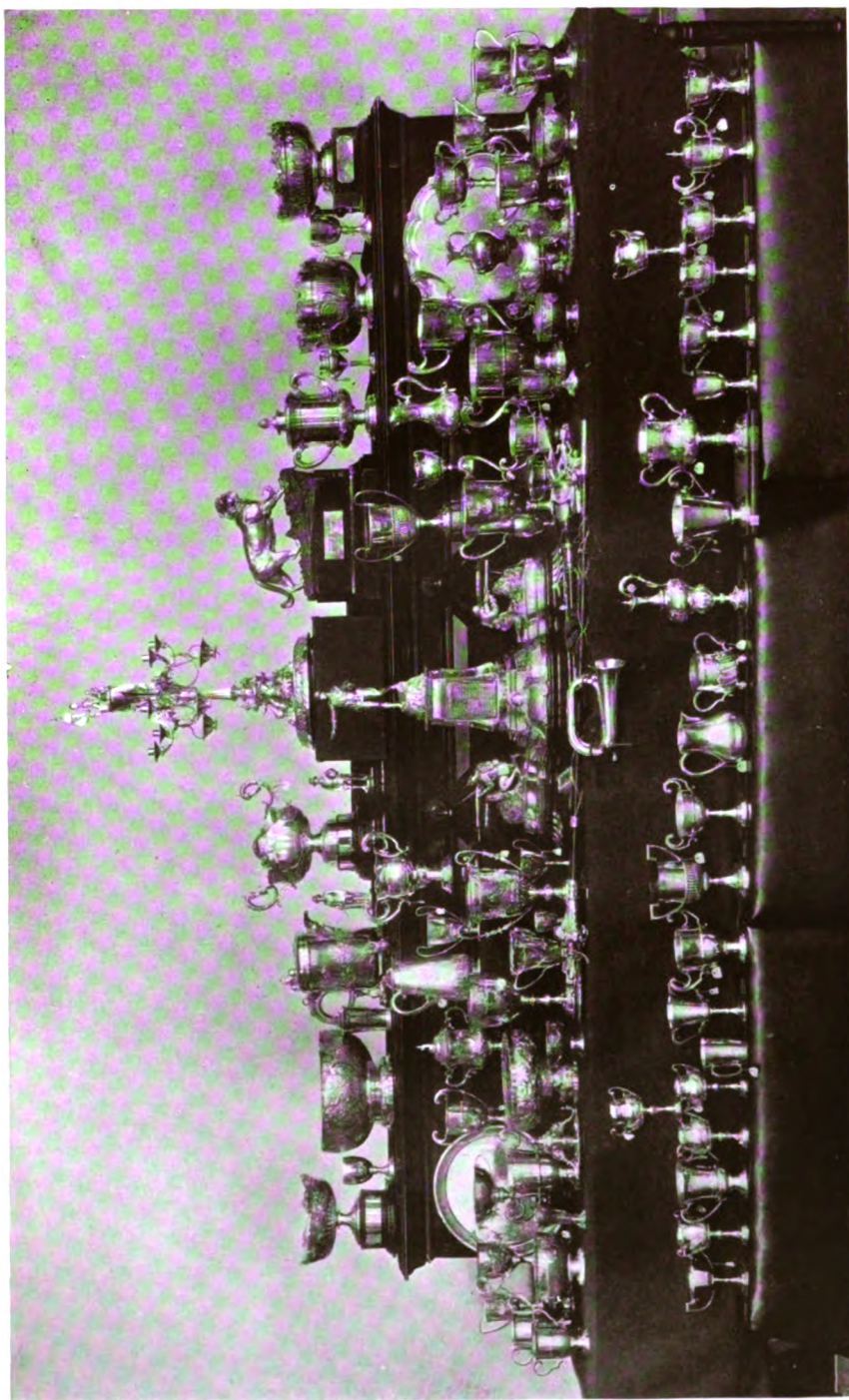
The Punjab Volunteer Rifle Hockey Challenge Cup, which was won outright in 1910, having been won three years in succession, is also amongst the silver ; also a silver cup won in 1910 at Simla by the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, being the regiment winning the most number of events in boxing. Lieutenant O'Malley winning the officers' light-weights, Lance-Corporal Clohessy the heavy, and Dr. Fairman the bantam.

#### A FEW NOTES ON SOME OF THE SILVER IN THE OFFICERS' MESS, 2ND BATTALION.

Amongst the silver of the 2nd Battalion is a magnificent centre-piece crowned by a figure of Victory, the whole standing nearly four feet high.

Shortly before disbandment a second centre-piece was presented to the Officers' Mess by all the Officers of the Battalion who had been promoted during the war. It is a very fine piece of work, weighing over 450 ounces and being surmounted by a virile figure of an officer of the Regiment, revolver in hand. Two supporting figures represent the Fusiliers of 1914 and 1918 respectively. The centre-piece is mounted on a massive oak plinth, and amongst the decorations bears the Regimental Honours and Badges.

Another interesting piece is the silver model of the Bengal Tiger which always stood on the Ante-Room chimney-piece. From this model the drawing on the cover of the Regimental Annual was based. Another well-known figure was the silver statuette of " A Dirty Shirt," a Fusilier in the kit worn during the bitter fighting on the Ridge at Delhi in 1857, and throughout the Mutiny.



THE REGIMENTAL MESS SILVER AT THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.





THE REGIMENTAL MESS SILVER AT THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.



The Ante-Room relics include the V.C. and medals of Private J. McGovern, who earned the first-named decoration in the Mutiny. Private Daniel Lane's four medals (including the D.C.M.) are also there. His was one of the first D.C.M.'s earned by the Regiment. He was the right-hand man of "A" Company, 6 feet 4 inches high, and a splendid specimen, as well as a gallant soldier. Yet another interesting possession is a small solid iron cannon ball picked up on the field of Plassey.

All the Regimental silver is now deposited in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, where it is on view in the Gallery.

### Appendix "J."

#### ALLOCATIONS OF THE BATTALIONS TO BRIGADES AND DIVISIONS IN THE GREAT WAR.

<i>Battn.</i>	<i>Went to.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Bde.</i>	<i>Div.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1st	Dardanelles	Mar., 1915.	86	29	Attached to 87th Brigade, 4/5/15 to 6/6/15.
		Jan., 1916.	—	—	Division went to Egypt.
	France	Mar., 1916.	—	—	Division went to France.
					Transferred to L. of C., April 25th, 1916.
		May, 1916.	48	16	Transferred to 48th Brigade, May 28th.
		Nov., 1916.	47	16	Transferred to 47th Brigade, November 22nd.
					Absorbed the 8th Battalion, November 23rd, 1916.
2nd	France	April, 1918.	172	57	Transferred to 172nd Brigade, April 20th.
		Aug., 1914.	1	1	Landed, August 13th.
		Sept., 1914.	1	1	Battalion became Army Troops, September 5th, 1914.
		Nov., 1914.	3	1	Transferred to 3rd Brigade, November 2nd, 1914.
		Feb., 1918.	48	16	Transferred to 48th Brigade, February 2nd, 1918.
					Temporarily amalgamated with 1st Battalion, April, 1918.
		May, 1918.	94	31	Separated and transferred to 94th Brigade, May 31st.
6th	Dardanelles				Absorbed the 6th Battalion, June 6th, 1918.
					Transferred to L. of C., 16/6/18.
		July, 1918.	150	50	Transferred to 150th Brigade, July 15th.
	Salonica	July, 1915.	30	10	Attached to 30th Brigade.
		Oct., 1915.	—	—	Division went to Salonica.
					Absorbed the 7th Battalion, November 3rd, 1916.
	Egypt	Sept., 1917.	—	—	Proceeded to Egypt, September 9th, 1917.

<i>Battn.</i>	<i>Went to.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Bde.</i>	<i>Div.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	France	June, 1918.	—	31	Transferred to 31st Division. Absorbed by the 2nd Battalion, June 6th, 1918.
7th	Dardanelles Salonica	July, 1915. Oct., 1915.	30 —	10 —	Attached to 30th Brigade. Division went to Salonica. Absorbed by the 6th Battalion, November 3rd, 1916.
8th	France	Dec., 1915.	47	16	Attached to 47th Brigade. Absorbed 9th Battalion, May 29th, 1916. Absorbed by 1st Battalion, November 23rd, 1916.
9th	France	Dec., 1915.	48	16	Attached to 48th Brigade. Absorbed by 8th Battalion, May 29th, 1916.

*Appendix "K."*

## THE COLOURS.

The Regiment bore on its last Colours "A Shamrock, The Royal Tiger," and the following Honours:—

<i>Honour.</i>	<i>Date of Action.</i>	<i>Gained by.</i>	<i>Authority.</i>
Plassey ...	23 June, 1757	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 23 Feb., 1829.
Condore ...	9 Dec., 1758	1st Bn.	A.O. 79, June, 1894.
Masulipatam ...	8 Apr., 1759	1st Bn.	A.O. 79, June, 1894.
Badara ...	25 Nov., 1759	1st Bn.	A.O. 79, June, 1894.
Buxar ...	23 Oct., 1764	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 23 Feb., 1829.
Rohilcund, 1774 ...	1774	1st Bn.	A.O. 79, June, 1894.
Sholinghur ...	27 Sept., 1781	1st Bn.	A.O. 136, 1889.
Carnatic ...	1780-1784	1st Bn.	A.O. 136, 1889.
Rohilcund, 1794 ...	1794	1st Bn.	A.O. 79, June, 1894.
Guzerat ...	1804-1805	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 23 Feb., 1829.
Deig... ...	24 Dec., 1804	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 23 Feb., 1829.
Bhurtpore ...	18 Jan., 1826	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 30 May, 1826.
Ghuznee, 1839 ...	23 July, 1839	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 19 Nov., 1839.
Affghanistan, 1839 ...	1839	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 19 Nov., 1839.
Ferozeshah ...	21 Dec., 1845	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 12 Aug., 1846.
Sobraon ...	10 Feb., 1846	1st Bn.	G.G.O., 12 Aug., 1846.
Chillianwallah ...	13 Jan., 1849	2nd Bn.	G.G.O., 7 Oct., 1853.
Goojerat ...	21 Feb., 1849	2nd Bn.	G.G.O., 7 Oct., 1853.
Punjaub ...	1849	2nd Bn.	G.G.O., 7 Oct., 1853.
Pegu ...	21 Nov., 1852	1st & 2nd Bn.	G.G.O., 18 May, 1855.
Delhi, 1857 ...	Sept., 1857	1st & 2nd Bn.	G.O. 834, 3 Sept., 1863.
Lucknow ...	Mar., 1858	1st Bn.	G.O. 834, 3 Sept., 1863.
Burma, 1885-87 ...	1885-1887	2nd Bn.	A.O. 392, Dec., 1890

<i>Honour.</i>	<i>Date of Action.</i>	<i>Gained by.</i>	<i>Authority.</i>
South Africa, 1899-1902 ... ..	1899-1902 ...	1st & 2nd Bn.	A.O. 3, Jan., 1905.
Retreat from Mons	23 Aug.— 5 Sept., 1914 ...	2nd Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Ypres, 1914, '17 ...	1914, 1917 ...	2nd Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Aubers ... ..	9 May, 1915 ...	2nd Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Guillemont ...	3-6 Sept., 1916 ...	1st & 8th Bn.	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
St. Quentin	21-25 Mar., 1918 ...	1st & 2nd Bn.	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Drocourt-Quéant ...	2-3 Sept., 1918 ...	1st Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Selle... ..	17-25 Oct., 1918 ...	2nd Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Landing at Helles	25 Apr., 1915 ...	1st Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Landing at Suvla ...	6-15 Aug., 1915 ...	6th & 7th Bn.	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.
Jerusalem	17 Nov.-30 Dec., 1917 ...	6th Bn. ...	A.O. 55, Feb., 1925.

In the year 1828, the 1st Bengal European Regiment bore upon its Colours the following decorations :—" Plassey," " Rohilcund," " Mysore," " Deig," " Bhurtpore."

The 2nd Bengal European Regiment bore upon its Colours the same decorations, with the exception of " Bhurtpore," at the siege of which it was not present.

In the year 1830 these Regiments appear in the " East India Register " as bearing the decoration " Guzerat " in substitution for " Mysore," and in 1831 " Buxar " was substituted for " Rohilcund." At this time the 2nd Bengal European Regiment had become the Left Wing of " The Bengal European Regiment."

" *Rohilcund.*"—The decoration " Rohilcund " was borne upon the Colours of the Regiment in commemoration of the two Rohilla campaigns, 1774 and 1794, in both of which the old 2nd Bengal European Regiment served before it was absorbed into the 1st in 1803, when the latter inherited the decoration ; and it is unaccountable why " Rohilcund " should subsequently have been withdrawn, but this was rectified by A.O. 79 of June, 1894.

" *Mysore.*"—Although the Bengal European Regiment was not present at any action fought in " Mysore," it had rendered singularly distinguished services against Haidar Ali, the ruler of Mysore, when he invaded the Carnatic. Full details of this campaign have been recorded in Chapter IV, and it appears highly probable that as no decoration—independent of medals—was, at the time, granted for the four years' campaign against Haidar Ali, that the word " Mysore " was subsequently placed on the Colours of the Regiment for the same service ; some of the Regiments of the Bengal Native Infantry bore the word " Carnatic " on their Colours, but the decoration was not granted to H.M. 73rd,\* the Bengal, or the Madras European Regiments, although the last was allowed to wear the decoration " Sholingur." It is clear, then, that if the Bengal European Regiment did not bear either " Mysore " or " Carnatic " on its Colours, it was entitled to " Sholingur," which was granted to the sister Regiment of Madras for the same service, and inherited by " The Royal Dublin Fusiliers " ; this was rectified by A.O. 136 of 1889.

" *Guzerat.*"—The decoration " Guzerat " which is borne on the Colours of " The Royal Munster Fusiliers," and which was granted to the " Bengal European Regiment " in substitution of one of the decorations withdrawn, is in commemora-

\* Afterwards the 71st Foot ; now 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

tion of the campaign in "Guzerat" in the Bombay Presidency, 1804-5. In the first "Guzerat" war, 1780, under General Goddard, no Bengal European soldiers were employed, and even had they served during that war no decoration was granted. In the second "Guzerat" campaign, 1804-5, under Colonel Murray, some of the Bengal Native Infantry Regiments served; and the decoration "Guzerat" was granted to such regiments, but the "Bengal European Regiment" was at this time fighting, under General Lake, at the battle and siege of "Deig," and the unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore. The Regiment, not having been present during either of the campaigns in "Guzerat," was not entitled to the decoration.

In A.O. 470/1922 it is stated that:—"Battalions of Infantry, Regulars, Militia (Special Reserve), and Territorials, will have emblazoned on their King's Colour, Battalion Honours up to a maximum of ten to commemorate their services in the Great War, such Honours to be selected by the Regimental Committee from the list of 'Great War' Honours to be shown in the Army List. The Honours emblazoned on the King's and Regimental Colour will be the same for all units comprising the regiment concerned, and will be shown in the Army List in thicker type."

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased by A.O. 129/1924 to approve of the award of Battle Honours to the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The ten honours selected to be borne on the Colours in commemoration of the Great War are shown in the list below printed in heavy type.

The investigation of the "Honours" earned by the various Battalions of the Regiment, and the selection of the ten "Honours" to be emblazoned on the King's Colour, was considered by a Regimental Committee composed as under:—

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C. (President).  
 Lieut.-Colonel G. Drage, D.S.O.  
 Major W. McC. Crosbie, D.S.O.  
 Major G. W. Geddes, D.S.O.  
 Major L. R. Shildrick.  
 Brevet Major G. W. Nightingale, M.C.  
 Captain H. B. Holt, M.C.

During the Great War eleven battalions were serving and it is an interesting fact that no regiment of the same size earned more regimental honours than did The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

#### GREAT WAR BATTLE HONOURS.

<i>Battle Honours.</i>		<i>Gained by.</i>	<i>Time Limits.</i>
<b>Retreat from Mons</b> ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	August 23rd—September 5th, 1914.
Marne, 1914 ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	September 7th-10th, 1914.
Aisne, 1914 ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	September 12th-15th, 1914.
<b>Ypres, 1914, '17</b> ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	October 19th — November 22nd, 1914; July 31st—November 10th, 1917.
Langemarck, 1914 ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	October 21st-24th, 1914.
Gheluvelt ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	October 29th-31st, 1914.
Nonne Bosschen ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	November 11th, 1914.
Givenchy, 1914 ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	December 20th-21st, 1914.
<b>Aubers</b> ...	...	2nd Battalion ...	May 9th, 1915.

<i>Battle Honours.</i>	<i>Gained by.</i>	<i>Time Limits.</i>
Loos ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	September 25th—October 8th, 1915.
Somme, 1916, '18 ... ..	1st, 2nd, and 8th* Battalions	July 1st — November 18th, 1916; March 21st—April 5th, 1918.
Bazentin ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	July 14th-17th, 1916.
Pozières ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	July 23rd—September 3rd, 1916.
Guillemont ... ..	1st and 8th Battalions	September 3rd-6th, 1916.
Ginchy ... ..	1st and 8th Battalions	September 9th, 1916.
Flers-Courcelette ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	September 15th-22nd, 1916.
Morval ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	September 25th-28th, 1916.
Messines, 1917 ... ..	1st Battalion ...	June 7th-14th, 1917.
Passchendaele ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	October 26th—November, 10th, 1917.
St. Quentin ... ..	1st and 2nd Battalions	March 21st-25th, 1918.
Bapaume, 1918 ... ..	1st and 2nd Battalions	March 24th-25th, 1918.
Rosières ... ..	1st and 2nd Battalions	March 26th-27th, 1918.
Avre ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	April 4th, 1918.
Arras, 1918 ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	August 26th—September 3rd, 1918.
Scarpe, 1918 ... ..	1st Battalion ...	August 26th-30th, 1918.
Broecourt-Quéant ... ..	1st Battalion ...	September 2nd-3rd, 1918.
Hindenburg Line ... ..	1st Battalion ...	September 12th—October 9th, 1918.
Canal du Nord ... ..	1st Battalion ...	September 27th—October 1st, 1918.
St. Quentin Canal ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	September 29th—October 2nd, 1918.
Beaurevoir ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	October 3rd-5th, 1918.
Cambrai, 1918 ... ..	1st and 2nd Battalions	October 8th-9th, 1918.
Selle ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	October 17th-25th, 1918.
Sambre ... ..	2nd Battalion ...	November 4th, 1918.
France and Flanders, 1914-18	1st, 2nd, 6th, 8th and 9th Battalions	1914-1918.
Italy, 1917-18 ... ..	1st Garrison Battalion	1917-1918.
Kosturino ... ..	6th and 7th Battalions	December 7th-8th, 1915.
Struma ... ..	6th and 7th Battalions	September 30th—October 4th, 1916.
Macedonia, 1915-17 ... ..	6th and 7th Battalions	1915-1917.

\* 1916 only.

<i>Battle Honours.</i>	<i>Gained by.</i>	<i>Time Limits.</i>
Helles ... ..	1st Battalion ...	April 25th—June 6th, 1915.
<b>Landing at Helles</b> ... ..	1st Battalion ...	April 25th-26th, 1915.
Krithia ... ..	1st Battalion ...	April 28th—May 2nd, 1915.
Suvla ... ..	1st, 6th and 7th Battalions	August 6th-21st, 1915.
<b>Landing at Suvla</b> ... ..	6th and 7th Bat- talions	August 6th-15th, 1915.
Scimitar Hill ... ..	1st, 6th and 7th Battalions	August 21st, 1915.
Gallipoli, 1915-16 ... ..	1st, 6th and 7th Battalions	1915-1916.
Egypt, 1916 ... ..	1st, 6th and 7th Battalions	1916.
Gaza ... ..	6th Battalion ...	October 27th—November 7th, 1917.
<b>Jerusalem</b> ... ..	6th Battalion ...	December 26th-30th, 1917.
Tell 'Asur ... ..	6th Battalion ...	March 8th-12th, 1918.
Palestine, 1917-18 ... ..	6th Battalion ...	1917-1918.

### *Appendix "L."*

### MEDALS

By **LIEUT.-COLONEL S. T. BANNING, C.B.E., LL.D.**

*Late Royal Munster Fusiliers.*

The general issue of medals to all ranks was not the custom in the earlier days of the history of the Regiment; the first occasion on which such distribution was made was after the Battle of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815. It was not until June, 1847, that two General Service Medals for the Army and Navy respectively were issued to the survivors of the long French War, commemorating their services from 1801 to 1814.

THE INDIA MEDAL, 1799-1826 (Earned by the Bengal European Regiment, afterwards 1st Battalion).—Four years later—in April, 1851—the Governor-General of India announced that the Queen had sanctioned the proposal of the Honourable East India Company that a similar medal should be issued to the survivors of those troops who served in various engagements in India from 1799 to 1826.

The medal was designed by W. Wyon, Chief Engraver to the Mint. *Obverse*: The early head of Queen Victoria known as the "Wyon head," with VICTORIA REGINA at the sides. *Reverse*: A seated figure of Victory, with an olive branch in her right hand and a laurel wreath in the other; at her feet is a trophy of Indian arms, and in the background a palm tree. Above is inscribed, TO THE ARMY OF INDIA. Ribbon, very pale blue. Twenty-one clasps were issued, the greatest number known to have been issued to one man being seven. Of these the following were issued to the survivors of our Regiment:—

- One Bar ... *Battle of Deig*, to 2 men.  
                   *Nepaul*, to 1 officer and 2 men.  
                   *Bhurtpoor*, to 4 officers and 80 men.
- Two Bars ... *Nepaul*, *Bhurtpoor*, to 1 officer and 1 man.  
                   *Battle of Deig*, *Capture of Deig*, to 1 man.

**THE GHUZNEE MEDAL, 1839** (Earned by Bengal European Regiment, afterwards 1st Battalion).—After the storming and capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee on 23rd July, 1839, the Sovereign of Afghanistan, Shah Shoojah, decided to confer a medal on the troops to show his appreciation of their gallantry. He was, however, murdered before the medals were ready for issue. In consequence the Governor-General announced that they would be conferred by the Government of India, and they were accordingly issued in 1842. They were struck in the Calcutta mint. *Obverse*: A view of the gateway of the citadel, with GHUZNEE on a scroll below. *Reverse*: A mural crown within a laurel wreath with the date 23 JULY above and 1839 below; with a space in between in which the recipient's name was generally engraved at his own expense. The ribbon was originally half yellow and half green, but for some unknown reason was changed to half crimson and half green, perhaps to correspond with that of Durani Order, constituted by Shah Shoojah, after his reinstatement.

**THE SUTLEJ MEDAL, 1845-6** (Earned by the 1st E.L.I., afterwards 1st Battalion).—This medal commemorates the four great battles of the first Sikh War. The first action in which the recipient was engaged is engraved on the medal, and clasps were issued for the subsequent actions. Thus in the medals issued to the Regiment, FEROSHUHUR 1845 or SOBRAON 1846 is engraved on the medal, while a clasp for *Sobraon* is added for those present at both actions. The medal was designed by W. Wyon. *Obverse*: The "Wyon head" of Queen Victoria. *Reverse*: A standing figure of Victory, holding a wreath and palm branch, with a trophy of Sikh arms at her feet. Above is inscribed, ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ; and in the exergue, the name of the recipient's first action. Ribbon, dark blue with crimson edges.

**THE PUNJAB MEDAL, 1848-9** (Earned by 2nd European Regiment, afterwards 2nd Battalion).—This was issued to commemorate the second Sikh War. It also is the work of W. Wyon. *Obverse*: The usual Queen's head. *Reverse*: Lord Gough, on horseback, to whom the Sikh chiefs are laying down their arms, with the Army in line with their colours flying in the background. Above is inscribed, TO THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB, and below the date MDCCCXLIX. Three clasps were issued, of which our Regiment received two—for *Chillianwala* and *Goojerat*. Ribbon, dark blue, with bright yellow stripes towards the edges.

In connexion with this campaign must be mentioned the special gold medal which the Company presented to Lieutenant (afterwards Sir) H. B. Edwardes, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, for his distinguished services during the campaign; services which Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to honour by promoting him to the rank of Major and awarding him the C.B. The medal, which is by Wyon, has on the *obverse* the usual bust of the Queen; on the *Reverse*, two figures representing Valour and Victory crowning the Edwardes arms; below, in allusion to the youth of the recipient, is the infant Hercules strangling two serpents. Within a border is the inscription, FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO LIEUT. AND BREV. MAJOR H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., FOR HIS SERVICES IN THE PUNJAB. A.D. MDCCCXLVIII.

**THE INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1854** (Earned by 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, afterwards 1st and 2nd Battalions).—This medal was authorized to reward the operations in Burma in 1852-53. The authorities had become opposed to the issue of fresh medals for each campaign, and it was therefore decided to give one medal for all, a fresh clasp being issued for each campaign. Those already in possession of the medal would only receive the clasp. Accordingly this medal continued to be issued for all the Indian "small wars" until it was replaced in 1895 by the INDIA MEDAL. During this period twenty-three clasps had been issued, of which our Regiment gained four—viz., *Pegu*, *Umbeyla*, *Burma*

1885-7, *Burma* 1887-89. The medal has on the *Obverse* the usual Queen's head ; *Reverse*, a design by L. C. Wyon, who had succeeded his father, W. Wyon, on his death in 1851 ; Victory crowning a seated warrior, holding a short Roman sword in his right hand and the scabbard in his left ; in the exergue a lotus flower and L. C. WYON. The first issue of this medal had the clasp for *Pegu*, to commemorate the second Burmese War, as stated above. Ribbon, three crimson and two dark blue stripes of equal width.

THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL, 1857-8 (Earned by 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, afterwards 1st and 2nd Battalions).—This was the last medal granted by the East India Company, and was given for services during the Mutiny. *Obverse* : The usual Queen's head. *Reverse* : A standing figure of Britannia, with right arm outstretched, holding a laurel wreath, with a shield with the Union on it, on the left arm ; behind is the British lion ; above is the word INDIA, and in the exergue the date 1857-1858. Ribbon, white and three red stripes of equal width. Five clasps were issued with the medal, two of which were earned by the Regiment—viz., *Delhi* and *Lucknow*—the 1st Battalion gaining both and the 2nd Battalion *Delhi*.

THE BURMESE EXPEDITIONS, 1885-7 and 1887-9 (Earned by 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers).—The India General Service medal was again issued for these two expeditions with clasps inscribed BURMA 1885-7 and BURMA 1887-89 respectively. A bronze medal with clasps of exactly the same pattern was for the first time issued to all enrolled native followers who served with the troops in the 1885-7 expedition, a practice which has since been followed in all subsequent Indian campaigns.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL, 1899-1902, QUEEN'S (Earned by 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions).—This was the last medal authorized by Queen Victoria, and was given to all who served in South Africa between 11th October, 1899, and May 31st, 1902. It was engraved by G. W. de Saulles. *Obverse* : A bust of the Queen, crowned and veiled, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by the inscription, VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX. *Reverse* : A figure of Britannia, with the Union Flag in her left hand, holding out a laurel wreath in her right to the Army who are marching past, with her shield and trident at her feet ; in the background a man-of-war and Table Mountain ; above are the words SOUTH AFRICA. Twenty-six clasps were issued, of which the most known to have been gained by any one are nine. This number was earned by Captain (afterwards Colonel) C. F. Moores, A.S.C., formerly an officer in the Regiment. The clasps gained by the Regiment were those for *Cape Colony, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa* 1901, *South Africa* 1902. Ribbon, orange, with red edges, and two dark blue stripes between the red edges and orange centre.

A second medal was granted for this war, known as the KING'S SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL (Earned by 1st Battalion). It was given to all those serving in South Africa on or after January 1st, 1902, who had completed eighteen months' war service or who completed such service before June 1st, 1902. *Obverse* : A bust of King Edward VII in Field-Marshal's uniform with medals and orders, with the inscription EDWARDUS VII. REX IMPERATOR. *Reverse* : The same as for the Queen's medal. Two clasps were issued with this medal—*South Africa* 1901, *South Africa* 1902. Ribbon, three equal stripes of green, white and orange, with the green to the right.

THE MEDITERRANEAN MEDAL, 1899-1902 (Earned by 5th Battalion).—This medal was issued to the embodied Militia Battalions who served in the Mediterranean during the South African War. It is exactly the same as the Queen's



Medal, except that on the *Reverse* the word **MEDITERRANEAN** is substituted for the words **SOUTH AFRICA**. No clasps were issued. The ribbon is the same as that for the Queen's medal.

**THE INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1908** (Earned by 1st Battalion).—This medal was issued to take the place of the **INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1903**, which had been issued in that year to replace the **INDIA MEDAL, 1895**. It was the last medal granted in King Edward's reign, and was designed by R. Garbe, R.B.S. *Obverse*: The same as that of the King's South Africa Medal except that the legend is **EDWARDUS VII KAISIR-I-HIND**. *Reverse*: A hill fort, with mountains the background; below, the word **INDIA** on a tablet with olive and oak branches at the sides. A clasp inscribed *North-West Frontier, 1908*, was issued. (Others have been subsequently issued for later expeditions.) Ribbon, dark blue, edged with green. These were the colours of the regimental ribbon of the Leinster Regiment, and were chosen on account of General Sir James Willocks, who commanded the expedition, being an old officer of that regiment. A similar medal in bronze was, as usual, given to enrolled followers.

**THE 1914 STAR** (Earned by 2nd Battalion).—Granted to all those who served in France and Belgium during the Great War between August 5th and midnight, November 22nd-23rd, 1914. The decoration is a bronze four-pointed star, on which are two crossed swords, with **AUG.—1914—NOV.** in three lines on a scroll; at the base is the Royal initial **G**; at the top is the Royal crown. The *Reverse* of the Star is plain, on which is inscribed very roughly and badly the name of the recipient. Ribbon, three equal stripes of red, white and blue, watered and shaded, with the red to the right. A clasp inscribed **5 AUG.—22 NOV. 1914** was subsequently issued to all those who actually served under fire between these dates. A small silver rose was also issued to be worn on the ribbon in undress, by those entitled to the clasp.

**THE 1914-15 STAR** (Earned by 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions).—This was granted to all who served in any theatre of war between August 5th, 1914, and December 31st, 1915, both dates inclusive, who were not already in possession of the 1914 Star. It is exactly similar to the other except that the scroll is in one line bearing the date **1914-15**. The ribbon is the same. It was on account of the similarity of the two decorations and the identity of the ribbon that the clasp and small silver rose mentioned above were issued to differentiate between them.

**THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL, 1914-18** (Earned by 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions).—This medal was issued to all those who entered a theatre of war on duty or left their place of residence and served overseas between August 5th, 1914, and November 11th, 1918. *Obverse*: The King's head with the legend **GEORGIUS V. BRIT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP:** *Reverse*: A naked warrior on horseback, with a short Roman sword in his hand; the horse is treading on a German shield; in the exergue a skull and crossbones, and in the background the sun; at the sides the dates **1914, 1918**. No clasps have yet been authorized for the Army. Ribbon, an orange centre with stripes of white and black each side and edge of royal blue.

**THE VICTORY MEDAL, 1914-19** (Earned by 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions).—This medal was issued to obviate the interchange of medals by all the Allied Powers, and is identical in design with that issued by the Allies to their troops. The medal is bright bronze. *Obverse*: A figure of Victory with a palm branch in her right hand. *Reverse*: Within a border of laurel wreaths, the legend in three horizontal lines, **THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILIZATION, 1914-1919**. No clasps were issued. Ribbon, shaded to form a double rainbow with the red in the centre.

In addition to the foregoing medals which were earned by Battalions of the Regiment as a body, several officers and men have gained medals for campaigns in which they served individually. Among these the following specimens are in the collections :

**THE MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1814.**—As stated above this medal was granted in June, 1847, to the survivors of the long Napoleonic wars. It was designed by W. Wyon. *Obverse* : The Wyon head of Queen Victoria, with the date of issue, 1848, in the exergue. *Reverse* : Queen Victoria, robed and crowned, standing on a dais and placing a wreath of laurels on the head of the Duke of Wellington, who is kneeling before her ; at the side of the dais is the British Lion dormant ; above, the inscription to **THE BRITISH ARMY**, with 1793-1814 in the exergue. Twenty-eight clasps were issued. Ribbon, dark crimson with blue edges.

**JELLALABAD, 1842.**—Granted by the Indian Government to the garrison of the Fortress. It was struck in the Calcutta Mint. *Obverse* : A mural crown with the word JELLALABAD above. *Reverse* : The date VII APRIL 1842. The ribbon is the "rainbow" pattern of all the earlier India medals, red shading to yellow and thence to blue, intended to represent the Eastern sky at sunrise.

**THE PUNNIAR STAR, 1843.**—To commemorate the battles of Maharajpooor and Punniar on 29th December, 1843, in the Gwalior Campaign, the Government of India had two stars struck in the Calcutta Mint from the metal of the captured guns, and issued to the troops respectively engaged. The *Obverse* is a six-pointed bronze star, with a smaller similar star in silver inside it ; in the centre of the latter in a circle is inscribed PUNNIAR 1843, and inside the circle 29 DEC. *Reverse* : Plain, with the recipient's name inscribed. Ribbon, the usual "rainbow" pattern described above.

**THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL, 1853.**—Granted to commemorate the wars against the Kaffirs in 1834-5, 1846-7, and 1850-3. This medal was designed by L. C. Wyon. *Obverse* : The usual early Queen's head. *Reverse* : A lion crouching under a mimosa bush with SOUTH AFRICA above and 1853 below. No clasps were issued. Ribbon, pale orange with two broad and two narrow stripes of dark blue.

**THE CRIMEA MEDAL, 1855-6.**—This was designed by W. Wyon. *Obverse* : The Wyon head. *Reverse* : Victory crowning a Roman warrior, who has a sword in one hand and a shield with the British lion on it in the other. Four clasps were issued, of a quite unusual pattern, being oak leaves ornamented with acorns placed diagonally across the ribbon. Ribbon, light blue with yellow edges.

**TURKISH CRIMEAN MEDAL.**—The Sultan of Turkey granted a medal to the English, French, and Sardinian troops engaged in the Crimea. *Obverse* : A field gun, with a map of Crimea spread over it ; behind are grouped a mortar and an anchor and the national flags of Turkey and the four Allies, two each side, the Turkish flag and that of the country to which the medal was awarded being in front in each case. In the exergue are the words CRIMEA and date 1855 in the language of the country to which the recipient belonged. *Reverse* : The Sultan's cypher, and the word "Crimea" in Turkish characters. The ribbon is a bright pink with bright green edges. The ship bringing the medals for our soldiers to England was wrecked, so that some of our men received medals intended for the French or Sardinian troops.

**THE CANADA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1866-70.**—This medal was issued in 1899 by the Canadian Government, with the approval of the Home Government, in recognition of the services of the Imperial Forces and Canadian Militia in the Fenian Raids and the Red River Expedition. *Obverse* : The veiled bust of the Queen originally designed by L. C. Wyon for the Ashanti Medal, with the words

**VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX.** *Reverse* : The Canadian flag surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves, with the word CANADA above. Three clasps were issued. Ribbon, two stripes of red with one of equal width of white down the centre.

**THE AFGHANISTAN MEDAL, 1878-80.**—This medal was issued to the troops engaged in the war in Afghanistan against Shere Ali. *Obverse* : A new profile of Queen Victoria was designed by J. E. Bochín, the head being crowned and veiled and not truncated, but showing the bust wearing the Order of the Garter, surrounded by the words VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX. This is the fourth design of the Queen's head used for war medals issued in her reign and was only used for this medal. *Reverse* : Designed by Randolph Caldecott, a British army on the march through a mountain pass, with an elephant carrying a mountain gun in the middle. Above is the word AFGHANISTAN, and in the exergue 1878-9-80. Six clasps were issued. Ribbon, green with crimson edges.

**THE ASHANTI MEDAL, 1900.**—This was granted to all troops engaged with the Ashanti Force during this year, and was designed by G. W. de Saulles. *Obverse* : The King's head as described above for the King's South African Medal. *Reverse* : The British lion in front of an African shield and two assegais, one of which is broken. To the left the sun is rising behind a hill. Below on a panel the word ASHANTI. This is the first medal issued with King Edward's effigy on it. One clasp was given for *Kumassi*. Ribbon, green with three black stripes, one down the centre and one at each side.

**THE AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1902.**—It was in this year decided to issue a new medal which should be given for all naval and military operations in Africa and took the place of two medals previously awarded by Queen Victoria for such services. *Obverse* : The same as the last-named medal described above. *Reverse* : A standing figure of Britannia, holding her trident in her right hand and with the left arm stretched out, holding a palm branch and a scroll towards the rising sun. Behind her is the British lion; in the exergue the word AFRICA. Twenty-seven clasps have been issued with this medal. Ribbon, yellow with black edges, and two narrow dark green stripes. Only three of these medals have been granted to men of our Regiment—to a serjeant and two privates who were in a transport coming home from India and were landed with the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment for operations in Somaliland and thus received the medal, with clasps for *Somaliland*, 1902-04 and *Jidballi*.

In addition to the above-mentioned war medals, the following decorations and medals have been awarded to officers and men of the Regiment in recognition of their gallantry in the field or good services.

**VICTORIA CROSS.**—This most coveted decoration was instituted by Royal Warrant dated 29th June, 1856. It is said that the pattern, which is too well known to need description here, was designed by the late Prince Consort. By A.O. 290 of 1916, the present King approved of a miniature replica of the Cross being worn on the ribbon in undress uniform. The following is a list of the recipients of this decoration :—

*Indian Mutiny.*—Lieutenant T. Cadell, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, 12th June, 1857; Private J. McGouran, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 23rd June, 1857; Serjeant J. McGuire and Dr. M. Ryan, both 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 14th September, 1857; Lieutenant F. D. M. Brown, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 16th November, 1857; and Lieutenant T. A. Butler, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 9th March, 1858.

*Great European War.*—Corporal W. Cosgrove, 1st Battalion, Gallipoli, 1915; Captain A. H. Batten-Pooll, M.C., 3rd Battalion, France, 1916; Company Serjeant-Major M. Doyle, M.M., 1st Battalion, France, 1918; and Lieutenant F. M. F. West, M.C., 4th Battalion, France, 1918

The various acts of gallantry for which these crosses were awarded are detailed in the foregoing pages of the History.

**MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.**—This medal was instituted in 1854 to mark the Queen's sense of the distinguished services of the troops then in the Crimea. *Obverse* : The same as that designed by Pistrucci for the Good Conduct Medal. *Reverse* : The words FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD. Ribbon, three stripes of equal width crimson with a blue centre. When King Edward came to the throne the Sovereign's effigy was substituted for the original obverse. Since 1881 a bar can be awarded for a second act of distinguished conduct ; this since 1916 has been represented by a small silver rose on the ribbon in undress.

**THE MILITARY MEDAL.**—This medal was instituted in 1916 during the late war to reward acts of bravery in the field. *Obverse* : The Sovereign's bust in uniform with the legend GEORGIUS V. BRITT. OMN : REX ET IND : IMP : *Reverse* : The words FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD in a laurel wreath, with the Royal cipher and a crown above. Ribbon, dark blue with three white and two crimson stripes in the centre. In 1919 a bar was granted for a second act of bravery ; this is shown by the usual small silver rose on the ribbon in undress.

**THE DELHI DURBAR MEDAL.**—This medal was struck to commemorate the Durbar held at Delhi on 12th December, 1911, in honour of the King's Coronation in the previous June. *Obverse* : Busts of King George and Queen Mary side by side, crowned and wearing their coronation robes, encircled in a wreath. *Reverse* : A native inscription. Ribbon, blue with two narrow red stripes down the centre.

**MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.**—This medal was instituted by King William IV in July, 1830. *Obverse* : A design by Pistrucci, consisting of a shield with the Royal Arms, surrounded by a trophy, arms, guns, flags, drums, cannon balls, and helmets. *Reverse* : The words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT. As in the case of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Sovereign's effigy has been substituted for the original obverse since the accession of King Edward. The ribbon was originally crimson, but since 1916 it has had white edges to distinguish it from that of the Victoria Cross.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.**—This was instituted for the Company's troops in 1848. A trophy of arms similar to that on the English Medal, except that a shield with the Company's Arms is substituted for the oval shield charged with the Royal Arms. *Reverse* : The words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT arranged in a circle with the recipient's name engraved in the centre. Ribbon, crimson.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE FOR THE NAVY.**—This medal was struck for the Company's Navy at the same time as the one described above for their Army. By mistake a few were issued to the Army. *Obverse* : The usual Wyon Queen's head. *Reverse* : The words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, surrounded by oak leaves, with the crown above and an anchor below. Ribbon, crimson.

**THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.**—This was instituted in 1845 to be awarded with an annuity to ranks not below that of serjeant for specially meritorious service. In 1884 it was granted to corporals, and in 1916 during the late war it was extended to all ranks, without annuity, for acts of bravery or attempting to save life, and a bar was authorized for a second gallant act. *Obverse* : The usual Queen's head. *Reverse* : The words FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, surrounded by laurel branches with the crown above. After Queen Victoria's death the reigning Sovereign's head has been substituted as in the other cases mentioned above. The ribbon was originally crimson as for the

Good Conduct Medals, but in 1916 it was changed to crimson with white edges and a white stripe down the centre.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.**—This was instituted by the Government of India at the same time as their Good Conduct Medal. *Obverse* : The usual Wyon head of Queen Victoria. *Reverse* : The arms of the Honourable East India Company, viz. : a shield charged with their arms, with two flags similarly charged, above a lion rampant, below on a scroll the Company's motto, AUSPICIS REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIAE. Ribbon, crimson.

**MILITIA LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.**—This medal was instituted in 1904 by King Edward. It is oval in shape. *Obverse* : The King's bust as on the South Africa Medal. *Reverse* : The words FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT with MILITIA above. Ribbon, pale blue.

**SPECIAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.**—On the Militia being transferred to the Special Reserve, 1908, the name of the last described medal was correspondingly changed, and the words SPECIAL RESERVE substituted for MILITIA on the *Reverse* ; the ribbon being at the same time changed to dark blue with a pale blue stripe down the centre. On the accession of King George his bust was substituted for that of King Edward.

**THE REGIMENTAL MEDAL OF THE H. C. EUROPEAN REGIMENT.**—Long before the official institution of a medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, it was the custom in regiments to present medals to men for their good service. These were given by the Colonel or the Officers, and were of different designs. They were discontinued on the introduction of the official medals. That for our Regiment is a large silver medal with a ring for suspension. *Obverse* : A female seated figure with an open book on her lap, presenting a medal to a soldier of the Regiment. *Reverse* : The colours crossed over a Bible, with a disc inscribed H.C. EUROPEAN REGIMENT, the whole surrounded by a wreath of palm and laurel leaves. In the exergue the date 1837. The ribbon is a broad crimson one with narrow blue edges.

**THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.**—Given for gallantry in saving or attempting to save life from drowning, or in mines or other dangerous places. It is given in silver or bronze. *Obverse* : A child with a mantle over the left shoulder, blowing a torch ; above is the legend LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN ; below is the inscription SOC : LOND : IN RESUSCITAT INTERMORTUORUM INSTIT : MDCCLXXIV. *Reverse* : The inscription VIT : OB. SERV, D.D. SOC : REG : HUM : surrounded by a civic wreath of oak leaves, with the legend round it HOC PRETIUM CIVE SERVATO UTILIT. Ribbon, blue. It is worn on the right breast.

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*Appendix "M."*

## COLONELS OF THE REGIMENT.

1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT, 1839.				2ND BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT, 1839.			
Major-General W. Dunlop*	...	}	1839.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Whitehead, K.C.B.			1839.
Major-General P. Le Fevre*	...						
1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN LIGHT INFANTRY, 1840.							
Major-General Sir J. Bryant, Kt., C.B....	...	}	1842.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Whitehead, K.C.B.			1839.
Major-General P. Le Fevre	...						
Major-General Sir J. Bryant, Kt., C.B....	...	}	1843.	"			"
Lieut.-General G. Hunter, C.B.	...						
Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, Bart.,	...	}	1845.	"			"
G.C.B. ...	...						
Lieut.-General G. Hunter, C.B.	...						
1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS, APRIL 11TH, 1846.				2ND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS, JANUARY 18TH, 1850.			
Lieut.-General G. Hunter, C.B. ...	...	}	1853.	Major-General R. Blackall			1851.
Colonel T. Fiddes	...			"			"
General J. MacInnes	...	}	1855.	"			"
General J. MacInnes	...			"			"
Major-General G. Warren	...	}	1856.	Colonel J. Mathie			1860.
	...						
101ST REGIMENT (ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS), 1861.				104TH REGIMENT (BENGAL FUSILIERS), 1861.			
General Sir A. Roberts, G.C.B. Sept. 30th, 1862.				Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. ... Sept. 30th, 1862.			
" " " " "				Major-General Sir G. Bell, K.C.B. Oct. 23rd, 1863.			
" " " " "				General G. Dixon ... Feb. 2nd, 1867			
General C. Cotton ... Dec. 29th, 1873.				Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ... May 16th, 1874.			
1ST BN. ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, JULY 1ST, 1881.				2ND BN. ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, JULY 1ST, 1881.			
General C. Cotton.†				Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.			
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.							
Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.							
General W. R. Preston	...	...	...	...	...	October 5th, 1890.	
Lieut.-General H. M. Hamilton, C.B.	...	...	...	...	...	April 7th, 1892.	
Lieut.-General R. S. Baynes	...	...	...	...	...	July 15th, 1895.	
Lieut.-General W. Rickman	...	...	...	...	...	March 26th, 1899.	
Lieut.-General J. W. Laurie, C.B.	...	...	...	...	...	August 23rd, 1900.	
Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,	...	...	...	...	...		
G.B.E., C.V.O.	...	...	...	...	...	May 21st, 1912.	

\* On January 1st, 1830, the two Bengal European Regiments were amalgamated, but the officers continued in two separate cadres for promotion, including the Colonels, designated "Right Wing" and "Left Wing."

† General C. Cotton died April 30th, 1885. Field-Marshal Sir F. P. Haines then became Colonel of the Regiment.

*Appendix "N."*

## LIST OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

## 1ST BATTALION.

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Approx. Date.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Major	Richard Hunt ...	1720 ...	Companies first regimented
Capt.-Com.	Wm. Holcombe ...	1732 ...	—
Major	Robert Hamilton ...	1747 ...	—
Major	John Hollond ...	1750 ...	Rolls missing from 1753 to 1760.
Lt.-Col.	R. Clive ...	1756 ...	Organized the Bengal European Bn., 22 Dec. Plassey.*
Major	Kilpatrick ...	1756 ...	—
Major	Govin ...	1758 ...	—
Capt.	Adnet ...	1758 ...	Condore.*
Capt.	Fischer ...	1759 ...	Masulipatam.*
Capt.	Knox ...	1759 ...	Biderra.*
Major	Carnac ...	1762 ...	—
Major	Irving ...	1763 ...	Died of wounds, 10 Nov., Patna.
Major	Champion ...	1763 ...	Buxar*; afterwards C.-in-C.
Major	Sir Robert Fletcher ...	1765 ...	Afterwards C.-in-C., Madras
Lt.-Col.	G. Ironsides ...	1766 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Fred Upton ...	1772-80 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Wm. Blair ...	1774 ...	Rohilcund, 1774*.
Major	MacGowan ...	1781 ...	Sholinghur.*
Lt.-Col.	Geo. Burrington ...	1786 ...	Carnatic.*
Lt.-Col.	Edward Elleker ...	1792 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Edward Clarke ...	1794 ...	Rohilcund, 1794.* "Clark Ka Gora."
Lt.-Col.	J. M. Vibert ...	1799 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Wm. Denby ...	1800 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Robert Bruce ...	1800 ...	—

*East India Register.*

Lt.-Col.	Wm. Scott ...	1802 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Burnet ...	1804 ...	Guzerat,* Deig.*
Lt.-Col.	Ryan ...	1805 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Jas. Hunter ...	1805 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	T. M. Waguelen ...	1807 ...	Macao.
Lt.-Col.	Robert Haldane ...	1811 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Samuel Kelly ...	1811 ...	Amboyna, d. 21/12/11.
Lt.-Col.	John Eales ...	1813 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	H. A. O'Donnell, C.B. ...	1816 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	J. Cunninghame ...	1817 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	H. Worsley, C.B. ...	1817 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	G. H. Pine ...	1818 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Udny Yule, C.B. ...	1819 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Ed. P. Wilson ...	1823 ...	Bhurtpore.*
Lt.-Col.	Thos. Garner ...	1825 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Edm. Cartwright ...	1826 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Jas. Auriol ...	1827 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	John Ward ...	1829 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Wm. Dunlop ...	1830 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Abr. Lockett ...	1833 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	Abr. Roberts ...	1834 ...	Ghuznee*, (Lt.-Col. J. Orchard.)
Lt.-Col.	Robert Chalmers ...	1839 ...	Affghanistan.*

\* Battle Honour.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

	<i>Name.</i>			<i>Date.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Lt.-Col.	Jos. Orchard, C.B.	...	1840	...	...	1st Bn. European Light Infantry, (Nov. 1840). 1st Bn. European Fusiliers (Mar. 1846). Ferozeshah* (Maj. D. Birrell), Sobraon* (Col. D. Birrell).
Lt.-Col.	J. Frushard	...	1848	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	G. Huish, C.B.	...	1849	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	A. Mercer, C.B.	...	1850	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	Geo. Warren	...	1851	...	...	Pegu* (Lt.-Col. J. C. Tudor)
Lt.-Col.	W. J. Thompson, C.B.	...	1855	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	F. H. Sandys	...	1856	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	F. Jenkins	...	1857	...	...	Delhi* (Lt.-Col. J. Welchman).
Lt.-Col.	W. St. L. Mitchell	...	1858	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	J. Welchman, C.B.	...	1859	...	...	Lucknow* (Capt. A. Hume) 101st (R. Bengal Fusiliers) Regt.
Lt.-Col.	F. C. Salusbury, C.B.	...	11 July, 1863	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	E. Brown	...	15 Sept., 1869	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	G. C. Lambert	...	30 Oct., 1869	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	H. G. Delafosse, C.B.	...	22 Sept., 1875	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	M. Hall	...	22 Sept., 1880	...	...	1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers (1 July, 1881). Burma, 1885-87.*
Lt.-Col.	W. H. Abbott	...	13 June, 1883	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	H. J. Woodward	...	2 Mar., 1887	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	G. de C. Morton, C.B.	...	29 May, 1889	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	D. G. Johnston	...	26 Mar., 1891	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	E. S. Evans, C.B.	...	4 Nov., 1896	...	...	South Africa, 1899-1902.*
Lt.-Col.	C. A. K. Hall	...	11 Mar., 1901	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	B. St. J. Le Marchant	...	11 Mar., 1905	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	A. E. O. Congdon, C.M.G.	...	11 Mar., 1909	...	...	—
Lt.-Col.	H. E. Tizard	...	11 Mar., 1913—30 April, 1915	...	...	Relieved.
Major	W. A. Hutchinson	...	30 April, 1915—19 May	...	...	Relieved.
Major	G. W. Geddes, D.S.O.	...	19 May—2 Dec.	...	...	Invalided.
Major	H. S. Wilson	...	2 Dec.—19 April, 1916	...	...	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	R. H. Monck-Mason, D.S.O.	...	19 April—12 Jan., 1918	...	...	Invalided.
Lt.-Col.	H. T. Goodland, D.S.O.	...	12 Jan.—7 Feb.	...	...	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	R. R. G. Kane, D.S.O.	...	7 Feb.—1 Oct.	...	...	Killed in action.
Lt.-Col.	E. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.	...	11 Oct.—Nov.	...	...	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	J. A. F. Cuffe, C.M.G., D.S.O.	...	23 May, 1919—31 July, 1922	...	...	Disbandment.

## 2ND BATTALION.

	<i>Name.</i>			<i>Date.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Lt.-Col.	C. Godby, C.B.	...	...	1 Feb., 1840	...	2nd Bengal European Regt. (29 July, 1839).
Lt.-Col.	A. Spens	...	...	21 Dec., 1844	...	—
Lt.-Col.	N. Penny	...	...	29 July, 1848	...	—
Lt.-Col.	J. Steel	...	...	8 Mar., 1849	...	Chillianwallah,* Goojerat* Punjaub,* 2nd Bengal Fusiliers (18 Jan., 1850).
Lt.-Col.	J. G. D. Showers	...	...	10 May, 1853	...	Delhi.* 104 Regt. (Bengal Fusiliers) (28 May, 1861).
Lt.-Col.	W. Birch	...	...	1 Jan., 1862	...	—
Lt.-Col.	W. D. Harris	...	...	28 Nov., 1868	...	—

\* Battle Honour.



	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lt.-Col.	C. H. E. Graeme ...	25 Feb., 1875 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	J. G. Campbell ...	25 Feb., 1880 ...	2nd Bn. The Royal Munster Fusiliers (1 July, 1881).
Lt.-Col.	A. C. Maurice ...	25 Feb., 1884 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	M. F. Stokes ...	20 May, 1885 ...	Burma, 1885-87.*
Lt.-Col.	J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., A.D.C.	20 May, 1889 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	W. L. Brereton ...	20 May, 1894 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C.	29 July, 1896 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	P. S. Druiitt ...	23 July, 1897 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	A. H. B. Clough, C.B. M.V.O.	23 July, 1901 ...	South Africa, 1899-1902.*
Lt.-Col.	B. Stewart, D.S.O.	23 July, 1905 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	R. C. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G.†	23 July, 1909 ...	—
Lt.-Col.	J. K. O'Meagher, C.B.E.†	23 July, 1913 ...	Relieved.
Major	P. A. Charrier ...	17 Aug.—27 Aug., 1914	Killed in action.
Major	F. I. Day ...	28 Aug.—4 Oct.	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	A. M. Bent, C.M.G.	4 Oct.—22 Dec.	Wounded
Lt.-Col.	G. J. Ryan, D.S.O.	22 Dec.—23 Jan., 1915	Killed in action.
Lt.-Col.	T. T. Stubbs ...	23 Jan.—18 Feb.	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	V. G. H. Rickard ...	18 Feb.—9 May...	Killed in action.
Major	A. Gorham ...	9 May— May	Wounded.
Major	J. W. Considine ...	May—5 Sept.	Relieved.
Major	A. Gorham ...	5 Sept.— April, 1916	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	W. B. Lyons ...	— April—20 Aug.	Killed in action.
Major	A. W. Blockley ...	20 Aug.—29 Aug.	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	A. Moore, D.S.O.	29 Aug.—8 Dec.	Invalided.
Lt.-Col.	Monteagle Browne, D.S.O.	8 Dec.—10 June, 1917	Relieved.
Major	H. Lloyd ...	10 June—5 July	Relieved.
Major	V. L. C. Manning, M.C.	5 July—7 July ...	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	R. B. Neill ...	7 July—25 Oct.	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	H. Ireland, M.C.	25 Oct.—21 Mar., 1918	Killed in action.
Major	M. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O.	21 Mar.—22 Mar.	Prisoner of war.
Capt.	C. W. Chandler, M.C.	22 Mar.—23 Mar.	Relieved.
Capt.	B. H. Purdon, M.C.	23 Mar.—24 Mar.	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	H. B. Tonson-Rye, D.S.O.	24 Mar.—13 Oct.	Invalided.
Lt.-Col.	C. R. Williams, D.S.O., M.C.	13 Oct.—11 Nov.	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	B. H. Purdon, M.C.	... 1919 ...	Relieved.
Lt.-Col.	H. S. Jervis, M.C.	23 May—31 July, 1922	Disbandment.

\* Battle Honour.

† These decorations were earned after handing over command.

*Appendix "O."*LIST OF BATTLES, SIEGES, AND MINOR ACTIONS, ETC., IN WHICH  
THE REGIMENT OR DETACHMENTS TOOK PART.

1756	Dec. 29	Capture of the Fort of Baj-Baj.	1781	Aug. 27	Battle of Pollilore.
1757.	Jan. 2	Recapture of Fort William, Calcutta.	"	Sept. 27	Battle of SHOLINGHUR.
"	" 10	Capture of the Fort of Hoogli.	"	Oct. 23	Action at Veracundalore.
"	Feb. 4	Battle of Chitpore.	"	Nov. 3	Relief of Vellore.
"	Mar. 23	Capture of Fort of Chandernagore.	1782	June 2	Battle of Arnee.
"	June 16	Capture of Fort of Kutwah.	1783	" 12	Siege of Cuddalore.
"	" 23	Battle of PLASSEY.	1784	" —	CARNATIC.
1758	Dec. 9	Battle of CONDORE.	1794	Oct. 26	ROHILCUND, 1794 (Betoorah).
"	" 10	Occupation of Rajamundri.	1804	Feb. 4	Capture of the Fort of Gwalior.
"	Feb. 20	Capture of Narsurpore.	"	Nov. 13	Battle of Deig.
1759	April 8	Capture of MASULIPATAM	"	Dec. 24	Capture of the Fort of DEIG.
"	" 9	Relief of Patna.	1804	—	GUZERAT.
"	Nov. 24	Defeat of the Dutch at Chandernagore.	1805	Jan. 9	First assault on Fort of Bhurtpore.
"	" 25	Battle of BADARA.	"	" 22	Second assault on Fort of Bhurtpore.
1760	Feb. —	Defence of Patna.	"	Feb. 20	Third Assault on Fort of Bhurtpore.
"	" 22	Battle of Seerpore.	"	" 21	Fourth assault on Fort of Bhurtpore.
"	April 7	Action at Belkoss.	1808	Oct. —	Expedition to the Island of Macao.
"	" 10	Relief of Patna.	1810-17	—	Expedition to Java, etc.
"	June 16	Action at Beerpore.	1814-16	—	Nepaul War.
"	Dec. —	Action at Kirwah.	1817-18	—	Pindari War.
1761	Jan. 15	Battle of Suan.	1826	Jan. 18	Capture of the Fort of BHURTPORE.
1763	June 25	Occupation of Patna.	1839	July 23	Capture of GHUZNEE, 1839.
"	July 1	Battle of Manji.	1839	—	AFFGHANISTAN, 1839.
"	" 19	Battle of Kutwah.	1840	Jan. 18	Attack on the Fort of Pooshut.
"	" 23	Occupation of Murshedabad.	1845	Dec. 21	Battle of FEROZESHAH.
"	Aug. 2	Battle of Geriah.	1846	Feb. 10	Battle of SOBRAON.
"	Sept. 5	Capture of Undwah Nala.	1849	Jan. 13	Battle of CHILLIANWALLAH.
"	Oct. 2	Capture of Monghyr.	"	Feb. 21	Battle of GOOJERAT.
"	" 5	Massacre at Patna.	1849	—	PUNJAUB.
"	Nov. 6	Capture of Patna.	1852	Nov. 21	Capture of PEGU.
1764	May —	Defence of Patna.	1853	Jan. 18	Action at Gongoh.
"	Oct. 23	Battle of BUXAR.	1853	" 28	Capture of Beeling Stockade.
"	Dec. 3	Attack on Chunar.	1857	June 8	Battle of Budlee-ka-Serai.
1765	Jan. 18	Action at Seerpore.	"	" 17	Attack on Eed Gar.
"	Feb. 8	Capture of Fort of Chunar.	"	July 14	Action at Sabzi Mandi.
"	" 11	Capture of Fort of Allahabad.	"	Aug. 12	Capture of Ludlow Castle.
"	May 3	Action at Karrah.	"	" 25	Action at Najafighur.
"	" 21	Battle of Kalpi.	"	Sept. 14	Capture of DELHI, 1857.
1774	April 23	Battle of Kutra.	"	Nov. 16	Action at Narnoul.
"	—	ROHILCUND, 1774.	"	Dec. 14	Action at Gungehri.
1781	Sept. 20	Action at Patuta.	"	" 17	Action at Puttiale.
"	Oct. 4	Capture of Bridge-Ghur.	"	" 21	Occupation of Mynpoorie.
"	Jan. 21	Action at Karumgalli (2nd Bn. in the Carnatic).	1858	Mar. 21	Capture of LUCKNOW.
"	" 22	Relief of Wandiwash.	"	April 13	Action at Baree.
"	June 19	Attack on Chilambaram.	"	Oct. 30	Action at Nawab Gunge.
"	July 1	Battle of Porto Novo.	1863	Nov. 13	Recapture of Crag Picquet.
"	" 20	Second Relief of Wandiwash.			
"	Aug. 22	Capture of Fort of Tripasore.			

1868 Dec. 15 Capture of Conical Hill.  
 1886-88 — BURMA, 1885-87.  
 1899 Nov. 23 Battle of Belmont.  
 1900 July 23 Action at Slabbert's Nek.  
 " " 30 Prinsloo's Surrender.  
 " Nov. 29 Rhenoster Kop.  
 1901 May 25 Mooifontein.  
 1899-1902 SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.  
 1908 Feb. Expedition against the Zakha Khel.  
 " May Expedition against the Mohmands.  
 " " 4 Action at Khargali.  
 1914 Aug. 23 RETREAT FROM MONS.  
 " Aug. 27 Action at Etreux.  
 " Oct.-Nov. YPRES, 1914.  
 " Sept. 7 Marne.  
 " " 12 Aisne.  
 " Oct. 21 Langemarck.  
 " " 29 Gheluvelt.  
 " Nov. 11 Nonne Bosschen.  
 " Dec. 20 Givenchy.  
 " Dec. 22 Festubert.  
 1915 April 25 LANDING AT HELLES ("V" Beach).  
 " " 28 Advance towards Krithia.  
 " Apr.-June Helles.  
 " May 9 AUBERS (Rue du Bois).  
 " Aug. 6 LANDING AT SUVLA.  
 " " 6-21 Suvla.  
 " " 21 Scimitar Hill.  
 " Sept. 25 Loos.  
 " Dec. 7 Kosturino.  
 1915-16 Gallipoli.  
 1915-17 Macedonia.  
 1916 June 25 Great Raid (Lievin).  
 " July Albert.  
 " July-Nov. Somme, 1916.  
 " July 14 Bazentin.  
 " " " Contalmaison.

1916 July-Sept. Pozières.  
 " Aug. 24 Martinpuich.  
 " Sept. 3 GUILLEMONT.  
 " " 9 Ginchy.  
 " " 17 Fiers Courcellette.  
 " " 25 Morval.  
 " Sept.-Oct. Struma.  
 1916 Egypt.  
 1917 June 7 Wytschaete.  
 " " 7 Messines.  
 " July-Nov. YPRES, 1917.  
 " Aug. 16 Langemarck.  
 " Oct. 27 Gaza.  
 " Nov. 9 Passchendaele.  
 " " 20 Tunnel Trench.  
 " Dec. 26 JERUSALEM.  
 1917-18 Italy.  
 1917-18 Palestine.  
 1918 Mar. 9 Tell 'Asur.  
 " " 21 ST. QUENTIN (Epéhy).  
 " " 24 Bapaume.  
 " " 26 Rosières.  
 " " 27 Mericourt.  
 " " 27 Night March.  
 " " " Somme, 1918.  
 " April 4 Avre.  
 " Aug. 26 Scarpe.  
 " Aug.-Sept. Arras.  
 " Sept. 2 DROCOURT-QUEANT.  
 " " 27 Canal du Nord.  
 " Sept.-Oct. Hindenburg Line.  
 " " " St. Quentin Canal.  
 " Oct. 4 Le Catelet.  
 " " 5 Beurevoir Line.  
 " " 8 Cambrai.  
 " " 17 SELLE.  
 " Nov. 4 Sambre.  
 " " " Forêt de Mormal.  
 " " " St. Remy-Chaussee.  
 1914-18 France and Flanders.

*Appendix "P."*

ROLL OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED  
OFFICERS AND MEN WHO RECEIVED HONOURS AND AWARDS  
DURING THE GREAT WAR, 1914—1918.

## SUMMARY OF DECORATIONS AWARDED.

	OFFICERS OF REGIMENT.	OFFICERS ATTACHED.	OTHER RANKS.	TOTAL.
V.C. ... ..	2	—	2	4
G.C.M.G. ... ..	1	—	—	1
G.B.E. ... ..	1	—	—	1
K.C.M.G. ... ..	1	—	—	1
K.B.E. ... ..	2	—	—	2
C.B. ... ..	3	—	—	3
C.M.G. ... ..	8	1	—	9
C.B.E. ... ..	4	—	—	4
D.S.O. ... ..	26	—	—	26
D.S.O. bar ... ..	3	1	—	4
O.B.E. ... ..	8	—	—	8
M.B.E. ... ..	4	—	—	4
M.C. ... ..	81	13	3	97
M.C. bar ... ..	3	1	—	4
D.F.C. ... ..	1	—	—	1
Special Promotions—				
To Captain ... ..	1	—	—	1
To Major ... ..	6	—	—	6
To Lieutenant-Colonel ... ..	8	—	—	8
To Colonel ... ..	1	—	—	1
D.C.M. ... ..	—	—	64	64
D.C.M., bars to ... ..	—	—	2	2
M.M. ... ..	—	—	239	239
M.M., bars to ... ..	—	—	15	15
M.S.M. ... ..	—	—	22	22
Special Promotions—				
To Colour-Serjeant (O.R.S.)	—	—	1	1
Mentioned in Despatches—				
Individuals mentioned ... ..	107	9	87	203
Times mentioned ... ..	188	11	94	293
Albert Medals ... ..	—	—	1	1
Royal Humane Society Medals	1	—	—	1
Royal Humane Society Testi- monials ... ..	1	—	—	1
Foreign Decorations—				
Belgian ... ..	6	—	4	10
Egyptian ... ..	1	—	—	1
French ... ..	15	—	6	21
Greek ... ..	2	—	—	2
Italian ... ..	7	—	3	10
Montenegrin ... ..	1	—	—	1
Netherlands ... ..	1	—	—	1
Portuguese ... ..	1	—	—	1
Roumanian ... ..	—	—	2	2
Russian ... ..	6	—	4	10
Serbian ... ..	4	—	2	6
Siamese ... ..	1	—	—	1
Spanish ... ..	1	—	—	1

## HONOURS AND AWARDS.

NOTE.—This roll, which includes some former members of the Regiment who served in other Units during the war, has been compiled from the best data available.

## OFFICERS.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Batten-Pooll, A. H. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	5/8/16
West, F. M. F. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	4th (R.A.F.) ... ..	8/11/18

## THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

*Companion.*

Aspinall, C. F....	Brigadier-General ...	1st (Staff) ...	1/1/19
Boyle, R. C. ...	Brigadier-General ...	Staff ...	18/2/15
Crocker, G. D....	Brigadier-General ...	Staff ...	3/8/20

## THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

*Knight Grand Cross.*

Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., C.V.O. ...	Lieut.-General ...	Staff ...	1/1/16
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*Knight Commander.*

Belfield, Sir H. E., K.C.B., D.S.O.*	Lieut.-General ...	Staff ...	1/1/18
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*Companion.*

Aspinall, C. F....	Lieut.-Colonel ...	1st (Staff) ...	14/3/16
Bent, A. M. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	2nd ...	18/2/15
Boyle, R. C. ...	Brigadier-General ...	Staff ...	3/6/18
Braine, H. E. R. R. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	1st (Staff) ...	1/1/19
Congdon, A. E. O. ...	Colonel ...	Staff ...	3/6/18
Cuffe, J. A. F. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	2nd (Staff) ...	3/6/19
Dillon, E. FitzG. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	2nd (Staff) ...	3/6/19
MacCarthy-Morrogh, D. F. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	4th (Man. R.)...	3/6/19

## THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

*Knight Grand Cross.*

Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., C.V.O. ...	Lieut.-General ...	Staff ...	3/6/18
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*Knight Commander.*

Belfield, Sir H. E., K.C.B., D.S.O.*	Lieut.-General ...	Staff ...	3/6/19
Browne, Lord A. H. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Staff ...	3/6/19

*Commander.*

Banning, S. T. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Staff ...	3/6/19
Bent, A. M. ...	Colonel ...	2nd ...	3/6/19
Canny, J. C. M., D.S.O.*	Lieut.-Colonel ...	R.A.S.C. ...	3/6/19
O'Meagher, J. K. ...	Colonel ...	2nd (R.I.F.) ...	3/6/19

*Officer.*

Foley, P. T. ...	Major ...	3rd (Staff) ...	3/6/19
Forsdick, W. H. ...	Major ...	4th ...	3/6/19
Goddard, F. A. D'O. ...	Major ...	Staff ...	1/1/19
Harrison, F. ...	Captain ...	9th ...	3/6/19
Livingstone, J. S. ...	Captain and Quartermaster	Middx. R. ...	3/6/19
Thorburn, W., T.D. ...	Major ...	1st Gar. ...	3/6/19
Wainwright, E. M. ...	Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	3/6/19
Williamson, M. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	5th (Staff) ...	8/1/19

\* Awarded for services in the South African War, 1899-1902.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

*Member.*

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Butler, J. D. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	3/6/19
Egan, W. ... ..	Lieutenant and Qrmr. ... ..	R.I. Regt. ... ..	3/6/19
Foley, P. T. ... ..	Major ... ..	3rd (Staff) ... ..	7/6/18
Keevil, A. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	7/6/18

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Aplin, H. ... ..	Major ... ..	6th ... ..	4/6/17
Aspinall, C. F.... ...	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	1st (Staff) ... ..	4/6/17
Braine, H. E. R. R. ...	Major ... ..	1st (Staff) ... ..	14/1/16
Critchley, A. C. B. ...	Captain ... ..	2nd (N.Z.F.) ... ..	3/7/15
Crosbie, W. McC. ... ..	Major ... ..	8th ... ..	14/11/16
Cuffe, J. A. F. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd (Staff) ... ..	14/1/16
Dillon, E. FitzG. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd (Staff) ... ..	18/2/15
Drage, G. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	6th ... ..	1/1/17
French, B. R. ... ..	Captain ... ..	6th (R.I.F.) ... ..	1/1/19
Geddes, G. W.... ...	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	3/7/15
Goodland, H. T. ... ..	Major ... ..	6th (R.B.R.) ... ..	11/1/19
Hall, C. R. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd ... ..	30/1/20
Hall, J. H. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	3/6/19
Jackson, R. R. B. ... ..	Major ... ..	R.A.S.C. ... ..	1/1/18
Kane, R. R. G. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	8/11/15
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. R. D. P. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	Gar. ... ..	1/1/18
Monck-Mason, R. H. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	1st ... ..	4/6/17
Monteagle-Browne, E. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	9th ... ..	3/6/16
Murray, K. D. B. ... ..	Captain ... ..	I.A. ... ..	1/1/17
Oates, W. C. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	Sher. Fors. ... ..	1/1/18
O'Brien, G. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	5th (R.I.F.) ... ..	4/2/18
Shekleton, A. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd (R.F.C.) ... ..	11/4/18
Tonson-Rye, H. B. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd ... ..	16/9/18
Travers, H. M. ... ..	Captain ... ..	5th (W.R.R.) ... ..	10/3/15
Webb, G. A. C. ... ..	Major ... ..	Staff ... ..	1/1/17
Williams, C. R. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	2/4/19

## BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Drage, G. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	6th ... ..	8/3/19
Kane, R. R. G. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	1/1/19
Tonson-Rye, H. B. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd ... ..	15/2/19

## THE MILITARY CROSS.

Baily, D. J. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	20/10/16
Bainbridge-Bell, L. H. ...	Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	20/10/16
Batten-Pooll, A. H., V.C. ...	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	26/7/17
Baxter, R. T. ... ..	Captain and Quartermaster ... ..	1st ... ..	3/6/16
Bennett, J. H. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	25/8/16
Bouchier, C. B. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	22/4/18
Brewer, H. H. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	*(D.L.I.) ... ..	16/9/18
Cahill, T. G. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	18/2/18
Callaghan, J. C. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	*(R.F.C.) ... ..	13/2/17
Callander, C. B. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	26/9/16
Carrigan, C. H. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	10/3/15
Chandler, C. W. ... ..	Captain ... ..	8th ... ..	14/11/16
Comley, E. C. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	17/9/17
Conran, E. D. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	3/6/16
Crichton, R. H. ... ..	Captain ... ..	8th ... ..	1/1/17
Dewhurst, N. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	12/2/19
Fitzgerald, M. H. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	6th ... ..	1/1/17
Fitzmaurice, J. G. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	1/1/19
Flanagan, R. V. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	15/2/19
Fletcher, M. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	20/10/16

\* Records do not show posting to a specific battalion.

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATE
Fullin, J. F. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	18/2/18
Furney, S. K. ...	Lieutenant	8th ...	25/8/16
Gets, C. G. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	11/1/19
Gleeson, J. F. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	9th ...	24/6/16
Gloster, J. F. ...	Captain	2nd ...	3/6/18
Hackett, L. A. H. ...	Lieutenant	6th ...	17/9/17
Hall, D. P. ...	Captain	2nd ...	13/5/18
Hall, J. H. ...	Captain	1st ...	4/6/17
Harris, R. H. ...	Lieutenant	5th (K.A.R.)	15/2/19
Harrison, B. H. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st (Lanc. R.)	1/1/18
Harrison, F. ...	Captain	9th ...	4/6/17
Harrold-Barry, C. W. ...	Lieutenant	5th (M.G.C.)	26/7/18
Hawkes, M. W. L. ...	Captain	2nd ...	23/6/15
Holt, H. B. ...	Captain	2nd ...	15/2/19
Horan, C. R. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd ...	13/2/17
Jervis, H. S. ...	Captain	2nd ...	30/1/20
Jordeson, J. H. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd ...	27/7/16
Keevil, A. ...	Captain	2nd ...	3/6/18
Kingston, W. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	3rd (R.I.R.)	26/9/17
Latham, J. ...	Captain	1st (K.A.R.)	1/2/17
Lawlor, J. H. ...	Captain	1st ...	17/9/17
Lee, I. C. C. ...	Captain	1st ...	18/10/17
Livingston, H. G. ...	Captain	2nd ...	2/4/19
Lyne, P. J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	9th ...	13/3/17
Magnier, W. J. ...	Lieutenant	2nd ...	8/3/19
Manning, V. L. C. ...	Captain	3rd (R.D.F.)	27/7/16
Marsden, C. W. ...	Lieutenant	1st ...	3/6/18
Mitchell, H. M. ...	Lieutenant	8th (R.D.F.)	24/6/16
Molesworth, W. E. ...	Captain	2nd (R.F.C.)	26/9/17
Moloney, W. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	17/9/17
Nightingale, G. W. ...	Captain	1st ...	14/1/16
Nihill, J. H. B. ...	Lieutenant	1st ...	18/2/18
O'Brien, H. M. V. ...	Lieutenant	8th ...	25/8/16
O'Brien, J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd ...	14/1/16
O'Brien, P. J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	6th ...	16/8/17
O'Connor, E. R. ...	Captain	* (R.I.F.)	1/2/19
O'Farrell, F. J. ...	Lieutenant	2nd ...	15/2/19
O'Meara, T. G. ...	Lieutenant	5th (M.G.C.)	8/3/19
O'Reilly, J. P. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	2/12/18
Orford, E. R. H. ...	Lieutenant	7th ...	1/1/17
Purdon, B. H. ...	Captain	2nd ...	16/9/18
Quare, H. A. B. ...	Captain	9th (Staff)	4/6/17
Roche, T. ...	Lieutenant	2nd ...	15/2/19
Ryan, C. M. J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd ...	27/7/16
Scott, J. E. ...	Captain	1st ...	17/9/17
Shaw, G. T. ...	Lieutenant	8th ...	1/1/18
Simpson, T. C. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	1/1/17
Sinclair, G. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	* (R.I.R.)	18/2/18
Stewart, C. F. S. ...	Captain	* (R. Fus.)	19/8/16
Stoker, T. T. MacG. ...	Captain	2nd ...	1/1/18
Stokes, A. O. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	3rd (R.I.R.)	19/11/17
Waldegrave, F. S. ...	Captain	1st ...	30/1/20
Walsh, R. S. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	5th (R.I.R.)	26/9/17
Watts, J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	2/2/16
West, F. M. F., V.C. ...	Lieutenant	4th (R.A.F.)	26/7/18
Whelan, H. G. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd ...	25/8/16
Williams, C. R. ...	Captain	1st ...	2/2/16
Williams, E. C. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st ...	1/1/18
Wise, D. ...	Captain	2nd ...	30/1/20
Woodley, F. S. ...	Lieutenant	8th ...	14/11/16
Wrong, C. B. ...	2nd-Lieutenant	6th ...	16/8/17

\* Records do not show posting to a specific battalion.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

## BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

NAME.			RANK.			BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Conran, E. D.	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	2nd	15/2/19
Keevil, A.	...	...	Captain	...	...	2nd	15/2/19
Molesworth, W. E.	...	...	Captain	...	...	2nd (R.F.C.)	26/3/18

## THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

Russell, F. X.	...	...	Captain	...	...	1st (R.F.C.)	10/10/19
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## SPECIAL PROMOTIONS.

*To be Honorary Captain.*

Devanney, P.	...	...	Lieutenant and Qrmr.	...	2nd	...	1/4/15
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*To be Brevet Major.*

Aspinall, C. F....	...	...	Captain	...	...	1st (Staff)	3/6/15
Braine, H. E. R. R.	...	...	Captain	...	...	1st (Staff)	24/7/15
French, B. R.	...	...	Captain	...	...	6th	3/2/20
						To date	11/11/19
Jardine, C. H.	...	...	Captain	...	...	I.A.	23/6/15
Nightingale, G. W.	...	...	Captain	...	...	1st	1/1/18
Scott, J. E.	...	...	Captain	...	...	1st	1/1/19

*To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Aspinall, C. F....	...	...	Major	...	...	1st (Staff)	2/5/16
						To date	1/1/16
Braine, H. E. R. R.	...	...	Major	...	...	1st (Staff)	24/1/17
Browne, Lord A. H.	...	...	Major	...	...	Staff	1/1/18
Canny, J. C. M., D.S.O.*	...	...	Major	...	...	R.A.S.C.	1/1/18
Cuffe, J. A. F.	...	...	Major	...	...	2nd (Staff)	8/3/18
Dillon, E. FitzG.	...	...	Major	...	...	2nd (Staff)	1/1/17
Jardine, C. H.	...	...	Major	...	...	I.A.	25/8/17
						To date	4/6/17
Webb, G. A. C.	...	...	Major	...	...	Staff	1/1/18

*To be Brevet Colonel.*

Bent, A. M.	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	2nd	1/1/18
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## MENTIONED IN DESPACHES.

Annaheim, G. H.	...	...	Lieutenant	...	...	1st	28/12/18
Aplin, H.	...	...	Major	...	...	6th	28/1/16
							6/12/16
							21/7/17
Aspinall, C. F....	...	...	Major	...	...	1st (Staff)	5/8/15
							5/11/15
							6/1/16
							10/4/16
			Lieutenant-Colonel	...	—	...	5/5/16
							13/7/16
							15/5/17
			Brigadier-General	...	—	...	20/5/18
							20/12/18
Batten-Pooll, A. H., V.C., M.C.	...	...	Captain	...	...	2nd	11/12/17
Baxter, R. T.	...	...	Captain and Quartermaster	...	...	1st	13/7/16
Belfield, Sir H. E., K.C.B., D.S.O.*	...	...	Lieutenant-General	...	...	Staff	12/2/18
Bent, A. M.	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	2nd	17/2/15
							22/6/15
Boyd, L. C.	...	...	Lieutenant	...	...	1st	24/5/18

\* Awarded for services in the South African War, 1899-1902.



## APPENDICES

245

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Boyle, R. C. ... ..	Brigadier-General	Staff ...	9/12/14 17/2/15 1/1/16 21/6/16 25/9/16 12/1/18 14/6/18 5/6/19
Braine, H. E. R. R. ... ..	Captain ... .. Major ... .. Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	1st (Staff) ... — ... — ...	22/6/15 1/1/16 15/5/17 11/12/17 20 12/18
Branson, L. H. ... ..	Major ... ..	I.A. ...	5/7/19 5/4/16 10/5/16 12/3/18
Bright, H. S. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	7th ...	13/7/16
Burrows, W. T. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st Garr. ...	6/1/19
Canny, J. C. M., D.S.O.* ... ..	Major ... .. Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	R.A.S.C. ... — ...	17/2/15 5/6/19
Carrigan, C. H. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ...	22/6/15
Condon, D. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	1st ...	9/7/19
Congdon, A. E. O. ... ..	Colonel ... ..	Staff ...	4/1/17 20/5/18
Critchley, A. C. B. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd (N.Z.F.) ...	5/8/15 5/12/18
Crocker, G. D.... ... ..	Brigadier-General ... ..	Staff ...	4/7/16 18/5/18 26/11/18 3/8/20
Crosbie, W. McC. ... ..	Major ... ..	8th ...	4/1/17
Cuffe, J. A. F. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd (Staff) ...	17/2/15 1/1/16 15/5/17 11/12/17
Davis, G. H. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... .. Captain ... ..	— ... 7th ...	5/7/19 28/1/16
Deane-Drake, C. J. V. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ...	30/1/20
Dillon, E. FitzG. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd (Staff) ...	9/12/14 17/2/15 1/1/16 4/1/17 11/12/17 20/12/13
Drage, G. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	6th ...	5/7/19 28/1/16 6/12/16 9/7/19
French, B. R. ... ..	Captain ... ..	6th ...	28/1/16 22/1/19
Filgate, T. W. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ...	1/1/16
Fitzgibbon, F. ... ..	Captain ... ..	5th (R.E.) ...	30/5/18 6/1/19
Fitzmaurice, J. G. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ...	28/1/16
Foley, P. T. ... ..	Major ... ..	3rd (Staff) ...	4/1/17 11/12/17 5/7/19
Geddes, G. W.... ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ...	5/8/15
Gloster, J. F. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ...	5/11/15 21/12/17

\* Awarded for services in the South African War, 1899-1902.

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Goddard, F. A. D'O. ... ..	Major ... ..	Staff ... ..	4/1/17 28/12/18
Gorham, A. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd ... ..	22/6/15
Griffin, G. J. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	1st (R.E.) ... ..	24/5/18
Hall, C. R. ... ..	Major ... ..	2nd ... ..	10/6/20
Harper, E. M. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	7th ... ..	28/1/16
Harrison, F. ... ..	Captain ... ..	9th ... ..	4/1/17 11/12/17 20/12/18 5/7/19
Hawkes, M. W. L. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	22/6/15
Henderson, E. L. H. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	5/8/15
Henderson, R. S. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	1st Garr. ... ..	5/6/19
Henn, W. T. ... ..	Captain ... ..	7th (R.I.R.) ... ..	12/1/20
Hewett, W. J. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	22/6/15
Holt, H. B. ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	14/6/18
Horsfall, A. M. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	1/1/16
Ingham, J. P. M., D.S.O.* ... ..	Captain ... ..	2nd ... ..	1/1/16
Jackson, R. R. B. ... ..	Major ... ..	R.A.S.C. ... ..	9/12/14 24/12/17
Jardine, C. H. ... ..	Captain ... ..	I.A. ... ..	22/6/15
	Major ... ..	— ... ..	15/8/17
	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	— ... ..	12/3/18 27/8/18
Jephson, J. N. ... ..	Major ... ..	6th ... ..	28/1/16
Kane, R. R. G. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	5/11/15 24/5/18 28/12/18
Koe, G. D. C. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	4th (T.C.) ... ..	25/5/18 10/7/19
Latham, J. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st (K.A.R.) ... ..	7/3/18
Lawlor, J. H. C. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	29/12/16
Lee, F. J. F. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st (R.F.C.) ... ..	22/1/19
Lindsay, C. McD. ... ..	Lieutenant and Qrmr. ... ..	7th ... ..	26/1/16 21/7/17
Livingstone, J. S. ... ..	Captain and Qrmr ... ..	Middx. Regt. ... ..	9/7/19
MacCarthy-Morrogh, D. F. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	4th (Man. R.) ... ..	13/7/16
Marsden, C. W. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	1st ... ..	28/12/18
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. R. D. P. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	Garr. ... ..	15/6/16 21/12/17
McCann, W. J. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	2nd (M.G.C.) ... ..	22/1/19
Minahan, D. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	9/7/19
Monck-Mason, R. H. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	1st ... ..	25/5/17
Monteagle-Browne, E. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	9th ... ..	15/6/16 4/1/17
Mosse, W. O. M. ... ..	Colonel ... ..	1st Garr. ... ..	6/1/19
Murray, K. D. B. ... ..	Captain ... ..	I.A. ... ..	4/1/17 11/12/17
Nightingale, G. W. ... ..	Captain ... ..	1st ... ..	5/8/15
	Major ... ..	— ... ..	9/7/19 3/2/20
Oates, W. C. ... ..	Lieut.-Colonel ... ..	Sher. For. ... ..	25/1/17 21/12/17
O'Brien, G. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	5th (R.I.F.) ... ..	24/5/18
O'Brien, J. ... ..	2nd-Lieutenant ... ..	2nd ... ..	1/1/16 14/6/18
O'Brien-Twohig, M. J. ... ..	Captain ... ..	3rd ... ..	20/5/18
O'Connor, E. R. ... ..	Captain ... ..	†(N.S.R.) ... ..	25/5/17 9/7/19
O'Riordan, H. M. ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	3rd (L.C.) ... ..	10/7/19

\* Awarded while serving in the Connaught Rangers.

† Records do not show posting to a specific battalion.

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Parrott, E. J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	8th ...	4/1/17
Pattinson, J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	25/5/17
Powell, F. T. S. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	7th ...	28/1/16
Power, A. G. ...	Captain ...	3rd (M.G.C.) ...	30/5/18
Prendergast, G. R. ...	Captain ...	1st ...	5/11/15
Prendergast, N. D. ...	Captain ...	1st Garr. ...	6/1/19
Price, T. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	22/6/15
			1/1/16
Quare, H. A. B. ...	Captain ...	9th (Staff) ...	30/5/18
			5/7/19
Rawlinson, C. R. ...	Major ...	2nd ...	30/1/20
Regan, T. ...	Lieutenant and Qrmr. ...	8th ...	4/1/17
Roche, H. J. A. ...	Lieutenant ...	2nd (R.F.C.) ...	17/2/15
			22/6/15
Roche, L. ...	Major ...	8th ...	15/6/16
Russell, F. X. ...	Captain ...	1st (R.F.C.) ...	20/5/18
Ryan, G. J., D.S.O.*	Captain and Brevet Major	2nd ...	22/6/15
Sandars, F. M. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	4th ...	4/1/17
Shea, J. F. ...	Lieutenant ...	1st ...	21/12/17
Sheil, C. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	1st ...	21/12/17
Shekleton, A. ...	Captain ...	2nd (R.F.C.) ...	17/2/15
			7/10/18
Shildrick, L. R. ...	Major ...	2nd ...	4/1/17
Stevens, A. L. B. ...	Lieutenant ...	6th ...	14/6/18
			9/7/19
Stoker, T. T. MacG. ...	Captain ...	2nd ...	15/6/16
Thackwell, E. H. R. ...	Major ...	5th ...	15/6/16
Toller, T. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	6th ...	21/7/17
Tonson-Rye, H. B. ...	Major ...	2nd ...	15/5/17
			28/12/18
			9/7/19
Toombs, A. E. ...	Lieutenant ...	7th ...	14/6/18
Travers, H. M. ...	Captain ...	5th (W.R.R.) ...	22/6/15
Travers, S. R. V. ...	Lieutenant ...	7th ...	26/1/16
Tuite, H. M. ...	Captain ...	† (R. Fus.) ...	30/5/18
Twiss, E. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	25/5/17
			24/5/18
Tynte, M. A. ...	Major ...	6th ...	28/1/16
Wainwright, E. M. ...	Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	9/7/19
Watts, J. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	1st ...	28/1/16
Webb, G. A. C. ...	Major ...	Staff ...	4/1/17
			15/5/17
			11/12/17
Will, A. K. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	25/5/17
Williams, C. R. ...	Captain ...	1st ...	28/1/16
			13/7/16
			9/7/19
			3/2/20

### FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

#### Conferred by the Belgian Government.

#### ORDRE DE LEOPOLD AVEC CROIX DE GUERRE.

##### Officier.

Dillon, E. FitzG. ... Colonel ... 2nd (Staff) ... 29/3/22

\* Awarded for services in the South African War, 1899-1902.

† Records do not show posting to a specific battalion.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

## ORDRE DE LA COURONNE.

*Grand Officier.*

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Belfield, Sir H. E., K.C.B., D.S.O.* ...	Lieut.-General ...	Staff ...	24/9/17

*Officier.*

Braine, H. E. R. R. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	1st (Staff) ...	7/2/21
Cuffe, J. A. F. ...	Major ...	2nd (Staff) ...	26/7/17

## CROIX DE GUERRE.

Cuffe, J. A. F. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	2nd (Staff) ...	11/3/18
Quare, H. A. B. ...	Captain ...	9th (Staff) ...	4/9/19

## Conferred by the Egyptian Government.

## ORDER OF THE NILE.

*3rd Class.*

Boyle, R. C. ...	Brigadier-General ...	Staff ...	9/3/17
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## Conferred by the French Government.

## LEGION D'HONNEUR.

*Grand Officier.*

Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., C.V.O. ...	Lieut.-General ...	Staff ...	2/6/17
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*Commander.*

Boyle, R. C. ...	Brigadier-General ...	Staff ...	21/8/19
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*Officier.*

Congdon, A. E. O. ...	Colonel ...	Staff ...	10/10/18
Cuffe, J. A. F. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	2nd (Staff) ...	18/8/20
Dillon, E. FitzG. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	2nd (Staff) ...	25/9/17

*Chevalier.*

Aplin, H. ...	Major ...	6th ...	1/5/17
Aspinall, C. F. ...	Major ...	1st (Staff) ...	24/2/16
Browne, Lord A. H. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Staff ...	10/10/18
Cuffe, J. A. F. ...	Major ...	2nd (Staff) ...	3/11/14
Dillon, E. FitzG. ...	Major ...	2nd (Staff) ...	21/4/17
Kane, R. R. G. ...	Captain ...	1st ...	9/10/15
Knight, A. A. A. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	2nd ...	3/11/14
Nightingale, G. W. ...	Captain ...	1st ...	24/2/16

## CROIX DE GUERRE.

de Wolf, H. F. ...	Captain ...	1st ...	24/2/16
O'Connor, E. R. ...	Captain ...	†(Man. R.) ...	1/5/17

## Conferred by the Greek Government.

## ORDER OF KING GEORGE I.

*Commander.*

Boyle, R. C. ...	Brigadier-General ...	Staff ...	30/9/20
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## ORDER OF THE REDEEMER.

*5th Class.*

Dewhurst, N. ...	Lieutenant ...	1st ...	21/7/19
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\* Awarded for services in the South African War, 1899—1902.

† Records do not show posting to a specific battalion.

**Conferred by the Italian Government.**  
**ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY.**  
*Grand Commander.*

NAME.	RANK.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., C.V.O. ...	Lieut.-General ...	... Staff ...	... 25/3/18

**ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS.**  
*Commander.*

Boyle, R. C. ...	Brigadier-General ...	... Staff ...	... 16/1/20
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**CROCI DE GUERRA.**

Fitzgibbon, F. ...	Captain ...	... 5th (R.E.) ...	... 17/5/19
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**SILVER MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.**

French, B. R. ...	Captain ...	... 6th ...	... 31/8/17
Jameson, J. E. ...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	... 2nd ...	... 26/5/17
Latham, J. ...	Captain ...	... 1st (K.A.R.) ...	... 31/8/17
Molesworth, W. E. ...	Captain ...	... 2nd (R.F.C.) ...	... 12/9/18

**Conferred by the Montenegrin Government.**

**ORDER OF DANILO.**

*4th Class.*

Monteagle-Browne, E. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	... 9th ...	... 9/3/17
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**Conferred by the Netherlands Government.**

**GOLD MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.**

Morrell, C. M. ...	Lieutenant ...	... 9th ...	... 23/6/17
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**Conferred by the Portuguese Government.**

**ORDER OF CHRIST.**

*Grand Officer.*

Browne, Lord A. H. ...	Colonel ...	... Staff ...	... 7/5/20
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**Conferred by the Russian Government.**

**ORDER OF ST. ANNE.**

*2nd Class.*

Monck-Mason, R. H. ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	... 1st ...	... 16/7/21
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*3rd Class.*

Prendergast, G. R. ...	Captain ...	... 1st ...	... 16/7/21
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**ORDER OF ST. APOSTOLIC AND GRAND DUKE VLADMIR.**

*4th Class.*

French, B. R. ...	Major ...	... 6th ...	... 16/7/21
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**ORDER OF ST. STANISLAS.**

*2nd Class.*

French, B. R. ...	Major ...	... 6th ...	... 16/7/21
Hall, C. R. ...	Major ...	... 2nd ...	... 16/7/21

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

NAME.				RANK.			BATTALION OR UNIT.			AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
				<i>3rd Class.</i>						
Delmege, J. C. R.	...	...	...	Captain	...	...	5th	...	...	16/7/21

**Conferred by the Serbian Government.**

**ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE.**

				<i>4th Class.</i>						
Drage, G.	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	6th	...	...	21/4/17
				<i>5th Class.</i>						
Dewhurst, N.	...	...	...	Lieutenant	...	...	1st	...	...	7/6/19
Goodland, H. T.	...	...	...	Captain	...	...	6th	...	...	21/4/17
Powell, F. T. S.	...	...	...	Captain	...	...	7th	...	...	10/9/18

**Conferred by the Siamese Government.**

**ORDER OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT**

				<i>2nd Class.</i>						
Aspinall, C. F....	...	...	...	Brigadier-General	...	...	1st (Staff)	...	...	9/11/18

**Conferred by the Spanish Government.**

**CROSS OF ISABELLA LA CATOLICA OF SPAIN.**

Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., C.V.O.	...	...	...	Lieut.-General	...	...	Staff	...	...	
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**NON-MILITARY AWARDS.**

**By the Royal Humane Society.**

**BRONZE MEDAL.**

Morrell, C. M.	...	...	...	Lieutenant	...	...	9th	...	68/Humane/1098	
(For saving life at the Hague)										23/6/17

**VELLUM TESTIMONIAL.**

Murphy, C. J.	...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	6th	...	68/Humane/1036	
(For saving life at Kinsale)										2/9/15

**ATTACHED OFFICERS.**

**THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.**

*Commander.*

Hartigan, M. M.	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	S.A.D.F. (2nd)			7/2/19
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**BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.**

Hartigan, M. M.	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	S.A.D.F. (2nd)			18/8/18
(D.S.O. awarded while serving with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.)										

**THE MILITARY CROSS.**

Arnold, F. C. H.	...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	Leins. R. (8th)			14/11/16
Bergin, C. J.	...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	R.D. Fus. (1st)			2/12/18
Bissett, A. G., M.B.	...	...	...	Captain	...	...	R.A.M.C. (1st)			18/10/17
Boyers, H., M.B.	...	...	...	Captain	...	...	R.A.M.C. (2nd)			1/1/17
Carson, G. W.	...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	Livpl. R. (1st)			1/1/17
Cotter, J.	...	...	...	Reverend	...	...	R.A.C.D. (1st)			1/1/18
Fisher, J. A.	...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	Livpl. R. (1st)			14/11/16
May, J. P., M.M.*	...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant	...	...	R.D. Fus. (1st)			2/12/18
Meeke, W. S.	...	...	...	Lieutenant	...	...	Middx. R. (2nd)			23/6/15

\*Awarded while serving in Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

NAME.			RANK.			BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Smythe, C. C. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	Hants. R. (2nd)	15/2/19
Wickens, H. F. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	R.A.M.C. (2nd)	17/9/17
Wilson, J. W. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	Glos. R. (1st)	1/1/17
Wrafter, J. ...	...	...	Reverend ...	...	...	R.A.C.D. (8th)	14/11/16

## BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

O'Malley, V. D. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	R.D. Fus. (2nd)	15/2/19
(M.C. awarded while serving in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.)							

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Bosley, W. ...	...	...	Lieutenant ...	...	...	Dor. R. (6th) ...	6/12/16
Buckland, T. ...	...	...	Lieutenant ...	...	...	R.W. Fus. ...	8/1/19
(1st Garr.)							
Ireland, H. R. H., M.C.* ...	...	...	Major ...	...	...	Leins. R. (2nd)	24/5/18
Lee, R. W. D. ...	...	...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	...	...	Dor. R. (1st) ...	13/7/16
Meeke, W. S. ...	...	...	Lieutenant ...	...	...	Middx. R. (2nd)	22/6/15
Murray, R. H. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	Yorks. R. (6th)	28/1/16
Neill, R. B. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	R.I. Fus. (2nd)	15/6/16
21/5/17							
21/12/17							
Russell, E. B. ...	...	...	Lieutenant ...	...	...	R.A.S.C. (2nd)	10/7/19
Wilson, J. W. ...	...	...	Captain ...	...	...	Glos. R. (1st)	28/1/16

## OTHER RANKS.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

NAME.			RANK.		REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Cosgrove, W. ...	...	...	Corporal ...	...	8980	1st ...	23/8/15
Doyle, M. ...	...	...	C.S.M. ...	...	10864	1st ...	31/1/19

## THE MILITARY CROSS.

Callaghan, W. ...	...	...	R.S.M. ...	...	7661	1st ...	1/1/17
Harris, W. ...	...	...	C.S.M. ...	...	5230	1st ...	14/11/16
Ring, J. ...	...	...	R.S.M. ...	...	5499	2nd ...	27/7/16

## THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Aldred, G. ...	...	...	C.Q.M.S. ...	...	5670	1st ...	3/6/19
Allcock, C. S. ...	...	...	L./Serjeant ...	...	6562	2nd ...	27/7/16
Amos, A. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	814	1st ...	15/11/18
Barry, C. ...	...	...	Private ...	...	10142	2nd ...	30/6/15
Barry, W. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	5981	1st ...	6/9/15
Bellamy, W. ...	...	...	Private ...	...	2501	7th ...	2/2/16
Belsey, W. G. ...	...	...	L./Corporal ...	...	7164	1st ...	16/5/16
Bilby, A. A. S. ...	...	...	Private ...	...	10740	6th ...	12/7/20
Boxall, E. ...	...	...	L./Corporal ...	...	9104	2nd ...	30/6/15
Brooks, J. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	8044	2nd ...	30/6/15
Browne, J. ...	...	...	C.S.M. ...	...	5736	2nd ...	30/1/20
Butler, M. ...	...	...	Corporal ...	...	8121	2nd ...	14/1/16
Callaghan, W. ...	...	...	R.S.M. ...	...	7661	1st ...	16/5/16
Clancy, J. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	5931	2nd ...	12/3/19
Collingwood, P. ...	...	...	Private ...	...	10359	1st ...	14/11/16
Connors, W. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	177	6th ...	2/2/16
Costigan, W. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	7538	1st ...	15/11/18
Crane, J. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	9152	2nd ...	30/6/15
Cuddihy, R. ...	...	...	Serjeant ...	...	4103	1st ...	3/6/19

\* Military Cross awarded while serving with Royal Irish Rifles.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

NAME.			RANK.	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Cullinan, P.	...	...	R.S.M.	4366	2nd	30/1/20
Dealtry, W.	...	...	Serjeant	8028	2nd	1/1/17
Donovan, T.	...	...	R.Q.M.S.	8243	1st	1/1/19
Dunne, E.	...	...	Private	7799	2nd	22/9/16
Eccles, F.	...	...	Serjeant	9946	2nd	30/6/15
Fitzgerald, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	9563	1st	25/8/17
Foley, J.	...	...	Serjeant	3855	2nd	14/1/16
Foley, T.	...	...	Serjeant	5911	2nd	12/12/19
Furphy, A.	...	...	C.S.M.	18364	2nd	3/10/18
Gale, A.	...	...	Private	1936	6th	16/8/17
Gannon, J.	...	...	Serjeant	8010	2nd	5/8/15
Godfrey, F. A.	...	...	Serjeant	9083	2nd	20/10/16
Healy, M.	...	...	Serjeant	5130	2nd	22/9/16
Higgs, W.	...	...	Private	770	2nd	13/2/17
Howley, T.	...	...	Serjeant	4170	8th	1/1/17
Hyde, T.	...	...	Serjeant	986	6th	1/5/18
Jacks, I.	...	...	C.Q.M.S.	7676	2nd	1/1/18
Jones, R.	...	...	Q.M.S.	6727	2nd	1/1/17
Kelly, J.	...	...	Private	8304	1st	3/6/19
Kent, J. E.	...	...	Private	20385	2nd	12/3/19
Lenihan, P. J.	...	...	L./Corporal	5603	2nd	30/3/16
Lewis, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	5994	8th	14/11/16
Loftus, P.	...	...	Private	9483	1st	3/7/15
Mahoney, W.	...	...	Private	5959	1st	14/11/16
McGee, J.	...	...	Corporal	7966	2nd	14/1/16
Murphy, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	250	6th	2/2/16
Noonan, J.	...	...	Private	9437	2nd	14/1/16
O'Brien, P.	...	...	Private	6190	1st	3/6/16
O'Callaghan, C.	...	...	Serjeant	6403	2nd	27/7/16
O'Shea, J.	...	...	Serjeant	9487	1st	25/8/17
Pauer, W. L.	...	...	Serjeant	7033	2nd	18/2/19
Potter, E.	...	...	C.S.M.	7963	2nd	4/6/17
Ring, J.	...	...	R.S.M.	5499	2nd	1/4/15
Ring, J.	...	...	Serjeant	26	6th	26/7/17
Ring, P.	...	...	Private	4958	2nd	27/7/16
Ryan, P.	...	...	Serjeant	8512	1st	6/9/15
Scully, P.	...	...	Serjeant	9430	1st	2/2/16
Sheehan, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	6356	1st	6/9/15
Stafford, J.	...	...	Private	18360	2nd	3/10/18
Sullivan, J.	...	...	Serjeant	8534	2nd	27/7/16
Tiller, G.	...	...	Private	5210	1st	16/11/15
Tyner, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	854	9th	27/7/16
Ward, B.	...	...	Private	2168	2nd	3/6/18
Williams, P.	...	...	C.Q.M.S.	808	1st	1/1/18
Wynman, W.	...	...	C.S.M.	6424	1st	16/5/16

## BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Godfrey, F. A.	...	...	Serjeant	9083	2nd	12/3/19
Ring, J.	...	...	R.S.M.	5499	2nd	3/9/18

## THE MILITARY MEDAL.

Abbott, G. H.	...	...	Corporal	1730	1st	13/3/18
Allford, T.	...	...	Serjeant	15138	1st	24/1/19
Allum, A.	...	...	Private	6812	2nd	6/8/18
Ambrose, J.	...	...	Serjeant	4556	1st	7/10/18
Amess, C.	...	...	Private	7682	1st	19/3/18
Amos, A.	...	...	Serjeant	814	1st	29/8/18
Anderson, E.	...	...	Private	5515	1st	17/9/17
Bailey, E.	...	...	Private	1729	9th	29/7/16
Bailey, S.	...	...	Private	1738	9th (R.E.)	14/9/16
Barlow, J.	...	...	Private	18406	1st	13/9/18
Barrett, B.	...	...	Private	3793	8th	1/9/16



NAME.	RANK.	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Barrett, P. ...	L./Corporal	7648	2nd	14/9/16
Batson, W. ...	Private	9091	1st	9/11/16
Batson, W. A. ...	Private	20005	6th	22/1/17
Bentley, T. ...	Private	5871	2nd	29/8/18
Birch, R. ...	Private	2502	2nd	17/6/19
Birmingham, J. ...	Serjeant	18314	2nd	13/9/18
Blake, G. ...	Private	6057	8th	1/9/16
Bogg, J. ...	Private	5994	2nd	17/6/19
Boland, M. ...	Private	747	2nd	9/12/16
Brennan, T. ...	Private	3813	1st	19/2/17
Brooker, A. ...	Serjeant	9206	1st	16/11/16
Bryant, J. ...	Private	8386	2nd	14/5/19
Buckley, W. ...	Corporal	8633	2nd	14/5/19
Burke, C. ...	L./Corporal	8363	1st	10/4/18
Burt, A. ...	Serjeant	9123	2nd	14/9/16
Burton, H. C. ...	Private	2054	2nd	17/6/19
Byrne, P. ...	Private	18057	1st	14/5/19
Cahill, P. ...	Private	7529	1st	19/11/17
Cahill, P. ...	Private	9244	1st	17/9/17
Cambridge, D. ...	Private	6763	1st	24/1/19
Canny, M. ...	Private	5414	1st	28/9/17
Carroll, M. ...	Private	5113	2nd	3/6/16
Carroll, T. ...	Private	6026	2nd	17/6/19
Clair, M. ...	Serjeant	6373	2nd	21/10/16
Condon, P. ...	Corporal	7181	2nd	23/2/18
Copeland, G. ...	Private	5691	1st	19/11/17
Corcoran, W. ...	Private	5466	1st	17/9/17
Cotter, J. ...	Private	9653	2nd	23/2/18
Cowie, J. ...	Serjeant	8531	2nd (M.G.C.)	3/6/16
Curtin, J. ...	L./Corporal	6682	2nd	23/2/18
Curtin, O. ...	Private	7883	1st	16/11/16
Creedon, P. ...	Private	7054	2nd	21/10/16
Day, L. ...	Private	15004	1st	19/11/17
Dennehy, T. ...	L./Corporal	9503	1st	3/6/16
Denton, V. R. ...	L./Corporal	15091	2nd	20/8/19
Desmond, J. P. ...	L./Corporal	638	1st	14/5/19
Dobson, O. ...	Private	1917	2nd	29/7/16
Doherty, F. ...	L./Corporal	20320	2nd	14/5/19
Donoghue, J. ...	Private	6753	2nd	25/4/18
Donovan, J. ...	Private	9931	2nd	17/9/17
Doody, P. ...	Private	43076	1st (R.D.F.)	14/12/16
Dooley, J. ...	Serjeant	3601	1st	10/4/18
Dooley, V. ...	Corporal	36496	1st (M.G.C.)	14/12/16
Doran, T. ...	Private	4106	1st	29/3/19
Doyle, G. ...	Private	4246	8th	1/9/16
Doyle, M. ...	Serjeant	10864	1st	13/9/18
Duggan, E. ...	Private	7326	2nd	14/9/16
Dundon, P. ...	Private	6712	1st	29/8/18
Eaton, P. ...	Private	1921	2nd	14/5/19
Egan, M. J. ...	Serjeant	6853	2nd	14/5/19
Esney, P. ...	C.S.M.	208	2nd	14/5/19
Evans, J. ...	Private	9170	2nd	20/8/19
Fay, L. ...	Private	15005	1st	19/11/17
Feeney, J. ...	Private	120	6th	10/4/18
Fitzgibbons, G. J. ...	Serjeant	4854	8th	1/9/16
Flynn, T. ...	Private	113	2nd	14/5/19
Flynn, W. ...	Serjeant	8365	1st	14/9/16
Foley, C. ...	Private	6221	2nd	21/10/16
Foley, M. ...	Private	10251	2nd	20/8/19
Foley, W. ...	Serjeant	6570	2nd	30/1/20
Forbes, G. ...	Private	8915	1st	19/11/17
Forde, J. ...	Private	4370	1st	19/11/17
Foster, R. ...	L./Corporal	699	2nd	17/6/19

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

NAME.	RANK.	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Fox, A. F.	Corporal	20031	2nd	23/7/19
Frawley, J.	Corporal	7256	1st	24/1/19
Freeman, P.	Private	5970	2nd	14/5/19
Gallagher, J.	Corporal	8242	2nd	6/8/18
Gallivan, M.	Serjeant	8040	2nd	19/2/17
Gill, J.	Corporal	9153	1st	19/11/17
Gilroy, J.	L./Corporal	5278	1st	9/11/16
Godfrey, F. A.	Corporal	9083	1st	13/3/18
Godfrey, H. S.	Corporal	5799	1st	9/11/16
Gorman, J.	L./Serjeant	2568	2nd	14/5/19
Grady, J.	Serjeant	5848	1st	19/11/17
Grady, W.	L./Serjeant	977	2nd	9/12/16
Green, E.	Private	1699	8th	14/9/16
Grimwood, F.	Serjeant	20126	2nd	17/6/19
Gunnell, F. C.	Serjeant	9143	1st	19/11/17
Hanafin, J.	Private	446	8th	14/9/16
Hannon, J.	Private	10421	1st	13/3/18
Hannon, P.	Private	7850	2nd	1/9/16
Hanrahan, J.	Private	6608	2nd	29/7/16
Hayes, J.	Private	5463	2nd	1/9/16
Healy, M.	Serjeant	5130	2nd	29/7/16
Healy, P.	Private	772	8th	23/8/16
Hefferman, E.	Private	3690	8th	14/9/16
Hennessey, T.	Private	8316	1st	9/11/16
Higgins, M.	L./Corporal	7749	2nd	23/2/18
Hosford, J.	L./Corporal	8766	1st	14/9/16
Howe, W. J.	Serjeant	8800	2nd	19/2/17
Hurley, A.	Private	720	1st	13/3/18
Hyde, T.	Serjeant	986	2nd	14/5/19
Johnson, G. C. J.	Serjeant	9118	2nd	30/1/20
Keane, J.	Private	4612	1st	21/10/16
Keane, T.	Private	8830	1st	9/11/16
Keane, T.	Private	9308	1st	14/9/16
Kelleher, C.	Private	7571	1st	29/8/18
Kelleher, G.	Private	7475	1st	17/9/17
Kelly, S.	L./Corporal	4613	1st	19/11/17
Kelly, T. J.	Private	7195	1st	24/1/19
Kenefick, E.	Private	10107	2nd	14/9/16
Kennedy, J.	Private	5797	2nd	27/6/18
Kennedy, P.	Private	4857	1st	19/11/17
Kenny, P.	Private	4501	6th	24/1/19
Kiersey, M.	Serjeant	1372	1st	10/4/18
Lawler, J.	Serjeant	14111	2nd	14/5/19
Lawrence, R.	Private	2607	2nd	17/6/19
Leach, B. A.	Private	9162	1st	19/11/17
Leahy, J.	Private	4575	9th	29/7/16
Looney, C.	Private	6841	2nd	3/6/16
Mallon, E. H.	Private	18272	1st	24/1/19
Manser, C.	Private	5793	1st	21/10/16
Markham, J.	Private	4643	8th	9/12/16
McCarthy, J.	Private	6676	2nd	23/2/18
McCarthy, M.	Private	5265	2nd	14/5/19
McCormack, D.	Serjeant	20960	1st (M.G.C.)	3/6/16
McDonough, J.	Private	5845	8th	14/9/16
McEvoy, P. W.	C.S.M.	5829	2nd	30/1/20
McGovern, P.	Private	4688	1st	19/11/17
McKnight, S.	Private	3622	1st	17/9/17
McManamin, F.	Private	8822	7th	22/1/17
McSweeney, J.	Private	8230	2nd	14/12/16
McSweeney, T.	Private	6852	2nd	21/10/16
Medley, F.	Private	18607	2nd	17/6/19
Merner, J.	Private	8859	1st	24/1/19
Merry, S.	Private	7042	2nd	23/2/18

NAME.	RANK.	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Metcalf, A. ...	Private ...	7761 ...	2nd ...	30/1/20
Moore, G. H. ...	L./Corporal ...	14139 ...	1st ...	9/12/16
Moriarty, M. ...	Private ...	5450 ...	2nd ...	23/2/18
Muldoon, T. ...	Private ...	7857 ...	1st ...	23/8/16
Mullinger, B. F. ...	L./Serjeant ...	2625 ...	2nd ...	20/10/19
Murphy, J. ...	C.S.M. ...	8576 ...	1st ...	9/11/16
Murphy, J. ...	Private ...	8878 ...	2nd ...	9/12/16
Murphy, J. ...	Private ...	10099 ...	2nd ...	1/9/16
Murphy, M. ...	Corporal ...	8623 ...	1st ...	21/10/16
Murphy, P. ...	L./Corporal ...	8022 ...	2nd ...	9/12/16
Murphy, W. ...	Private ...	6188 ...	2nd ...	14/5/19
Nevin, C. ...	Private ...	5337 ...	2nd ...	23/7/19
Nolan, E. ...	Private ...	18304 ...	1st ...	24/1/19
Noonan, J. ...	Serjeant ...	9437 ...	1st ...	24/1/19
O'Brien, M. ...	Corporal ...	8561 ...	1st ...	3/6/16
O'Brien, P. ...	Private ...	4943 ...	1st ...	9/11/16
O'Brien, W. ...	Corporal ...	1200 ...	2nd ...	25/4/18
O'Connor, C. ...	Private ...	7819 ...	1st ...	24/1/19
O'Connor, D. ...	L./Corporal ...	8748 ...	1st ...	14/9/16
O'Connor, J. ...	Serjeant ...	2365 ...	1st ...	17/9/17
O'Connor, P. ...	Private ...	8622 ...	6th ...	10/4/18
O'Gorman, J. ...	Private ...	8664 ...	1st ...	3/6/16
O'Hara, M. ...	Private ...	8821 ...	1st ...	28/9/17
O'Leary, C. ...	L./Corporal ...	10281 ...	2nd ...	21/10/16
O'Loughlin, P. ...	Corporal ...	3855 ...	1st ...	13/3/18
O'Mahoney, M. ...	L./Corporal ...	6589 ...	2nd ...	23/2/18
O'Rourke, J. J. P. ...	Private ...	9211 ...	1st ...	3/6/16
O'Sullivan, C. ...	Private ...	7442 ...	2nd ...	9/12/16
O'Sullivan, J. ...	Private ...	4767 ...	8th ...	23/8/16
O'Sullivan, R. ...	Serjeant ...	5433 ...	2nd ...	29/7/16
O'Toole, J. ...	Serjeant ...	2761 ...	8th ...	1/9/16
Padfield, R. D. ...	Corporal ...	9264 ...	2nd ...	30/1/20
Pauer, W. L. ...	Serjeant ...	7033 ...	2nd ...	29/8/18
Pearson, P., D.C.M.* ...	Private ...	10851 ...	1st ...	13/9/18
Pettifer, F. ...	Private ...	5855 ...	1st ...	24/1/19
Phipps, W. ...	L./Serjeant ...	3740 ...	1st ...	19/11/17
Potter, E. ...	C.S.M. ...	7963 ...	2nd ...	14/9/16
Power, J. ...	L./Corporal ...	794 ...	9th ...	14/9/16
Prendiville, J. ...	Private ...	4559 ...	1st ...	17/9/17
Quinault, H. ...	Corporal ...	7342 ...	1st ...	14/9/16
Quinn, J. ...	Private ...	5897 ...	1st ...	10/4/18
Quinn, J. ...	L./Corporal ...	9216 ...	1st ...	14/9/16
Rahilly, T. ...	Private ...	4491 ...	2nd ...	29/7/16
Reaney, F. J. ...	Serjeant ...	10261 ...	6th ...	10/4/18
Robertson, A. ...	Serjeant ...	18467 ...	1st ...	13/9/18
Rockall, D. ...	Private ...	20197 ...	6th ...	24/1/19
Rouse, R. ...	Corporal ...	8969 ...	1st ...	14/5/19
Saunders, R. ...	Corporal ...	545 ...	6th ...	9/7/17
Savage, F. ...	Private ...	9744 ...	1st ...	22/1/17
Scanlon, D. ...	Corporal ...	8640 ...	2nd ...	14/9/16
Scanlon, M. ...	Private ...	9639 ...	2nd ...	9/12/16
Scannel, P. ...	Corporal ...	8602 ...	1st ...	19/11/17
Scrase, E. L. ...	L./Corporal ...	5902 ...	6th ...	14/1/18
Scully, S. ...	Private ...	5540 ...	1st ...	24/1/19
Shanks, W. ...	L./Corporal ...	5181 ...	6th ...	10/4/18
Silva, T. ...	Serjeant ...	5621 ...	1st ...	16/11/16
Skuce, A. ...	Serjeant ...	3741 ...	2nd ...	29/7/16
Smith, F. ...	Corporal ...	10344 ...	2nd ...	14/9/16
Smith, H. ...	Serjeant ...	20448 ...	2nd ...	14/5/19
Small, T. M. ...	Private ...	9056 ...	1st ...	3/6/16
Spillane, M. ...	Private ...	9746 ...	1st ...	17/9/17
Spires, C. H. ...	Serjeant ...	10542 ...	1st ...	29/8/18

\* Awarded while serving in 10th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

NAME.	RANK.	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Stanley, A.	Private	20202	2nd	14/5/19
Stenson, S.	L./Corporal	20079	2nd	14/5/19
Stewart, J.	Corporal	3739	1st	1/9/16
Street, H.	Corporal	3121	2nd	29/7/16
Stronner, J.	L./Serjeant	10543	2nd	23/2/18
Strutton, A.	Serjeant	9172	1st	9/11/16
Swanton, M.	Private	3973	1st	19/2/17
Taylor, G.	Serjeant	4697	2nd	21/10/16
Taylor, W.	Corporal	5931	2nd	14/5/19
Thomas, H.	Corporal	20084	6th	10/4/18
Townend, A.	Private	7639	2nd	23/2/18
Tracey, H.	Serjeant	5734	2nd	6/8/18
Trew, W. F.	Corporal	20460	2nd	14/5/19
Turner, C.	Private	3371	1st	19/2/17
Twohig, T.	Private	6594	2nd	20/10/19
Twomey, M.	Private	9642	1st	9/11/16
Tyrrell, M.	Private	18368	1st	13/9/18
Tyrrell, P.	Private	6276	2nd	3/6/16
Tyrrell, S.	C.S.M.	9112	2nd	14/5/19
Upton, J.	Private	1674	1st	13/3/18
Unsworth, H.	Serjeant	7744	1st	9/11/16
Victory, P.	Serjeant	9737	2nd	9/12/16
Vining, W. H.	Private	5692	1st	21/10/16
Waine, A. F.	Corporal	20088	6th	10/4/18
Waldron, J.	Corporal	5971	2nd	23/8/16
Walsh, J.	Private	1506	1st	17/9/17
Walsh, J.	Private	8549	1st	3/6/16
Warry, F.	Private	6003	1st	16/11/16
Webb, A.	Corporal	20089	2nd	23/7/19
Whelan, J. C.	Corporal	5975	1st	29/8/18
White, P.	L./Corporal	8373	1st	13/3/18
Whyte, G.	Private	9602	1st	3/6/16
Wilkinson, C. G.	Serjeant	6241	1st	17/9/17
Williams, D.	Private	811	2nd	14/5/19
Williams, D. E.	Serjeant	5676	1st	16/11/16
Wills, J.	L./Corporal	5758	2nd	14/9/16
Wilson, R.	Private	10862	2nd	17/6/19
Wiltshire, J.	Serjeant	18091	1st	13/9/18
Winterson, J. W.	Private	5836	1st	19/11/17
Young, G.	Private	7971	2nd	30/1/20

## BAR TO THE MILITARY MEDAL.

Clair, M.	Serjeant	6373	1st	13/3/18
Gorman, J.	L./Serjeant	2568	2nd	22/11/19
Healy, M.	Serjeant	5130	2nd	27/10/16
Hosford, J.	Private	8766	1st	17/9/17
Kennedy, J.	L./Corporal	5797	2nd	17/6/19
McSweeney, T.	Private	6852	2nd	29/8/18
Murphy, J.	C.S.M.	8576	2nd	17/6/19
Murphy, J.	Private	10099	2nd	23/2/18
Murphy, P.	L./Corporal	8022	2nd	17/6/19
O'Connor, J.	Serjeant	2365	1st	29/8/18
Prendiville, J.	Private	4559	1st	19/11/17
Spillane, M.	Private	9746	1st	19/11/17
Stronner, J.	L./Serjeant	10543	2nd	6/8/18
Williams, D. E.	Serjeant	5676	1st (Wel. R.)	9/7/17
Wills, J.	L./Corporal	5758	2nd	29/8/18

## THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

Abbott, G. J.	Private	14002	1st	3/6/19
Aldred, G.	C.Q.M.S.	5670	1st	18/1/19
Bentley, T.	Private	5871	2nd	1/1/17

NAME.	RANK.	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Bond, D. W. ...	Serjeant ...	15021 ...	1st ...	17/6/18
Cullinan, P. ...	R.S.M. ...	4366 ...	3rd ...	12/12/19
Cummins, W. ...	Private ...	1915 ...	7th ...	13/2/17
Dealtry, W. ...	Serjeant ...	8028 ...	2nd ...	13/10/16
Fox, G. F. ...	Private ...	9124 ...	2nd ...	3/6/19
Gallagher, T. ...	Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) ...	7009 ...	2nd ...	1/1/18
Gibbons, W. ...	S.Q.M.S. ...	5483 ...	Depot ...	15/3/19
Griffiths, H. ...	Corporal ...	1300 ...	6th ...	18/6/17
Jones, R. ...	Q.M.S. ...	6727 ...	2nd ...	3/6/19
Lynch, P. ...	Serjeant ...	2993 ...	2nd ...	17/6/18
McDonald, E. ...	Clr.-Serjeant ...	9630 ...	3rd ...	22/2/19
Nagle, M. ...	Serjeant ...	4841 ...	3rd ...	3/6/19
Peak, F. ...	C.Q.M.S. ...	7298 ...	2nd ...	3/6/19
Penfold, W. H. ...	Serjeant ...	8945 ...	1st ...	3/6/19
Phillips, W. J. ...	Serjeant ...	2640 ...	7th ...	26/4/17
Ponder, F. A. ...	Serjeant ...	9583 ...	1st ...	18/2/21
Purcell, H. A. ...	Serjeant ...	7823 ...	3rd ...	3/6/19
Reid, T. ...	R.S.M. ...	209 ...	6th ...	13/2/17
Spires, C. H. ...	Serjeant ...	10542 ...	1st ...	18/1/19

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Abbott, W. ...	Private ...	7921 ...	2nd ...	22/6/17
Ahern, S. ...	R.Q.M.S. ...	7019 ...	1st ...	4/1/15
Atkinson, E. V. P. ...	Clr.-Serjt. (O.R.S.) ...	8734 ...	1st ...	28/12/18
Barry, C. ...	Private ...	10142 ...	2nd ...	1/1/16
Bellamy, W. ...	Private ...	2501 ...	7th ...	28/1/16
Belsey, W. G. ...	L./Corporal ...	7164 ...	1st ...	5/5/16
Brooks, F. ...	Corporal ...	4843 ...	2nd ...	8/7/19
Browne, J. ...	C.S.M. ...	5736 ...	2nd ...	30/1/20
Browne, P. ...	C.Q.M.S. ...	5638 ...	2nd ...	4/1/17
Cain, J. ...	Private ...	18557 ...	2nd ...	9/7/19
Callaghan, W. ...	R.S.M. ...	7661 ...	1st ...	5/5/16
Canning, J. ...	Private ...	2245 ...	7th ...	6/12/16
Carbutt, H. ...	Private ...	2521 ...	7th ...	28/1/16
Cavanagh, J. ...	Corporal ...	5949 ...	2nd ...	1/1/16
Coakley, J. P. ...	L./Corporal ...	5276 ...	2nd ...	4/1/17
Connors, W. ...	Serjeant ...	177 ...	6th ...	28/1/16
Cosgrove, W. ...	Corporal ...	8980 ...	1st ...	5/8/15
Dennehy, T. ...	L./Corporal ...	9503 ...	1st ...	5/5/16
Dickson, J. ...	L./Corporal ...	5804 ...	2nd ...	22/6/15
Dooley, J. ...	Private ...	3601 ...	8th ...	4/1/17
Dwyer, P. ...	Drummer ...	9527 ...	1st ...	5/11/15
Finn, P. ...	Private ...	9498 ...	2nd ...	25/5/17
Fitzgerald, J. ...	Serjeant ...	9563 ...	1st ...	25/5/17
Forward, E. J. ...	L./Corporal ...	9059 ...	2nd ...	30/1/20
Fontaine, D. ...	Serjeant-Drummer ...	9651 ...	2nd ...	30/1/20
Frawley, J. ...	Private ...	9573 ...	2nd ...	4/1/17
Gallagher, E. ...	Serjeant ...	1573 ...	1st Garr. ...	6/1/19
Gallagher, F. ...	Private ...	5151 ...	6th (M.G.C.) ...	6/12/16
Gallagher, T. ...	Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) ...	7009 ...	2nd ...	25/5/17
Gilroy, J. ...	Corporal ...	5278 ...	1st ...	5/11/15
Harris, W. ...	Private ...	2106 ...	2nd ...	9/7/19
Harrison, W. G. ...	C.S.M. ...	7076 ...	2nd ...	21/12/17
Harte, P. ...	Serjeant ...	3497 ...	2nd ...	1/1/16
Higgins, M. ...	Private ...	7749 ...	2nd ...	25/5/17
Hughes, W. ...	Serjeant ...	509 ...	2nd ...	28/11/17
Jacks, I. ...	Serjeant ...	7676 ...	2nd ...	9/7/19
Jones, R. ...	Q.M.S. ...	6727 ...	2nd ...	4/1/17
Jordan, H. W. ...	Private ...	9900 ...	2nd ...	1/1/16
Keane, T. ...	Private ...	8830 ...	1st ...	30/1/20
Keon, T. E. ...	L./Corporal ...	3174 ...	2nd ...	5/8/15

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II

NAME.			RANK	REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.	AUTHORITY L.G. DATED
Larke, D. J.	...	...	Serjeant	1971	7th	21/7/17
Leen, P.	...	...	C.Q.M.S.	6793	1st	9/7/19
Lister, C.	...	...	Serjeant	7734	2nd	30/1/20
Loftus, P.	...	...	Private	9483	1st	5/8/15
Mason, R.	...	...	Serjeant	2404	7th	28/1/16
McCann, P.	...	...	Serjeant	5526	1st	25/5/17
McCormack, D.	...	...	Serjeant	8961	1st	5/5/16
Moriarty, D.	...	...	C.S.M.	8308	1st	25/5/17
Murphy, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	250	6th	28/1/16
Murphy, J.	...	...	Private	8510	1st	4/1/17
O'Brien, M.	...	...	Corporal	8561	1st	5/11/15
O'Brien, P.	...	...	Private	4943	1st	5/11/15
O'Brien, P.	...	...	Corporal	6190	1st	13/7/16
O'Brien, P.	...	...	C.S.M.	7247	5th (A.G.S.)	29/5/17
O'Donoghue, A.	...	...	Serjeant	5459	2nd	24/12/17
O'Gorman, J.	...	...	Private	8664	1st	1/1/16
O'Gorman, P.	...	...	Corporal	5566	1st	5/5/16
O'Keeffe, T.	...	...	Private	59	6th	9/7/19
O'Neill, J.	...	...	Serjeant	2736	8th	21/7/17
O'Rorke, J. J. P.	...	...	L./Corporal	9211	1st	4/1/17
O'Shea, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	9487	1st	5/5/16
Penfold, W. H.	...	...	Serjeant	8945	1st	9/7/19
Pike, W. C.	...	...	Private	3708	6th	24/5/18
Reaney, P.	...	...	C.S.M.	5456	1st	6/12/16
Reid, T.	...	...	R.S.M.	209	6th	4/1/17
Ring, J.	...	...	Serjeant	26	6th	6/12/16
Ring, P.	...	...	Private	4958	2nd	5/6/19
Rowland, A. W.	...	...	Serjeant	9628	2nd	28/1/16
Ryan, P.	...	...	L./Serjeant	8512	1st	6/12/16
Saunders, R.	...	...	Corporal	545	6th	15/6/16
Scully, P.	...	...	Serjeant	9430	1st	25/5/17
Small, T. M.	...	...	Private	9056	1st	5/8/15
Smith, C. A.	...	...	L./Corporal	20149	1st Garr.	28/1/16
Smith, F.	...	...	Corporal	10344	2nd	5/5/16
Smith, J. A.	...	...	Private	9257	2nd	12/1/20
Stacey, M.	...	...	R.S.M.	10397	7th	15/6/16
Sullivan, J.	...	...	Serjeant	8534	2nd	22/6/15
Sullivan, W.	...	...	L./Serjeant	6875	4th	28/1/16
Tighe, T., D.C.M.*	...	...	C.S.M.	340	1st Garr.	15/6/16
Tiller, G.	...	...	Corporal	5210	1st	6/1/19
Walsh, J.	...	...	Private	8549	1st	28/1/16
Ward, B.	...	...	Private	2168	2nd	5/5/16
Weaver, J.	...	...	C.S.M.	1	1st Garr.	25/5/17
Whiteside, J.	...	...	Serjeant	10452	1st	6/1/19
Whyte, G.	...	...	Private	9602	1st	9/7/19
Wills, J.	...	...	Private	5758	2nd	5/11/15
Wynman, W.	...	...	Serjeant	6424	1st	5/5/16

## SPECIAL PROMOTIONS.

*To Colour Serjeant (Orderly Room Serjeant).*

Atkinson, E. V. P. ... .. Serjeant (O.R.S.) ... 8734 ... 1st ... .. †17/3/17

## FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

Conferred by the Belgian Government.

## CROIX DE GUERRE.

Gaffney, J. ... .. Private ... 14080 ... 2nd ... .. 12/7/18  
McCann, P. ... .. Serjeant ... 5526 ... 1st ... .. 12/7/18

\* Awarded while serving in 2nd Durham Light Infantry. † Authority C.I.C. France.

NAME.			RANK.			REGTL. NO.	BATTALION OR UNIT.			AUTHORITY, L.G. DATED
Molloy, J.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	6695	...	2nd	...	12/7/18
Walsh, J.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	8562	...	1st	...	12/7/18

**Conferred by the French Government.****CROIX DE GUERRE.**

Ahern, S.	...	...	R.Q.M.S.	...	...	7019	...	1st	...	14/7/17
O'Brien, P.	...	...	Private	...	...	4943	...	1st	...	24/2/16

**MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.**

Batson, W. A.	...	...	Private	...	...	20005	...	6th	...	1/5/17
Fitzgerald, J.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	9563	...	1st	...	14/7/17
Victory, P.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	9737	...	1st	...	24/2/16

**MEDAILLE DES EPIDEMICS EN ARGENT.**

O'Shea, J.	...	...	Private	...	...	382892	...	2nd (L.C.)	...	26/11/19
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**Conferred by the Italian Government.****BRONZE MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.**

Curtin, J.	...	...	Corporal	...	...	5993	...	2nd	...	26/5/17
Moore, J.	...	...	L./Corporal	...	...	1011	...	1st Garr.	...	12/9/18
Ring, J.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	26	...	6th	...	31/8/17

**Conferred by the Roumanian Government.****MEDAILLE BARBATIE SI CREDINTA.***2nd Class.*

Luttrell, R. C.	...	...	L./Corporal	...	...	333986	...	2nd (L.C.)	...	24/3/21
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*3rd Class.*

Kiely, M.	...	...	Private	...	...	9827	...	2nd	...	20/9 19
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**Conferred by the Russian Government.****CROSS OF THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.***3rd Class.*

Gannon, J.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	8010	...	2nd	...	25/8/15
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*4th Class.*

Eccles, F.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	9946	...	2nd	...	25/8/15
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**MEDAL OF ST. GEORGE.***2nd Class.*

McMahon, T.	...	...	L./Corporal	...	...	5407	...	8th	...	15/2/17
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*3rd Class.*

Ring, P.	...	...	Private	...	...	4958	...	2nd	...	15/2/17
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**Conferred by the Serbian Government.****GOLD MEDAL.**

Powell, J.	...	...	Private	...	...	2144	...	7th	...	21/4/17
Quinn, W.	...	...	L./Corporal	...	...	5295	...	7th	...	21/4/17

**NON-MILITARY AWARDS.****THE ALBERT MEDAL.**

Mealy, M., D.C.M., M.M.	...	...	Serjeant	...	...	5130	...	2nd	...	4/1/18
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*Appendix "Q."*

## LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT WAR

## OFFICERS

- 1 Annaheim, George Herbert, Lieut. (Temp.), 4/10/18.
- 2 Awdry, Carol Edward Vere, 2/Lieut., 27/8/14.
- 9 Baily, Denis Joseph, M.C., Lieut. (Temp.), 21/2/17.
- 8 Baldwin, Osbourne George de Courcy, Capt. (Temp.), 26/1/16.
- 2 Banning, Percy Stuart, Lieut., 4/11/14.
- 2 Barrett, Philip Godfrey, Capt., 27/8/14.
- 4 Beatty, Charles St. John, Lieut., 16/9/16.
- 8 Becher, Edward Richard Fane, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 19/7/16.
- 4 Bennet, James Hampton, M.C., 2/Lieut., 22/9/16.
- 7 Bennett, Francis Evans, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 8/8/15.
- 3 Bennett, John William, Lieut., 13/10/15.
- 8 Biggane, Francis Joseph, Lieut. (Temp.), 16/8/17 (attached 48 T.M.B.)
- 1 Blake, Harold Martin Joseph, Lieut., 20/11/17.
- 2 Boland, Michael Thomas, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 26/2/18.
- Borthistle, William John, 2/Lieut., 29/1/18 (and R.F.C.).
- 8 Bostock, Guy Edwin, Temp. Capt., 30/1/16.
- Britton, William Kerr Magill, 2/Lieut., 23/5/17 (and R.F.C., 29 Squadron)
- Brown, William, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 1/3/18 (attached 2/R. Innis. Fusrs.).
- 6 Burrowes, Guy Walter, Lieut. (Temp.), 16/8/15.
- 4 Cahill, Patrick Leopold, Lieut., 21/3/18.
- 1/2 Callaghan, J. C., M.C., Temp. Major, 2/7/18 (and R.A.F.).
- 2 Callanan, Michael, Temp. 2/Lieut., 20/12/16.
- 1 Carrigan, Colin Herbert, M.C., Capt., 2/9/18.
- 9 Casey, Michael Francis, Temp. Capt. 19/7/16.
- 5 Casserly, William Alphonse, 2/Lieut., 1/3/17 (attached 1/R. Innis. Fusrs.).
- 8 Chandler, Cecil William, M.C., Temp. Capt., 30/3/18.
- 2 Charrier, Paul Alfred, Major, 27/8/14.
- 2 Chute, Challoner Francis Trevor, Lieut., 27/8/14.
- 7 Clark, Norman Pickslay, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 24/8/16.
- 5 Clarke, Walter Sidney, 2/Lieut., 25/6/16.
- Clery, John Francis, Capt., 16/8/17 (attached R. Irish Rifles).
- 8 Cobb, Sydney James, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 20/7/16.
- 9 Colfer, James Richard, Temp. Lieut., 26/2/17.
- 4 Comely, Edgar Cyril, M.C., Lieut., 27/9/18.
- 6 Connolly, John Henry, Temp. 2/Lieut., 1/9/16 (attached 11/Royal Irish Rifles).
- 2 Considine, John William, Capt., 25/9/15.
- 6 Conway, Edgar Philip, Major, 10/8/15.
- 4 Cramer, George L'Estrange, Lieut., 16/7/15.
- 4 Crone, Percy Alexander, 2/Lieut., 8/9/16.
- 2 Crozier, James Cyril Baptist, 2/Lieut., 27/8/14.
- 7 Cullinan, Robert Hornidge, Temp. Capt., 8/8/15.
- Cunningham, Alexander Campbell, Temp. 2/Lieut., 21/8/15.
- 2 Day, Francis Innes, Major, 21/12/14.
- 2 Dennys, Kenneth Rose, 2/Lieut., 9/5/15.
- 2 Dick, John Campbell, Capt., 9/5/15.
- 2 Dilworth, Robert Kildahl, 2/Lieut., 28/12/16.





## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

- 1914    LIEUT. C.E. VAWDRY  
         LIEUT. C.F. PHAYRE  
         LIEUT. F.E. STYLES  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. P.H. SULLIVAN  
         LIEUT. P.S. BANNING  
         CAPT. H.C.H. O'BRIEN  
         LIEUT. J.F. O'BRIEN  
         MAJOR E.P. THOMSON  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. R.A. YOUNG
- 1915    CAPT. H.J.A. ROCHE  
         LIEUT. COL. G.J. RYAN DSO.  
         MAJOR C.H.B. JARRETT  
         LIEUT. R.O.B. POTTINGER  
         LIEUT. COL. V.C.H. RICKARD  
         LIEUT. J.A. STEWART  
         CAPT. E.L.H. HENDERSON  
         CAPT. J.W. CONSIDINE  
         LIEUT. R.P.W. GETHIN  
         CAPT. T.W. FILGATE  
         MAJOR G.D. MACPHERSON
- 1916    MAJOR W.W. BLACKDEN  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. T.R.H. DORMAN  
         MAJOR H.F. WILLIAMS  
         LIEUT. W.F. MACCARTHY O'LEARY  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. J.H. LEY  
         MAJOR H.S. WILSON  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. J.J. HARTY  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. R.K. DILWORTH
- 1917    2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. O.C. STOKES  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. W.K.M. BRITTON  
         2<sup>nd</sup> LIEUT. J.H. HARTLEY  
         LIEUT. H.M.J. BLAKE
- 
- 1918    CAPT. J.G.J. KILKELLY  
         LIEUT. COL. R.R.G. KANE DSO.  
         CAPT. S.W. WHATELEY  
         CAPT. G. KENNEDY

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN  
UNDYING AND GRATEFUL MEMORY  
OF THE ABOVE OFFICERS OF THE  
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS WHO  
RECEIVED THEIR EARLY MILITARY  
TRAINING AT THIS COLLEGE ALSO  
TO THE 158 OFFICERS AND 2640  
RANK AND FILE ALL OF WHOM  
GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND  
COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR  
1914-1918

THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE R.M.C.  
CHAPEL, SANDHURST.



- 6 Dodd, John O'Connell, Lieut. (Temp.), 7/11/18.
- 5 Dodd, Walter de Courcey, Lieut., 31/10/17 (and R.F.C., 11 Squadron, P.O.W.)
- 6 Dodds, Cecil James, Capt., 22/9/16.
- 1 Donnelly, Gilbert, Lieut. (Temp.), 21/3/18.
- Dorman, Edward Crump, Capt., 1/5/15.
- 2 Dorman, Thomas Robert Hobart, 2/Lieut., 21/2/16.
- 7 Dunn, John Valentine, Temp. Capt., 15/8/15.
- 3 Durand, Francis William, Capt., 21/12/14.
- 3 Eagar, William George Massy, Capt., 21/8/15.
- 1 Ennis, Charles Francis, 2/Lieut., 20/11/17.
- 1 Eustace, Thomas George, Lieut., 28/6/15.
- 2 Filgate, Thomas William, Capt., 29/9/15.
- 2 Fisher, Hugh Bell, Temp. Lieut., 23/11/17 (P.O.W.).
- 8 Fitzpatrick, John, 2/Lieut., 30/7/16.
- 9 Fletcher, Maurice, M.C., Temp. Capt., 9/9/16.
- 5 Flynn, Percy, 2/Lieut., 10/11/17.
- 5 Foran, Edward Cornelius, 2/Lieut., 28/12/17.
- 2 Frizell, Richard Alexander, Temp. Capt., 10/11/17.
- 5 Fullin, John Francis, M.C., 2/Lieut., 22/3/18.
- 6 Gaffney, Leon Arthur, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 12/8/15.
- 2 Gethin, Richard Patrick Wilmot, Lieut., 25/9/15.
- 3 Glancy, Hugh, 2/Lieut., 30/9/18 (and M.G.C.).
- 8 Gleeson, John Francis, M.C., Hon. Lieut., 2/2/18.
- 7 Good, William Henry, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 16/8/15.
- 6 Grant, Joseph Brabazon Theobald, Capt., 16/8/15.
- 2 Grantham, Frederick William, Capt., 9/5/15.
- 5 Greene, Henry Caldwell, 2/Lieut., 29/4/18 (attached 1/Royal Irish Rifles).
- 2 Harding, James Philip, Capt., 10/11/17.
- 5 Harold-Barry, John Gerard, 2/Lieut., 7/7/16.
- 7 Harper, Ernest Macowan, Lieut. (Temp.), 9/8/15.
- 2 Harte, George William, 2/Lieut., 5/3/18.
- Hartigan, Edward Patrick, Temp. 2/Lieut., 20/11/17 (and R.F.C., 57 Squadron)
- Hartley, James Harold, 2/Lieut., 22/7/17 (and R.F.C., 45 Squadron).
- Hartnett, Michael Charles, Lieut., 19/9/17 (attached R.F.C.).
- 1 Harty, John Joseph, 2/Lieut., 27/9/16 (attached 10/Royal Irish Rifles).
- 6 Haynes, G. W. N. R., Capt. (attached R.A.F.), 30/5/19.
- 5 Healy, Dermott Joseph, 2/Lieut., 5/8/17 (attached 74/T.M.B.).
- 4 Healy, Guy Rambaut, Lieut., 11/3/16 (attached 3/King's African Rifles).
- 1 Henderson, Eric Lockhart Hume, Capt., 21/5/15.
- 3 Hepworth, Frederick Joseph, 2/Lieut., 20/5/17 (attached R. Innis. Fusrs.).
- 3 Hewett, William John, Capt., 9/5/15.
- 3 Hewison, Geoffrey Joseph, 2/Lieut., 15/7/16.
- 8 Horan, Charles Robert, M.C., Lieut. (Temp.), 10/11/17.
- 2 Horsfall, Arthur Mendelssohn, 2/Lieut., 9/5/15.
- 3 Howe, James Roche, Lieut., 18/10/18.
- Hussey, Edmund Thornber, 2/Lieut., 7/6/17.
- 4 Hutchins, Richard, Capt., 13/5/15.
- 1 Jarrett, Charles Harry Brownlow, Major, 25/4/15.
- 6 Jephson, John Noble, Major, 29/8/15.

- 1 Kane, Robert Romney Godred, D.S.O., Capt. (A./Lieut.-Colonel), 1/10/18.  
     Kearney, Arthur Joseph, Lieut., 9/9/16.  
     Kennedy, Gilbert, Capt., 11/12/18.  
     Kidd, William Sidney, Lieut., 21/3/18.  
     Kilkelly, John George Joseph, Capt., 24/3/18 (and R.F.C.).
- 2 King, Charles Sealy, Lieut., 9/5/15.
- 3 Kingston, William, 2/Lieut., 16/8/17 (attached 1/Royal Irish Rifles).
- 7 Laing, St. Clair King Nixon, Temp. 2/Lieut., 2/4/17.
- 6 Lee, Joseph Bagnall, Temp. Lieut., 8/8/15.
- 5 Lefroy, Gerald, 2/Lieut., 24/8/16.
- 1 Ley, John Howard, 2/Lieut., 9/9/16.
- 6 Longfield, Charles Edmund, Capt. (Temp.), 10/3/18.  
     Love, James Robert, Temp., 2/Lieut., 17/8/17.
- 1 MacCarthy-O'Leary, William Felix, Lieut., 6/9/16.  
     McCormick, Mark Huston, 2/Lieut., 23/4/17.
- 2 MacDaniel, Francis George Vernon, Lieut., 20/11/17.  
     McFarlane, Alexander Laidlaw, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 2/9/18
- 8 McMahon, Patrick Stan, 2/Lieut. (Temp.), 29/12/15.
- 7 McVeigh, William John, Temp. Lieut., 28/12/17.
- 1/2 Mahony, Brian Gerald, 2/Lieut., 3/9/18 (and R.A.F.)
- 1 Mahony, Edmund Joseph, Temp. Lieut., 27/9/18.  
     Male, Arthur Ernest, Temp. Lieut., 3/7/17 (attached Connaught Rangers)
- 1 Malone, Patrick Arthur, 2/Lt., 13/2/19.  
     Martin, Ronald Hutton, Capt., 24/3/18 (attached R.F.C.).
- 2 Maunsell, Douglas Slade, Lieut., 6/9/16.
- 5 Maybury, Francis Joseph, 2/Lieut., 5/10/18.
- 3 Meredith, William John, Lieut., 20/2/15 (attached S. Lancs. Regiment).
- 9 Moran, Francis, Temp. Lieut., 22/8/16.
- 5 Morehead, Robert Evans, Capt., 23/11/19 (Gold Coast Regt.)
- 3 Morrogh-Bernard, Francis Anthony, Lieut., 12/12/17.  
     Morrogh, Francis Mathew Dominick, 2/Lieut., 19/6/15.
- 1 Mosse, William Oliver Matless, Colonel, 10/10/18 (Gr. Bn.) (Retired List, Indian Army).
- 5 Murphy, Bernard Joseph, 2/Lieut., 18/8/17.
- 9 Murphy, Christopher John, 2/Lieut., 20/7/16
- 6 Noonan, Joseph Daniel, Temp. 2/Lieut., 24/8/16.
- 3 O'Brien, Daniel Joseph, 2/Lieut., 10/11/17.
- 5 O'Brien, Gerard, D.S.O., 2/Lieut., 22/3/18 (attached 1/Royal Innis. Fusrs.)
- 2 O'Brien, Hugh Conor Henry, Capt., 21/12/14.
- 2 O'Brien, John, M.C., Lieut., T./Capt., 6/10/18.
- 2 O'Brien, James Francis, Lieut., 21/12/14.
- 5 O'Brien, Sidney Joseph Vincent, 2/Lieut., 7/6/17 (attached 2/Royal Irish Rifles).
- 5 O'Connor, Joseph Harris, Lieut., 10/11/17
- 4 O'Donovan, Miles Henry, Capt., 21/6/16.
- 7 O'Duffy, Kevin Emmet, Temp. Lieut., 15/8/15.
- 9 O'Flynn, Francis Joseph, Temp. 2/Lieut., 27/4/16.
- 5 O'Neill, James Dominick, 2/Lieut., 24/8/16.
- 2 Page, Francis Trafford, 2/Lieut., 9/5/15.
- 2 Pakenham, Robert Edward Michael, Capt., 17/1/15.

- 6 Panting, Arnold Clement, Temp. 2/Lieut., 13/1/17.
- 2 Parker, Wilfred Horsley, 2/Lieut., 9/5/15.
- 2 Pemberton, Oswald, Capt., 21/12/14 (attached Royal Dublin Fusiliers).
- 2 Perry-Ayscough, Henry George Charlie, Capt., 25/9/15.
- 2 Phayre, Charles Frederick, 2/Lieut., 27/8/14
- 1 Pollard, Gerald Evelyn Gustavus, Capt., 25/4/15.
- 2 Pottinger, Robert Ormond Brabazon, Lieut., 9/5/15.
- 6 Prendergast, James Francis, Temp. 2/Lieut., 27/7/16
- 4 Provis, Ernest Snell, 2/Lieut., 16/6/16.
- 2 Purdon-Stoute, Henry, Temp. 2/Lieut., 10/11/17.
- Rabone, Maxwell, Temp. 2/Lieut., 22/8/15.
- Redding, John Hamilton Montford, 2/Lieut. (T./Lieut.), 2/3/17.
- 3 Reymes-Cole, William Elmer, D.S.O., Capt., 11/11/14.
- 2 Rickard, Victor George Howard, Temp. Lieut.-Colonel, 9/5/15.
- Roche, Hyacinth Joseph Albert, Capt., 19/1/15 (attached R.F.C.).
- 5 Ronayne, James Andrew, Lieut., 25/9/15.
- 3 Ryan, Charles M. J., M.C., Lieut., 4/10/18.
- 2 Ryan, George Julian, D.S.O., Temp. Lieut.-Colonel, 22/1/15.
- 7 Seale, Theophilus, Temp. 2/Lieut., 22/8/16.
- Shaw, Gordon Thompson, M.C., Temp. Capt., 28/8/18.
- 6 Sheehan, Cornelius, Temp. 2/Lieut., 8/8/17 (and R.F.C.)
- 2 Sheehan, Martin Joseph, 2/Lt., 1/10/18 (and R.A.F.).
- Sheil, Charles, 2/Lieut., 22/4/18 (and R.A.F.).
- 2 Simms, George Norman, Capt., 27/8/14.
- Sinclair, Gerald, M.C., 2/Lieut., 21/3/18 (attached Royal Irish Regiment).
- 2 Smith, William Stanley, 2/Lieut., 25/6/16.
- Stewart, Charles Frederick Somes, M.C., Temp. Major, 5/4/18 (attached Northants Regiment).
- 3 Stewart, James Augustus, Lieut., 9/5/15.
- Stokes, Oliver Chetwode, 2/Lieut., 5/3/17.
- 2 Stone, William, 2/Lieut., 4/11/18.
- 4 Stubbs, Reginald Arthur, 2/Lieut., 8/6/16 (and R.F.C.).
- 2 Styles, Frederick Ernest, Lieut., 27/8/14.
- 2 Sullivan, Philip Hamilton, 2/Lieut., 27/8/14.
- Sullivan, Timothy, 2/Lieut., 4/5/15.
- 2 Taylor, Arthur McCutcheon, 2/Lieut., 10/11/17.
- 2 Thomson, Edmund Peel, Major, 21/12/14.
- 5 Travers, Hugh Mortimer, D.S.O., Capt., 8/11/14.
- 7 Travers, Spencer Robert Valentine, Temp. Lieut., 9/8/15.
- 4 Treacy, Michael, 2/Lieut., 21/3/18.
- Tuite, Henry Mark, Lieut.-Colonel, 24/3/18.
- 6 Tynte, Mervyn Arthur, Temp. Major, 7/12/18.
- 5 Varian, Walter Osborne, 2/Lieut., 30/3/18.
- Wace, Herbert Gordon, Temp. 2/Lieut., 21/8/15.
- 1 Watts, Stephen, Lieut., 6/9/16.
- 6 Webb, Samuel Cecil, 2/Lieut. (T./Capt.), 3/10/16.
- 1 Whateley, Stephen William, Capt., 25/10/18.
- 2 Whelan, Harry George, M.C., Lieut., 11/4/18 (P.O.W.).
- Whitby, Eustace Roland, M.C., Lieut., 20/11/17 (Gr. Bn.)

- 5 White-Bell, John William, Capt., 9/9/16.  
 9 Williams, Henry Frederick, Major, 2/5/16.  
 3 Wilson, Arthur Dominic, 2/Lieut., 10/9/16.  
 1 Wilson, Harry Stuart, Temp. Major and Adjutant, 9/9/16.  
 6 Wrong, Colin Bassett, M.C., Lieut., 28/12/17.  
 Young, Robert Asshelon, 2/Lieut., 21/12/14

## OTHER RANKS

## 1ST BATTALION.

- Adams, William James, 5957, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 Ahern, Edward, 4634, Pte., 5/12/15.  
 Ahern, Patrick, 6951, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Amos, George Ernest, 9245, L./Cpl., 28/6/15.  
 Andrews, Harcourt, 8757, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Arnold, Edward, 9068, L./Sjt., 5/7/15.  
 Arnott, George, 10512, Pte., 28/3/18.  
 Atfield, Arthur, 2781, Pte., 31/1/16.  
 Atkins, James Gilman, 4924, L./Sjt., 9/9/16.  
 Bagshaw, George, 5677, Pte., 2/12/15.  
 Bailey, Harry, 5892, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Baker, George, 9238, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Balchin, Victor, 10546, Pte., 1/10/15.  
 Barlow, Joseph, 18406, Pte., 28/8/18, M.M.  
 Barnard, Samuel, 9070, L./Cpl., 21/11/17.  
 Barry, Cornelius, 5818, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Barry, James, 9360, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Barry, Michael, 7861, Pte., 12/5/15.  
 Baxter, Theophilus Arthur, 9204, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Bayeul, Francis, 9127, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Bell, William, 5537, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Belsey, William, 7164, Cpl., 5/9/16, D.C.M.  
 Bennett, Alfred, 6426, C.S.M., 26/4/15.  
 Bennett, Cornelius, 9598, Pte., 7/9/16.  
 Berry, William, 6761, L./Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Bevan, Roger, 5417, Pte., 3/6/17.  
 Bibb, George, 8362, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Bird, Walter, 18370, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Birmingham, Edward, 5646, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Bluett, Joseph, 8637, L./Sjt., 9/7/15.  
 Boardman, Edward, 18285, L./Cpl., 30/9/18.  
 Bolger, James, 5851, Sjt., 28/11/15, D.C.M.  
 Bonshor, Frank, 5782, Cpl., 1/3/17.  
 Bould, Thomas, 14009, Pte., 11/9/16.  
 Bourke, Michael, 9324, Pte., 2/5/15.  
 Bourke, Patrick, 6319, Pte., 30/6/15.  
 Bowater, John, 9234, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Bowgen, William Henry, 3383, Sjt., 9/9/16.  
 Bowman, Robert Henry, 12028, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Bowman, William, 8081, Sjt., 25/4/15.  
 Bowyer, James Arthur, 8941, Cpl., 26/4/15.  
 Bowyer, John Joseph, 14006, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Boyle, Thomas, 7583, Cpl., 12/7/15.  
 Bradley, Walter Henry, 5796, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Bradshaw, Thomas, 5350, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Brady, James, 7471, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Braithwaite, Charles, 8148, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Brannigan, Maurice Kevin, 5834, A./Sjt., 21/8/15.  
 Breen, John, 3346, Sjt., 30/9/18.  
 Bregan, Paul, 9370, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Brennan, Francis, 9184, L./Cpl., 28/6/15.  
 Brennan, James, 4352, Pte., 27/7/16.  
 Brennan, Joseph, 6228, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Brennan, Patrick, 18250, Pte., 28/9/18.  
 Brereton, Patrick, 4636, Pte., 29/8/17.  
 Bresnan, James, 1533, Pte., 5/2/18.  
 Bridgewater, James, 6069, Pte., 18/4/16.  
 Brien, Thomas, 2769, Pte., 11/9/17.  
 Broder, John, 9320, Pte., 7/5/15.  
 Broderick, Lawrence, 6659, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Brookes, Edward, 5441, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Brown, Frank, 10534, Pte., 13/12/17.  
 Brown, Frederick Joseph, 5788, Pte., 31/8/16.  
 Bryson, John, 4288, Pte., 20/2/18.  
 Budd, George, 3429, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Burke, Edward, 7271, Cpl., 31/7/17.  
 Burke, John, G/1660, Sjt., 22/3/18.  
 Burke, Michael, 8202, Cpl., 12/1/17.  
 Burke, Michael, 8298, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Burke, Samuel, 5063, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Burke, Thomas Nicholas, 14013, L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Burley, Michael, 5936, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Burton, Frederick Robert, 7854, Sjt., 21/8/15.  
 Butler, Michael, 9536, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Byrne, Francis, 5857, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Byrne, James, 892, Pte., 2/11/16.  
 Byrne, James, 7684, Pte., 30/6/15.  
 Byrne, William, 15292, Pte., 6/6/18.  
 Byrnes, Patrick, 9895, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Byrnes, William, 9406, L./Cpl., 2/5/15.  
 Cahill, Stephen, 9863, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Cairns, Michael, 6151, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Callaghan, Joseph, 5056, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Callan, John, 5964, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Campbell, Patrick, 6053, Pte., 5/8/15.  
 Cane, Percy John, 5632, Pte., 30/8/15.  
 Cannon, John, 9382, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Cant, Charles, 5244, C.Q.M.S., 25/4/15.  
 Cant, William Henry, 10494, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Carey, Daniel, 8801, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Carey, John, 7943, Pte., 13/2/18.  
 Carlford, Bernard Bright, 15074, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Carpenter, Patrick, 8015, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Carroll, Martin, 2116, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Carroll, Martin, 9346, L./Cpl., 28/6/15.  
 Carroll, Timothy, 3837, Pte., 19/12/16.  
 Carter, Charles, 5879, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Cashman, David, 6097, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Cashman, Edward, 7652, L./Cpl., 3/3/17.  
 Casper, Henry, 3384, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Cassam, Clement Theodore, 7253, Pte., 26/3/18.  
 Cassidy, George, 9632, Pte., 27/4/15.  
 Cassidy, James, 3878, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Chambers, Daniel, 5448, Pte., 6/11/17.  
 Chiverton, William Ernest, 10484, Cpl., 31/7/17.  
 Clarke, John, 5958, Pte., 16/10/16.

- Clarke, John, 14198, A./Cpl., 12/9/16.  
 Clarke, Robert, 2480, Cpl., 5/7/16.  
 Clarke, William, 8264, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Clayton, Fred, 15252, Pte., 28/8/18.  
 Clayton, William, 5652, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Cleary, Stephen, 4599, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Clifford, James, 4207, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Clohessy, John, 3856, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Coghlan, George, 4971, Pte., 31/5/17.  
 Cohen, Alfred Gordon, 5726, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Colbert, James, 6126, Pte., 6/11/17.  
 Colbreay, Charles John, 10446, Pte., 21/3/15.  
 Colgan, Edmond, 8414, Dmr., 30/6/15.  
 Collins, Charles Albert, 10658, C.S.M., 22/7/16, D.C.M.  
 Collins, Cornelius, 7131, Pte., 4/9/15.  
 Collins, John, 8898, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Collins, John, 14033, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Collins, Michael, 1587, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Collins, Patrick, 9386, L./Cpl., 25/4/15.  
 Collins, Patrick, 10404, Cpl., 19/2/18.  
 Collins, Richard, 9115, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Collins, Thomas, 5673, Pte., 31/3/16.  
 Collins, William, 365, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Collopy, John, 9759, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Condon, Andrew, 9512, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Condon, Patrick, 9019, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Connell, Francis, 18062, Pte., 12/9/18.  
 Connery, Thomas, 5533, Pte., 18/8/16.  
 Considine, Michael, 8469, Pte., 13/10/17.  
 Cook, John Pickering, 15229, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Coombes, Robert, 10674, Cpl., 4/4/18.  
 Cooney, James, 8797, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Cooney, Michael, 4149, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Copeland, John William, 5108, Sgt., 22/3/18.  
 Corcoran, Denis, 7867, Pte., 4/8/17.  
 Costelloe, John, 5565, Cpl., 30/9/18.  
 Costelloe, Timothy, 4887, Cpl., 27/3/18.  
 Cotter, John, 6743, L./Cpl., 30/5/18.  
 Coughlan, John, 6359, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Coughlan, John, 15152, Pte., 20/4/18.  
 Coughlan, Michael, 7110, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Cox, Edgar William, 10502, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Cox, Frederick, 5628, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Cox, John James, 5500, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Cox, Samuel, 8572, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 Cox, Walter, 15226, Pte., 24/3/18.  
 Coyne, Martin, 14034, L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Craig, John, 10461, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Craig, John, 14035, L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Cribb, Robert Marshall, 15253, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Cripps, John, 8345, A./L./Cpl., 6/9/16.  
 Crompton, George, 2071, Pte., 29/3/18.  
 Croniken, James, 156, Pte., 31/7/17.  
 Cronin, David, 8554, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Cronin, Michael, 5368, Pte., 12/8/17.  
 Cronin, Patrick, 9644, Pte., 7/1/16.  
 Cronin, Peter James, 9519, Pte., 14/5/15.  
 Cronin, Robert, 8477, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Crooke, John Joseph, 10357, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Cross, Frederick, 5657, Pte., 8/8/15.  
 Crowley, Jeremiah, 5110, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Crowley, John, 7265, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Crowley, John, 7848, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 Crowley, Michael John, 15182, Pte. 21/3/18.  
 Cullen, James, 8916, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Cullen, Robert, 3537, Pte., 7/4/17.  
 Cullen, William, 7189, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Cullinane, John, 1332, Pte., 30/7/18.  
 Curran, James, 7611, L./Cpl., 28/4/15.  
 Currey, John James, 18292, Pte., 23/9/18.  
 Curry, John, 7897, Pte., 30/7/16.  
 Curtin, Lawrence, 9787, Pte., 12/5/15.  
 Curtin, William, 9691, Pte., 5/7/15.  
 Cusack, John, 7853, Pte., 7/6/17.  
 Cuthbert, William, 7223, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Daly, Denis, 1576, Cpl., 26/12/18.  
 Daly, James, 4954, Pte., 2/11/16.  
 Daly, John, 2542, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Daly, Michael, 10149, Pte., 10/7/15.  
 Daly, Patrick, 4652, Pte., 29/3/18.  
 Danagher, David, 6088, C.S.M., 25/4/15.  
 Darcy, Daniel, 5059, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Darroch, John, 6435, A./L./Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Davis, Michael, 6103, Pte., 29/6/15.  
 Day, John, 18462, Pte., 13/6/18.  
 Days, William, 18375, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Dee, Michael, 951, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Delaney, Michael, 14048, Pte., 22/9/16.  
 Delaney, Thomas, 5588, Pte., 4/4/17.  
 Delmege, Edwin, 9569, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Dennehy, Daniel, 6033, Pte., 5/10/16.  
 Depledge, Fred, 1684, Pte., 12/8/17.  
 Desmond, Daniel, 5522, Pte., 22/2/17.  
 Desmond, Michael, 7004, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Diamond, William Henry, 8923, Pte., 2/5/15.  
 Dignam, George, 15038, Pte., 31/7/17.  
 Dilley, Percy James, 5728, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Dodd, Robert, 4797, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Doherty, James, 8695, L./Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Doherty, Patrick, 4214, Pte., 31/7/17.  
 Dolan, Eugene, 8355, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 Dolby, Thomas John, 8214, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Donald, George, 10515, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Donnelly, Patrick, 18085, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Donoghue, Jeremiah, 7660, Pte., 28/7/16.  
 Donovan, Daniel, 1344, Pte., 27/7/16.  
 Donovan, David, 4592, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Donovan, Denis, 4593, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Donovan, John, 8880, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Donovan, Michael, 8169, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Donovan, Stephen, 4276, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Donovan, Thomas, 950, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 Donovan, Thomas, 5095, Pte., 28/5/15.  
 Doolan, Peter, 5681, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Dorgan, John, 4767, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Dorgan, Mathew, 8294, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 Doyle, Patrick, 9398, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Doyle, Thomas, 14045, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Doyle, William, 2707, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Drake, George, 5783, Pte., 29/8/15.  
 Driscoll, Timothy, 8037, Sgt., 5/8/17.  
 Dudley, William, 2700, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Duff, John, 9729, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Duffy, Thomas, 7054, Cpl., 5/10/18.  
 Duffy, Thomas, 9534, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Duggan, Joseph, 3314, L./Sgt., 5/2/17.  
 Duggan, Michael, 7871, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Dunlea, John, 5016, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Dunne, James, 8379, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Durkin, John Patrick, 14041, Pte., 14/9/16.  
 Dutton, Percy William, 18347, Pte., 28/9/18.

Dwyer, Jeremiah, 8233, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Dwyer, John, 8978, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Dwyer, Patrick, 9527, Pte., 8/12/15.  
 Earls, Martin, 3332, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Edwards, George, 10488, L./Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Elsmore, Thomas, 10299, Pte., 16/8/17.  
 Emery, Edward, 5068, Cpl., 5/7/16.  
 Enright, John, 4128, Pte., 29/9/18.  
 Ensko, John, 6437, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Everett, Reuben Walter, 9199, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Exley, William, 2088, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Falvey, Daniel, 7977, Pte., 10/8/17.  
 Fannen, David, 9334, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Fawcett, Stewart, 9207, Sgt., 9/9/16.  
 Finn, James, 5119, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Finn, William, 5213, Pte., 28/1/17.  
 Finnegan, John, 14061, Pte., 16/2/18.  
 Finnegan, Timothy, 5184, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Fisher, William, 8972, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Fitzgerald, Edward, 8877, Cpl., 1/5/15.  
 Fitzgerald, James, 7082, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Fitzgerald, Jeremiah, 5606, Pte., 1/7/18.  
 Fitzgerald, John, 7569, Pte., 20/10/15.  
 Fitzgerald, John, 9846, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Fitzgerald, Michael, 8481, Cpl., 22/3/18.  
 Fitzgerald, Timothy, 14060, Pte., 2/11/16.  
 Fitzpatrick, John, 6162, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Fitzpatrick, Samuel, 8905, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Flack, Lawrence George, 9209, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Flaherty, John, 15008, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Flynn, Arthur, 1490, Pte., 27/9/18.  
 Flynn, Eugene, 8656, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Flynn, Patrick, 8494, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Fogarty, John, 6838, Pte., 27/12/18.  
 Fogg, Frank, 5656, Pte., 17/8/17.  
 Foley, Timothy, 4037, Cpl., 19/10/17.  
 Foley, Timothy, 9494, Pte., 5/5/15.  
 Foley, William, 9020, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Foran, Michael, 4663, Pte., 27/12/16.  
 Forde, John, 4370, Pte., 27/1/18, M.M.  
 Forde, John, 7446, Pte., 12/8/17.  
 Foster, Charles Edward, 15097, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Fowler, Alfred, 5277, L./Cpl., 29/6/16.  
 Fox, George, 1928, Pte., 17/8/17.  
 Fox, Joseph, 9439, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 France, Michael, 5487, Pte., 23/8/16.  
 Frankland, Caleb John, 9231, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Frawley, Patrick, 6334, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Frederickson, Peter, 6122, Pte., 21/7/16.  
 Frett, Robert, 9478, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Fribbens, William Charles, 10537, Pte., 12/1/17.  
 Fuller, Philip, 7659, Pte., 7/5/15.  
 Gaddes, Alfred, 5792, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Gaffney, Michael, 4482, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Gallacher, Peter, 14078, Pte., 12/9/16.  
 Gallagher, James, 1357, Pte., 19/2/17.  
 Gallagher, Michael, 4000, Pte., 23/8/16.  
 Gardiner, James, 9812, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Garrity, George, 15153, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Gay, Charles, 5884, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Gibson, Arthur Albert, 9192, Pte., 10/5/15.  
 Gilligan, Francis, 15178, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Glynn, Michael, 5534, Pte., 28/6/15.

Godfrey, Frederick Arthur, 9083, Sgt., 2/10/18., D.C.M.  
 M.M.  
 Gooch, Noel Frank, 10463, Sgt., 22/3/18.  
 Good, John, 8413, Pte., 26/8/15.  
 Good, William, 9570, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Gorey, Michael, 2362, Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 Gorman, Patrick James, 15288, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Goss, Herbert, 3035, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Goucher, Henry, 9300, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Goucher, William, 14075, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Grace, William, 7059, Sgt., 26/4/15.  
 Grady, John, 7252, Cpl., 1/5/15.  
 Gray, Alexander Watson, 15223, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Green, Frederick, 5955, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Green, John, 3160, Pte., 3/11/16.  
 Griffey, Edward, 5781, L./Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Griffin, Daniel, 6751, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Griffin, John, 9510, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Griffin, Joseph, 5798, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Grimes, Joseph, 4464, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Guinane, William, 9934, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Gwynne, William John Henry, 9236, L./Cpl., 26/4/15.  
 Hague, James, 10341, Pte., 27/10/15.  
 Hall, Frederick Stephen, 15105, Pte., 28/9/18.  
 Hall, Percy, 10552, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Hall, Sidney, 8406, L./Cpl., 1/5/15.  
 Hallissey, Patrick, 8752, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Halvey, Thomas, 5663, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Hamilton, Alfred Waterworth, 14086, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 Hammond, David Thomas, 5949, Pte., 17/10/18.  
 Hanlon, Daniel, 4061, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Hannon, John, 10421, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Harlin, Arthur Joseph, 18064, L./Cpl., 30/9/18.  
 Harris, John, 6325, C.S.M., 8/10/18.  
 Harte, Joseph, 9423, Sgt., 1/5/15.  
 Hartigan, Luke Joseph, 5746, Pte., 15/8/17.  
 Hartnett, Edward, 8524, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Hayes, John, 9428, Pte., 22/12/15.  
 Hayes, John, 9631, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Hayes, John, 9789, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 Hayes, Michael, 3769, Pte., 18/4/17.  
 Hayes, Patrick, 6493, Pte., 5/8/17.  
 Hayes, Timothy, 8076, Pte., 28/8/18.  
 Healy, Richard, 9814, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Healy, Stephen, 6036, Pte., 13/3/17.  
 Healy, William, 5128, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Hedge, Bruce, 2585, Pte., 7/6/17.  
 Hemmett, Edward, 10298, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Henerty, Jeremiah, 5522, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Herlihy, John, 15058, Pte., 22/1/17.  
 Hickey, Denis, 7360, L./Cpl., 27/11/15.  
 Hickey, Joseph, 5680, Sgt.-Dmr., 1/5/15.  
 Hickey, Maurice, 8603, Pte., 27/4/15.  
 Hickey, Patrick, 8495, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Hickey, William, 10393, Pte., 26/6/16.  
 Higgins, Edmond, 3895, Pte., 19/12/16.  
 Hill, George Sidney, 5746, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Hinde, Bertie, 5480, C.S.M., 1/5/15.  
 Histon, Michael, 9850, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Holland, Thomas, 3959, Pte., 3/5/15.  
 Holohan, Patrick, 6108, Cpl., 19/8/15.  
 Hopkinson, Herbert, 18472, Pte., 5/9/18.  
 Horgan, Arthur, 6250, Sgt., 2/7/16.  
 Horgan, Daniel, 7889, Pte., 23/3/18.  
 Horgan, Jeremiah, 586, Pte., 12/8/17.



Horgan, John, 15187, Pte., 4/11/17.  
 Horgan, Michael, 6354, Pte., 28/9/18.  
 Hornsby, Charles Henry, 8188, Pte., 3/5/15.  
 Hosford, Horatio, 8779, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Hough, Arthur, 2589, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Hounsell, John William, 8025, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Hourigan, Timothy, 3956, Pte., 30/3/18.  
 Howard, John, 6175, Pte., 19/10/15.  
 Hudson, Joseph William, 18473, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Huggard, Thomas, 7862, Pte., 17/9/16.  
 Hussey, William, 5845, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Hyde, Richard, 5649, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Hynes, Martin, 432, Pte., 1/7/16.

Icklam, Edward, 9876, Pte., 19/2/18.  
 Ireland, Robert, 9967, Sjt., 12/5/15.  
 Ivers, Patrick, 6369, Pte., 9/9/16.

Jackman, Thomas, 10555, Pte., 12/8/15.  
 Jarrold, Charles, 5853, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Jeffery, Frederick, 15118, L./Cpl., 1/7/18.  
 Jess, William John, 8926, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Johnson, George Henry, 15010, Pte., 31/7/17.  
 Johnson, John Henry, 15158, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Johnston, Myles, 5601, L./Cpl., 6/9/16.  
 Jones, Harry, 2710, Pte., 17/8/17.  
 Jones, Robert William, 773, Pte., 30/3/18.  
 Jones, William Henry, 271, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Jordan, Peter, 4996, Cpl., 30/5/18.

Kavanagh, Robert, 8590, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Kavanagh, Thomas, 8581, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Keane, John, 4065, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Keane, John, 4612, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Keane, John, 9407, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Keane, Michael, 3290, Pte., 19/2/18.  
 Keane, Michael, 5835, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Kearney, Michael, 7500, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Keating, David, 6538, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Keating, Patrick, 8348, Pte., 27/4/15.  
 Keating, Timothy, 9449, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Keir, Martin, 18102, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Kelleher, Patrick, 7479, Pte., 14/7/15.  
 Kelleher, Timothy, 10419, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Kelly, Charles, 5161, Pte., 2/3/17.  
 Kelly, Francis, 5382, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Kelly, John, 5708, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Kelly, John, 7272, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Kelly, Michael, 6003, Pte., 31/7/17.  
 Kelly, Patrick, 3758, Pte., 18/4/16.  
 Kelly, Patrick, 6302, Pte., 25/6/15.  
 Kelly, Patrick William, 14105, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Kelly, Thomas, 9373, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Kelly, Timothy, 51, Sjt., 22/3/18.  
 Kemp, Alfred William, 2776, L./Cpl., 16/10/16.  
 Kenneally, Jeremiah, 4781, Pte., 2/5/15.  
 Kennedy, Dominick, 18419, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Kennedy, James, 5259, Pte., 17/8/18.  
 Kennedy, Martin, 6453, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 Kennedy, Thomas, 9453, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 Kennerk, Cornelius, 18221, Pte., 1/9/18.  
 Keogh, Christopher, 9687, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Keogh, John, 5602, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Ker, Matthew, 5864, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Kerby, Herbert, 9147, L./Cpl., 1/5/15.  
 Kerrigan, Francis, 4118, Pte., 29/6/15.

Kiely, Denis, 4882, Pte., 7/5/15.  
 Kildea, Michael, 4483, Pte., 19/10/16.  
 Kilmartin, James, 3049, Pte., 1/8/17.  
 Killen, Joseph James, 7065, 3/11/15.  
 Killilea, Mark, 5992, Pte., 4/4/17.  
 King, Martin, 14102, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Kingsley, Thomas, 18267, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Kinsella, Christopher, 18416, Pte., 23/5/18.  
 Kirk, Herbert, 1734, Pte., 2/8/17.

Laide, Philip, 6317, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Lalley, William Joseph, 7447, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Lane, George, 5828, Sjt., 25/4/15.  
 Langtry, Thomas, 6757, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Larkin, David, 7892, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Lawrence, Cecil, 5690, Pte., 10/9/16.  
 Lawrence, Charles Frederick, 9103, Pte., 28/5/15.  
 Leahy, Jeremiah, 7298, Pte., 10/1/18.  
 Leahy, John, 7310, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Leane, Michael, 7929, Pte., 1/9/16.  
 Lehane, Stephen, 3263, Pte., 22/11/17.  
 Leyland, William, 1696, Pte., 17/8/17.  
 Lilley, Alfred, 1880, Sjt., 9/9/16.  
 Linden, John, 7873, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Little, Norman, 15213, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Livermore, Albert, 5885, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Locke, Albert Edward, 8314, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Loftus, Edward, 14112, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Loftus, Peter, 9483, Pte., 19/5/15.  
 Long, Ashton Leonard, 5761, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Long, Edward, 5944, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Long, John, 5483, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Long, John, 9825, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Looney, Denis, 7117, Pte., 6/8/17.  
 Looney, John, 8567, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Love, Walter, 5685, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Lyddy, Thomas, 15172, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Lynch, Daniel, 9248, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Lynch, John, 3287, L./Cpl., 5/8/17.  
 Lynch, John, 9986, Pte., 10/10/18.  
 Lynch, Matthew, 6077, Pte., 27/8/15.  
 Lynch, Michael, 9548, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Lynch, Patrick, 6874, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Lyons, James, 8402, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Lyons, Patrick, 8505, Pte., 3/5/15.  
 Lyons, Samuel, 5773, Pte., 21/8/15.

McAuliffe, Michael, 9918, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 McAuliffe, Thomas, 5616, Pte., 17/4/16.  
 McAuliffe, Timothy, 1034, Pte., 16/9/18.  
 McCallion, James, 5022, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 McCann, Francis, 5074, Pte., 29/6/15.  
 McCarroll, Thomas John, 5035, Pte., 28/6/18.  
 McCarthy, Daniel, 7856, Pte., 22/4/16.  
 McCarthy, Daniel, 10274, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 McCarthy, Denis, 3742, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 McCarthy, James, 6387, Pte., 7/6/17.  
 McCarthy, James, 9608, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 McCarthy, Joseph, 4671, Pte., 28/2/17.  
 McCarthy, Patrick, 6126, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 McCarthy, Patrick, 7812, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 McCarthy, Patrick, 10399, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 McCarthy, William, 2352, Pte., 7/11/16.  
 McCauley, Cornelius, 9532, Pte., 3/5/15.  
 McCloskey, Thomas, 7711, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 McConville, Thomas, 14123, L./Cpl., 13/9/16.

- McDonnell, Michael, 6255, Pte., 19/2/17.  
 McDonnell, Michael, 8968, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 McDonnell, Patrick, 3461, Pte., 18/11/16.  
 McDowell, Francis, 9062, Cpl., 25/4/15.  
 McElligott, Michael, 9590, Pte., 26/5/15.  
 McFadyen, James, 14124, L./Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 McFarland, Robert, 5676, Pte., 24/8/15.  
 McFarlane, Malcolm, 2134, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 McGowan, Edward, 15170, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 McGrady, John, 1599, Pte., 17/10/17.  
 McGrane, Richard, 9438, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 McGrath, David, 8575, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 McGrath, Martin, 6372, Pte., 15/9/16.  
 McGrath, Michael, 8875, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 McGrath, Patrick, 7283, Pte., 5/8/17.  
 McGrath, Roger, 8400, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 McGunnigle, Michael, 18073, L./Sjt., 28/3/18.  
 McInerney, John, 5528, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 McKnight, Edward, 8686, Dmr., 25/4/15.  
 McKnight, Stephen, 3622, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 McLoughlin, John, 599, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 McMahon, John, 14119, Pte., 2/9/16.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 6714, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 8674, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 McManus, Patrick, 6660, Pte., 4/7/16.  
 McMurray, William, 5039, Pte., 9/5/18.  
 McNamara, John, 8196, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 McNamara, John, 8720, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 McNamara, Thomas, 14129, Pte., 22/9/16.  
 McNiece, James, 14127, L./Cpl., 22/9/16.  
 McNicholas, Patrick, 14125, Pte., 9/8/18.  
 McSweeney, James, 8398, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 McSweeney, John, 6956, C.S.M., 28/6/15.  
 McSweeney, Michael, 10311, Pte., 9/12/15.  
 Magee, Michael, 7992, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Maguire, Christopher, 8971, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Maher, John, 6308, Pte., 26/5/15.  
 Maher, Thomas, 5968, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Maher, William, 1041, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Mahoney, Joseph, 15154, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Mahoney, Michael, 6728, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Mahony, David, 3572, Cpl., 13/4/17.  
 Mahony, James, 10386, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Mahony, John, 5796, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Maloney, Andrew, 6882, L./Cpl., 12/4/17.  
 Mann, Andrew, 2133, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Manning, Martin, 18428, Pte., 28/8/18.  
 Mather, Samuel, 345, Pte., 26/9/15.  
 Maynard, Charles Edward, 9243, Pte., 5/7/15.  
 Meade, Michael, 5817, C.Q.M.S., 21/8/15.  
 Meaney, James, 6759, Pte., 2/4/18.  
 Meehan, Michael, 4294, Pte., 8/12/17.  
 Meehan, Richard, 4741, Pte., 2/6/17.  
 Melea, Michael, 4230, Pte., 16/8/17.  
 Merner, Daniel, 9291, Pte., 26/7/16.  
 Meskill, Michael, 5655, Pte., 27/5/15.  
 Miller, Robert, 4912, Cpl., 14/10/17.  
 Miller, William, 5981, Pte., 21/7/16.  
 Millett, Harry Albert, 9270, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Mills, James, 1393, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Mitchell, John, 8707, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Molloy, Thomas, 2341, Pte., 31/10/16.  
 Moloney, John, 6346, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Moloney, John, 6792, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Moloney, Joseph, 6868, Pte., 29/6/15.  
 Moloney, William Stephen, 5680, Pte., 4/11/16.  
 Moore, Christopher, 1891, C.S.M., 22/3/18.  
 Moore, Eli, 5141, Pte., 1/10/18.  
 Moore, Patrick, 8211, Pte., 2/5/15.  
 Moran, James, 8816, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Moran, Patrick, 5461, Pte., 12/10/17.  
 Moran, Patrick, 15317, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Moran, Thomas, 18022, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Morgan, William David, 3187, Pte., 29/7/18.  
 Morris, Arthur Capel, 6124, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Morrison, William, 9220, L./Cpl., 25/4/15.  
 Mortland, Joseph, 10858, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Moynihan, Andrew, 6400, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Moynihan, Daniel, 6556, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Moynihan, Denis, 9856, Pte., 27/4/15.  
 Muldoon, Thomas, 7857, A./Sjt., 9/9/16, M.M.  
 Mullane, William, 5787, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Mullany, Thomas, 15056, Pte., 11/8/17.  
 Murphy, Daniel, 5474, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Murphy, Daniel, 8212, Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Murphy, Denis, 5593, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Murphy, Denis, 8907, Pte., 24/8/15.  
 Murphy, Frank, 5978, Pte., 21/10/16.  
 Murphy, James, 7860, —, 1/5/15.  
 Murphy, James, 8324, L./Cpl., 7/7/16.  
 Murphy, John, 7715, Pte., 12/8/15.  
 Murphy, Michael, 8623, Cpl., 6/9/16.  
 Murphy, William, 5255, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Murphy, William, 9359, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Murray, Hugh, 5874, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Murray, John, 9338, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Murray, Richard, 3949, Pte., 29/9/18.  
 Nagle, James, 9440, Pte., 4/7/15.  
 Neville, Terence, 6324, Pte., 10/6/16.  
 Neville, William, 7755, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Nevin, Michael, 18093, Cpl., 2/9/18.  
 New, Albert Charles, 5830, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Nickells, Henry Alfred, 9947, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Nolan, Archie, 18391, L./Cpl., 28/8/18.  
 Nolan, David, 8761, Pte., 16/5/15.  
 Nolan, James, G/1026, Cpl., 28/9/18.  
 Nolan, Patrick, 10504, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Noonan, Joseph, 5476, L./Sjt., 9/9/16.  
 Norris, Patrick John, 6436, Pte., 6/7/16.  
 Nugent, James, 9713, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Nugent, John, 9712, Pte., 3/9/18.  
 O'Brien, Daniel, 9392, L./Cpl., 25/4/15.  
 O'Brien, Denis, 6836, Pte., 4/8/17.  
 O'Brien, George, 6642, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Brien, Harold, 8256, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 O'Brien, John, 4917, Sjt., 21/3/18.  
 O'Brien, John, 7139, Pte., 29/6/15.  
 O'Brien, John, 9667, Pte., 15/6/15.  
 O'Brien, Martin, 6002, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 O'Brien, Patrick, 6536, Sjt., 21/8/15.  
 O'Brien, Patrick, 7292, Pte., 7/7/16.  
 O'Brien, Timothy, 5540, Pte., 8/7/18.  
 O'Brien, William, 9837, Pte., 27/8/15.  
 O'Callaghan, Charles, 10293, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 O'Callaghan, Cornelius, 7763, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Callaghan, Daniel, 6600, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 O'Callaghan, George, 8865, Pte., 3/6/18.  
 O'Callaghan, John, 14153, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 O'Callaghan, John Patrick, 5188, Pte., 9/4/18.  
 O'Callaghan, Patrick, 4830, L./Cpl., 23/3/18.

- O'Callaghan, Richard, 6760, L./Cpl., 30/6/16.  
 O'Connell, James, 6604, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 O'Connell, Michael, 4598, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 O'Connor, Daniel, 5969, Pte., 13/12/17.  
 O'Connor, Jeremiah, 15245, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 O'Connor, John, 4425, Pte., 12/1/17.  
 O'Connor, John, 5680, Pte., 16/12/17.  
 O'Connor, Michael, 6363, Pte., 23/8/15.  
 O'Connor, Thomas, 10262, Cpl., 27/8/15.  
 O'Connor, Thomas, 10377, Pte., 29/11/15.  
 O'Doherty, Christopher, 6237, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 O'Doherty, William, 6019, —, 13/1/17.  
 O'Donnell, Robert, 5895, Pte., 5/8/17.  
 O'Donoghue, John, 7744, Pte., 15/10/17.  
 O'Donoghue, Robert, 3355, Sgt., 2/11/16.  
 O'Donoghue, Joseph, 6362, Cpl., 28/6/15.  
 O'Dwyer, James, 1825, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 O'Flaherty, John, 6748, Pte., 7/11/17.  
 O'Flaherty, Lawrence, 7119, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Ogden, William, 5887, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 O'Gorman, John, 8664, Pte., 7/11/16, M.M.  
 O'Grady, Christopher, 7210, Cpl., 13/11/14.  
 O'Grady, Henry, 9427, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 O'Grady, Patrick, 9390, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 O'Grady, William, 8910, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Halloran, John, 5541, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 O'Halloran, William, 4800, Sgt., 4/11/16.  
 O'Hanlon, William, 7282, Sgt., 25/4/15.  
 Oldall, Edward Thomas Herbert, 9410, L./Cpl., 26/4/15.  
 O'Leary, Cornelius, 9045, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 O'Leary, Daniel, 9640, Pte., 6/8/15.  
 O'Leary, John, 7982, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 O'Leary, Michael, 4692, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Oliver, Henry, 10490, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 O'Mahoney, Michael, 7751, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 O'Mahony, Michael, 733, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 O'Malley, Martin, 9699, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Neill, Edmund, 5571, Pte., 12/9/18.  
 O'Neill, Patrick, 5592, Pte., 26/11/16.  
 O'Regan, John, 5172, Pte., 8/8/15.  
 O'Regan, Joseph, 8815, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Reilly, James, 7850, C.Q.M.S., 15/9/15.  
 O'Reilly, Jeremiah, 3329, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 O'Riordan, Patrick, 9838, Pte., 2/5/15.  
 O'Shaughnessy, Patrick, 348, Pte., 8/12/16.  
 O'Shaughnessy, Patrick, 8493, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 O'Shea, John, 8730, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 O'Sullivan, David, 9417, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 O'Sullivan, James, 4767, Pte., 30/9/18, M.M.  
 O'Sullivan, James, 9599, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Sullivan, John, 8462, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 5947, Pte., 31/7/17.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 8532, Pte., 19/10/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 8663, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 9738, Pte., 27/5/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Patrick, 6536, Pte., 18/9/16.  
 O'Sullivan, Patrick, 8102, Pte., 14/7/15.  
 Parsons, Albert, 9099, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Patterson, William, 5681, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Peach, Albert Henry, 5151, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Pearce, John, 4030, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Pearson, William, 18307, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Pegrum, Frederick David, 9060, Sgt., 9/9/16.  
 Pennington, John, 1623, Sgt., 22/2/17.  
 Perrott, Harry, 6946, L./Cpl., 12/9/18.  
 Pett, William John, 5698, Pte., 11/11/18.  
 Pettitt, Lewis Edgar, 5893, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Phair, James, 10223, Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Phillips, Edward Jones, 795, Pte., 28/3/18.  
 Philpott, Albert Charles, 20429, Pte., 5/8/17.  
 Picken, George, 8626, Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Pickles, Richard Lewis, 10565, Pte., 17/4/16.  
 Pierce, Robert, 4381, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Piggott, John, 8934, Pte., 27/5/18.  
 Pigott, Daniel, 8876, Pte., 29/4/15.  
 Pigott, Richard, 8769, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Pike, William Thomas, 5824, Pte., 4/10/15.  
 Pincher, Joseph, 2407, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Plaise, Harold, 10457, Pte., 11/11/15.  
 Poole, Clifford James, 7973, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Porter, Thomas, 6847, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Powell, Christopher, 8442, Dmr., 25/4/15.  
 Powell, Joseph, 15240, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Power, John, 10259, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Prendiville, John, 4559, Pte., 12/9/18, M.M.  
 Price, James, 4023, Pte., 12/4/18.  
 Prince, Bertie Leopold, 8152, Sgt., 20/11/17.  
 Prior, James, 5754, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Purcell, William, 7322, Cpl., 1/5/15.  
 Quigley, Denis, 4479, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Quinlivan, Alfred, 4549, Pte., 15/8/17.  
 Quinn, Frank, 9803, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Quinn, Henry James Patrick, 10589, Sgt., 16/9/16.  
 Quinn, John, 1067, Pte., 29/6/16.  
 Quinn, John, 5897, Pte., 23/2/18, M.M.  
 Quirke, Edward Patrick, 1455, L./Cpl., 5/8/17.  
 Rathfelder, Victor John, 8957, Sgt., 28/6/15.  
 Raven, Christopher Allen, 5739, Pte., 8/9/15.  
 Reaney, John Patrick, 10431, Sgt., 22/3/18.  
 Reardon, James, 6786, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Reardon, Joseph, 6310, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Reardon, William, 15330, Pte., 8/10/18.  
 Regan, John, 6353, Pte., 3/5/15.  
 Regan, Michael, 9395, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Reidy, Michael, 8690, Pte., 26/4/15.  
 Reuben, Adolphus Francis, 10318, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Reynolds, Patrick, 6309, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Rice, Richard, 6265, Sgt., 1/5/15.  
 Richards, Joseph Edward, 5833, Pte., 1/9/15.  
 Ridge, Michael, 4273, Pte., 11/9/17.  
 Ridgeway, William, 6004, Pte., 23/5/18.  
 Rigby, George, 9287, Sgt., 17/2/18.  
 Riordan, Eugene, 6379, Pte., 28/8/18.  
 Riordan, Michael, 6004, Pte., 23/2/17.  
 Riordan, Timothy, 9610, Pte., 31/8/15.  
 Roberts, Frederick, 7718, Pte., 16/4/16.  
 Roche, John, 5619, A./L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Roche, Maurice, 4963, Pte., 10/10/18.  
 Rohan, Thomas, 8683, Pte., 13/11/15.  
 Rourke, Thomas, 14154, Pte., 2/11/16.  
 Rowley, Arthur William, 18435, Pte., 3/6/18.  
 Russell, Thomas, 6825, L./Cpl., 15/8/17.  
 Ryall, George, 3410, Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 Ryan, Francis Richard, 5759, Pte., 10/8/15.  
 Ryan, John, 6840, Pte., 1/7/18.  
 Ryan, John, 15320, Pte., 8/10/18.  
 Ryan, Michael, 4693, Pte., 12/8/17.  
 Ryan, Patrick, 6159, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Ryan, Patrick, 9409, Pte., 1/5/15.

- Sale, Ronald James, 5644, A./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Scanlan, Patrick, 6750, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Scannell, Denis, 6634, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Scully, Bernard Francis, 3413, A./C.Q.M.S., 11/9/16.  
 Scully, Patrick, 9430, Sgt., 26/11/15, D.C.M.  
 Sculthorpe, George, 10450, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Seabury, William, 2426, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 Searls, James, 9916, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Sexton, Michael, 5803, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Shanahan, Patrick, 9275, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Shaw, William, 15206, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Shea, Thomas, 8586, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Sheehan, Cornelius, 4349, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Sheehan, George, 10237, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Sheehan, James, 1221, Cpl., 4/9/16.  
 Sheehan, Jeremiah, 7562, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Sheehan, Michael, 3791, Pte., 11/8/15.  
 Sheehy, Simon, 4822, Pte., 12/11/17.  
 Shepherd, Richard, 15218, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Sheridan, James, 7721, Pte., 12/8/17.  
 Sheridan, Michael, 14181, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Shiels, James, 4048, Pte., 24/1/17.  
 Shine, Thomas, 7671, Cpl., 21/8/16.  
 Shurley, George Frederick, 10529, Pte., 29/11/15.  
 Simmonds, James, 10458, Pte., 27/3/18.  
 Skinner, George, 8872, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Skippen, Ernest Percy, 5805, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Slattery, Michael, 7008, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Small, John, 8471, Pte., 3/5/15.  
 Small, Michael, 5802, Pte., 7/6/17.  
 Smart, George, 7723, Cpl., 13/10/17.  
 Smith, John Sidney, 7892, Cpl., 1/5/15.  
 Smyth, Charles, 8533, L./Cpl., 7/7/15.  
 Smyth, Simon, 9683, L./Cpl., 21/8/15.  
 Somers, Martin Michael, 9010, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Stack, Michael, 4516, Pte., 8/4/18.  
 Stanton, James, 5012, Pte., 18/5/18.  
 Stanton, Thomas, 18445, L./Cpl., 2/9/18.  
 Stanning, Frederick George, 3417, A./L./Cpl., 30/9/18.  
 Steward, Bertie Claude, 10438, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Stockdale, William, 5913, Cpl., 5/8/17.  
 Stokes, John, 6009, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Stone, John, 5472, Pte., 13/4/17.  
 Storr, Albert Edward, 9208, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Christopher, 5190, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Sullivan, Daniel, 5089, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Sullivan, John, 4279, Pte., 30/9/18.  
 Sullivan, John, 7954, Sgt., 9/9/16.  
 Sullivan, John, 9540, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Sullivan, John, 9795, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 8173, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 9798, Pte., 1/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Timothy, 5380, Pte., 27/9/18.  
 Sunner, Henry, 4932, C.Q.M.S., 2/5/15.  
 Swanton, Michael, 3973, Sgt., 28/1/17.  
 Sweeney, Patrick, 3508, Pte., 13/8/18.  
 Switzer, George, 868, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Thompson, John Alfred, 9256, Pte., 6/7/15.  
 Thynne, Michael, 6934, Pte., 4/5/15.  
 Tichbourne, Michael, 9277, Pte., 2/5/15.  
 Tierney, Patrick, 8479, Pte., 6/7/15.  
 Tiffin, Claude, 5825, Pte., 22/7/16.  
 Tobin, Francis, 6917, Pte., 21/12/16.  
 Tobin, William, 4309, Pte., 20/11/17.  
 Toman, Joseph, 18089, Pte., 9/7/18.  
 Tracey, Patrick, 10337, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Tracey, Thomas, 10561, Pte., 9/10/18.  
 Traynor, William, 1222, Pte., 29/3/18.  
 Treacy, Thomas, 14185, Pte., 2/6/18.  
 Tully, James, 6548, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Tuohey, John, 5297, Pte., 7/7/16.  
 Tuohey, Martin, 8080, Sgt., 1/5/15.  
 Turner, Charles, 3371, Pte., 28/1/17, M.M.  
 Turner, James, 6111, L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Turton, Thomas, 6313, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Tyrrell, James, 10853, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Unwin, Francis, 1223, Pte., 16/6/16.  
 Vining, William Harold, 5692, Pte., 15/10/16.  
 Vogelsang, Sidney Frederick, 5752, Pte., 6/9/15.  
 Wallace, Edward, 7125, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Wallace, Francis, 9293, Pte., 26/5/15.  
 Walsh, John, 3683, L./Cpl., 7/6/17.  
 Walsh, John, 7986, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Walsh, Michael, 5569, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Walsh, Michael Joseph, 9383, Pte., 25/4/15.  
 Walsh, Robert, 4364, Pte., 12/8/17.  
 Walsh, Thomas, 5530, C.Q.M.S., 25/4/15, D.C.M.  
 Walsh, William, 5623, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Walters, John, 5776, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Ward, Herbert, 2719, Pte., 3/1/16.  
 Ward, John, 9601, L./Cpl., 24/8/15.  
 Ward, Michael, 1107, Pte., 3/10/18.  
 Ward, Peter, 5321, Pte., 15/4/17.  
 Ward, William Percival, 18103, Pte., 30/12/18.  
 Warner, Claude Frederick Sidney, 10480, Pte., 13/12/15.  
 Watson, Meredith, 2687, Pte., 11/6/16.  
 Watson, Thomas, 7551, Pte., 5/7/15.  
 Watts, John, 7229, Pte., 26/3/18.  
 Wells, John Maystone, 9137, Sgt., 2/11/16.  
 Weston, Charles, 5900, Pte., 2/11/15.  
 Whatley, Herbert, 2986, Pte., 5/4/17.  
 Wheeler, James, 9942, Pte., 17/5/18.  
 Whelan, Thomas, 4089, Pte., 23/11/17.  
 Whelan, Timothy, 2360, Pte., 23/3/18.  
 Whelton, Daniel, 8657, Pte., 5/7/15.  
 White, Patrick, 9190, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Whiteley, Stanley, 10548, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Whitley, Albert Ewart, 5848, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Whitley, John, 4990, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Williams, Robert, 5998, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Williams, Walter, 5735, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Wilson, William Henry, 9088, Pte., 28/6/15.  
 Woods, John, 8647, Pte., 28/4/15.  
 Woodward, Frederick, 7915, C.Q.M.S., 9/9/16.  
 Wright, Lawrence Bennett, 6129, Pte., 11/12/15.  
 Wright, Percy Henry, 5776, Pte., 4/10/15.  
 Yates, Rudolph Bannister, 5849, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Yelverton, Christopher, 6073, Pte., 20/7/15.  
 Young, Richard, 5198, Pte., 12/8/17.

## 2ND BATTALION.

Abbott, William, 7921, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Abel, George, 18135, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Agnew, Joseph, 7516, Pte., 15/11/14.  
 Allcock, Charles Sidney, 6562, Sgt., 26/12/16, D.C.M.  
 Allen, Michael, 3937, Pte., 8/10/15.  
 Allum, Albert, 6812, Pte., 9/10/18, M.M.  
 Andrews, Frederick John, 20107, A./L./Cpl., 4/10/18.  
 Appleton, George Henry, 15061, Pte., 10/12/16.  
 Arnold, John, 5945, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Ashe, Francis, 6036, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Ashford, George, 6545, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Ashley, Lewis Charles, 20263, Pte., 11/6/18.  
 Atkins, Alfred, 10499, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Austin, John, 6923, Pte., 21/3/18.

Babington, Samuel, 5141, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Bacon, Thomas, 6167, Pte., 22/9/16.  
 Bailey, John, 7708, Pte., 17/6/16.  
 Baldock, Charles William, 15067, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Ballentine, William, 5237, Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 Bampkin, Alfred, 8949, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Banks, John Douglas, 10225, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Banks, Patrick, 6781, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Bannon, Michael, 9072, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Barnett, William, 18001, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Barrett, Patrick, 7648, L./Cpl., 10/11/17, M.M.  
 Barrett, William, 8310, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Barry, Christopher, 10142, Pte., 9/5/15, D.C.M.  
 Barry, David, 4246, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Barry, John, 4178, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Barry, Patrick, 7437, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Barsby, Frank Watoff, 8698, Pte., 10/3/15.  
 Barton, Edward, 9000, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Baxter, Joseph, 5104, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Beattie, Patrick, 7938, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Bellamy, William, 2501, Cpl., 16/4/16, D.C.M.  
 Bennett, Peter, 6482, Pte., 7/3/17.  
 Bennett, Simon, 7927, A./Cpl., 21/12/14.  
 Benson, James, 4856, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Blake, James, 7337, Pte., 28/6/18.  
 Boddy, David, 4557, Sgt., 24/8/16.  
 Boland, Maurice, 747, L./Sjt., 25/9/16, M.M.  
 Booth, John, 20277, Pte., 1/7/19.  
 Bourke, Michael, 6520, L./Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 Bourke, William Aloysius, 6483, Sgt., 9/9/16.  
 Bowen, Matthew, 6097, L./Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 Bowman, James, 5977, Pte., 13/10/15.  
 Bowman, Thomas, 20160, Pte., 31/10/18.  
 Boxall, Ernest, 9104, L./Cpl., 26/1/15, D.C.M.  
 Boylan, Patrick, 15140, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Boyle, Martin, 5400, Pte., 1/1/15.  
 Braddock, Frederick, 1291, Pte., 25/9/16.  
 Bradley, Herbert, 7853, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Bradley, William, 10575, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Brady, Charles, 6393, Pte., 14/3/17.  
 Breen, Michael, 4155, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Breen, Michael, 6217, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Brennan, John, 10053, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Brennan, Michael, 7816, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 Brennan, Michael John, 6521, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Brew, Michael, 10277, L./Cpl., 7/4/15.  
 Brickell, Frederick, 7136, Cpl., 18/10/18.  
 Bridgeman, Patrick, 5519, Pte., 15/7/15.  
 Brien, James, 5460, Pte., 15/7/16.

Brierley, Samuel, 2241, L./Cpl., 10/7/17.  
 Broderick, James, 7246, Pte., 7/3/17.  
 Broderick, Michael, 1142, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Brooker, William, 9223, Sgt., 9/5/15.  
 Brooks, Joseph, 1140, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Brooks, Joseph, 8044, Sgt., 9/5/15, D.C.M.  
 Brophy, Daniel, 9872, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Brosnan, John, 3149, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Broughan, James, 5038, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Browne, Joseph, 615, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Browne, Michael, 10696, Cpl., 28/11/16.  
 Buckley, Daniel, 5546, Pte., 1/12/16.  
 Buckley, Denis, 6240, Pte., 25/2/15.  
 Buckley, Frank, 6623, Cpl., 22/3/18.  
 Buckley, James, 5613, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Buckley, Jeremiah, 6915, Sgt., 30/12/16.  
 Buckley, John, 6851, Pte., 26/3/15.  
 Buckley, John, 6897, L./Cpl., 7/10/15.  
 Buckley, Patrick, 9884, Pte., 20/1/15.  
 Buckley, Timothy, 4782, Pte., 11/3/15.  
 Bullman, John, 7309, Pte., 17/7/15.  
 Bullman, William, 6941, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Bunyan, Patrick, 7047, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Burke, Andrew, 6301, Pte., 13/12/16.  
 Burke, John, 7947, Pte., 22/1/15.  
 Burke, Patrick, 9680, Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Burke, William, 3591, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Burke, William, 10206, L./Cpl., 27/4/16.  
 Burnell, Michael, 6284, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Butcher, George James, 15073, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Butler, James, 8513, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Butler, Thomas Edwin, 6530, Pte., 16/4/16.  
 Byrne, James, 7309, Pte., 6/9/14.  
 Byrne, James, 8474, Pte., 6/11/15.  
 Byrne, James, 18109, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 Byrne, John, 4772, Pte., 4/10/16.  
 Byrne, Joseph, 6182, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Byrne, Peter, 10071, Pte., 3/5/16.  
 Byrne, Peter Joseph, 18172, Pte., 23/2/18.

Cahill, John, 5694, Pte., 19/11/14.  
 Callaghan, William, 9741, L./Cpl., 12/11/14.  
 Campbell, Charles Wilson, 18390, C.Q.M.S., 15/10/18.  
 Campbell, William, 6934, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Cantillon, John, 9887, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Cantwell, Arthur John, 3182, Pte., 25/1/15.  
 Canty, Matthew, 7650, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Carey, Thomas, 6947, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Carroll, Denis, 3901, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Carroll, Edward Joseph, 6347, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Carroll, James, 8744, Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 Carroll, Jeremiah, 3348, Pte., 23/9/16.  
 Carroll, Michael, 6371, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Carroll, Patrick, 18160, Pte., 24/3/18.  
 Carroll, Peter, 7080, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Carson, George, 4835, Pte., 27/12/14.  
 Carter, Joseph, 8059, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Casey, William, 6906, Sgt., 10/11/17.  
 Cashman, Thomas, 8845, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Cavanagh, Jeremiah, 5949, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Chandler, Herbert George, 8021, C.S.M., 29/3/18.  
 Chapman, George, 8008, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Chapman, Henry Mercer, 15077, Pte., 7/3/17.  
 Chapman, Reginald Leslie, 15078, Pte., 22/3/18.

- Chapman, William Stephen, 8048, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Charles, Alfred, 18166, Pte., 4/7/18.  
 Charles, Frederick Stanley, 6009, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Cherry, Bernard, 3951, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Chidwick, Alfred John, 15081, Pte., 9/12/16.  
 Clark, Thomas William, 20297, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Cleaver, William Alfred, 2792, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Codd, Michael, 6621, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Coffey, Michael, 3125, L./Cpl., 12/11/14.  
 Coffey, Thomas, 6522, Pte., 20/8/16.  
 Cole, Joseph, 3888, Sgt., 15/7/15.  
 Coleman, Andrew, 6319, Pte., 2/10/15.  
 Coleman, Patrick, 5448, Cpl., 21/12/14.  
 Coleman, Patrick, 6904, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Coleman, William, 5065, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Collins, Daniel, 6213, Pte., 1/10/16.  
 Collins, Denis, 6735, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Collins, John, 4371, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Collins, Patrick John, 10332, Pte., 27/2/16.  
 Condon, Thomas, 4327, L./Cpl., 20/8/16.  
 Connelly, John, 6948, Pte., 24/3/18.  
 Connelly, Joseph, 3817, Pte., 26/3/15.  
 Connolly, John, 911, Pte., 20/10/15.  
 Connolly, John, 5577, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Connor, Christopher, 5062, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Considine, William, 10220, Pte., 11/3/15.  
 Conway, Thomas, 10291, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Cook, James John, 10443, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Coome, Frederick, 20300, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Cooney, David, 5343, Pte., 3/1/15.  
 Copley, Joseph, 18207, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Corbett, John Stanley, 3943, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Corcoran, Michael, 4369, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Corkery, Daniel, 6919, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Cornally, Edward, 6573, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Corry, James, 1911, Pte., 14/7/16.  
 Cosgrove, John, 9681, Pte., 17/8/16.  
 Costello, Cornelius, 6016, Pte., 13/5/15.  
 Costello, Michael, 7409, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Coughlan, Denis, 9928, Pte., 22/2/16.  
 Coughlan, Patrick James, 18191, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Coughlan, William, 4382, Pte., 6/11/14.  
 Coughlan, James, 3893, Pte., 17/5/15.  
 Crane, John, 9152, Sgt., 22/9/16, D.C.M.  
 Creed, Jeremiah, 9466, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Cremen, John, 5137, Cpl., 10/5/15.  
 Cremin, Daniel, 7915, 10/11/17.  
 Cremin, Timothy, 7833, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Crilly, Thomas, 8917, Cpl., 22/3/18.  
 Cronin, Daniel, 4153, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Cronin, Denis, 10159, Pte., 15/7/15.  
 Cronin, Joseph, 5711, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Cronin, Patrick, 5272, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Cronin, Timothy, 6271, Pte., 30/3/18.  
 Crowe, Francis Gerald, 6940, Sgt., 18/10/18.  
 Crowley, Cornelius, 10046, Pte., 20/11/15.  
 Crowley, Jeremiah, 9991, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Crowley, John, 4953, Pte., 13/10/15.  
 Cull, Henry James, 2802, Pte., 16/9/16.  
 Cullen, Patrick, 7817, Pte., 4/5/18.  
 Cullinan, John, 6476, Pte., 18/5/15.  
 Cummins, Denis, 922, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Cummins, Denis, 4500, Cpl., 8/5/15.  
 Cummins, John, 5618, Pte., 11/3/15.  
 Cummins, John, 10423, Pte., 7/6/16.  
 Cummins, Patrick, 5440, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Cunneen, John, 7614, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Cunniffe, John, 18291, Pte., 24/4/18.  
 Cunningham, Arthur James, 18168, Pte., 24/3/18.  
 Cunningham, Edward, 5111, Pte., 7/9/16.  
 Cunningham, Frank, 4517, Pte., 25/1/15.  
 Cunningham, John, 4878, Pte., 18/12/15.  
 Cunningham, John, 5509, L./Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 Curry, George, 924, Cpl., 8/9/16.  
 Curtin, Eugene, 7203, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Curtin, John, 6682, Cpl., 4/10/18, M.M.  
 Curtis, William George, 2905, Pte., 31/10/18.  
 Cusack, Thomas, 6173, Pte., 24/10/16.  
 Cussen, Robert, 3986, Pte., 13/4/16.  
 Cuthbertson, Thomas, 1905, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Dalton, Frank Leonard, 9181, Sgt., 21/3/18.  
 Dakton, Maurice, 4783, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Dalton, Maurice, 6716, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Daly, Andrew, 4888, Pte., 25/1/15.  
 Daly, Denis, 4177, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Daly, James Edward, 8585, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Daly, John, 6336, Pte., 29/9/18.  
 Daly, Stephen, 6264, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Daly, William, 5776, Pte., 6/10/18.  
 Damant, Temple, 9164, L./Sjt., 27/8/14.  
 Damer, Timothy, 6956, Pte., 24/3/18.  
 Davies, Owen, 756, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Dawson, John, 7258, Pte., 13/10/15.  
 Dearden, Lawrence, 2549, Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 Dee, Michael, 1296, L./Cpl., 20/10/18.  
 Deegan, James, 5935, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Desmond, John, 5731, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Dillon, Patrick, 5116, L./Cpl., 8/9/16.  
 Dillon, Thomas, 4471, Pte., 15/11/14.  
 Dineen, Daniel, 5833, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 Dineen, John, 6758, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Dineen, Patrick, 9767, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Doherty, Frank, 20320, L./Cpl., 18/10/18, M.M.  
 Donnelly, Francis, 6970, Pte., 12/11/17.  
 Donnelly, Michael, 4603, Pte., 19/7/15.  
 Donoghue, Daniel, 8516, L./Sjt., 10/11/17.  
 Donoghue, Francis, 2264, A./L./Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 Donovan, James, 10160, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Donovan, Jeremiah, 4632, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Donovan, Michael, 4544, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Donovan, William Joseph, 6426, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Donworth, William, 8920, Dmr., 27/8/14.  
 Doolin, Michael, 3714, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Dorey, Albert Edward, 7064, Cpl., 10/3/17.  
 Douglas, Arthur, 20171, L./Cpl., 4/10/18.  
 Doupe, Patrick, 6561, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Dower, Patrick, 4412, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Dowling, Thomas, 7377, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Downes, Michael, 4394, Pte., 7/3/16.  
 Downey, John, 5067, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Doyle, Christopher, 18197, Sgt., 6/4/18, M.M.  
 Doyle, James, 5944, Pte., 1/3/16.  
 Doyle, James, 6552, Pte., 22/8/16.  
 Doyle, John, 8055, Sgt., 10/11/17.  
 Doyle, William, 6072, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Driscoll, James, 8351, Sgt., 25/3/18.  
 Droney, Patrick, 6831, Pte., 22/9/16.  
 Drummy, John, 3889, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Ducie, Joseph, 4445, Cpl., 27/8/16.  
 Duff, David, 10081, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Duffield, William, 2267, Pte., 25/6/16.

Duffy, Henry, 2552, Pte., 8/7/16.  
 Duffy, Thomas, 18167, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Duggan, William, 7948, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Duhig, Francis, 6010, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Duke, John James, 5369, Pte., 22/9/16.  
 Dundon, Edward, 3822, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Dunn, James, 5017, Pte., 6/10/18.  
 Dunne, Lawrence, 4831, Pte., 12/7/16.  
 Dwyer, Joseph, 5988, Pte., 17/7/15.  
 Dynan, Michael, 5412, Pte., 9/5/15.

Eaton, Percy, 1921, Pte., 8/11/18.  
 Edwards, Patrick, 5752, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Elworthy, Edward William, 7371, A./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 English, John, 7778, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Evans, George, 2914, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Eyars, Edward, 8749, Pte., 9/5/15.

Farrington, James Joseph, 6076, L./Sjt., 21/3/18.  
 Fellows, Owen, 20329, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Fennell, James, 10157, Pte., 27/8/15.  
 Ferguson, John, 9144, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Field, Denis, 4161, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Field, Jeremiah, 10067, Pte., 14/5/15.  
 Field, John, 6503, Pte., 10/7/18.  
 Finan, Michael, 7896, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Finley, Patrick, 2917, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 Finn, David, 5477, Pte., 31/10/18.  
 Finn, John, 5249, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Finn, Michael, 5578, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Finnerty, Jeremiah, 7990, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Finnerty, John, 4891, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Fitzgerald, James, 10012, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Fitzgerald, John, 7508, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Fitzgerald, Michael, 4637, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Fitzgerald, Richard, 3434, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, 2916, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, 6880, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Fitzgibbon, Patrick, 8295, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Fitzmaurice, Maurice, 4570, C.Q.M.S., 12/11/14.  
 Fitzmaurice, Thomas, 9913, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Fitzmaurice, William, 6486, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Fitzpatrick, John, 4645, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Fitzpatrick, Joseph Michael, 5122, Pte., 16/2/16.  
 Fitzpatrick, Timothy, 7388, Pte., 5/10/18.  
 Flaherty, Patrick, 9772, Pte., 30/9/14.  
 Flanagan, David, 5843, Pte., 14/6/16.  
 Flanagan, James, 5831, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Flanagan, John, 5663, Pte., 8/3/16.  
 Flavin, Peter, 10433, Pte., 13/6/16.  
 Fleming, James, 7900, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Fleming, John, 10836, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Flynn, Bartholomew Naylor, 7367, Sjt., 27/8/14.  
 Flynn, Daniel, 3780, Pte., 6/11/14.  
 Flynn, Michael, 4549, L./Cpl., 12/5/15.  
 Flynn, Thomas, 6113, Pte., 12/10/18, D.C.M., M.M.  
 Flynn, Thomas, 10118, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Fogarty, Patrick, 6217, Pte., 27/4/16.  
 Fogarty, Philip, 6216, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Foley, Cornelius, 6959, Pte., 1/5/16.  
 Foley, Cornelius Peter, 4255, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Foley, Denis, 7345, Pte., 13/1/15.  
 Foley, Michael, 5733, Sjt., 3/2/15.  
 Foley, Michael, 6741, L./Cpl., 21/6/16.  
 Foley, Timothy, 8401, Sjt., 25/3/18.  
 Foran, Patrick, 10252, L./Cpl., 29/6/16.

Forbes, Thomas North, 8356, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Forde, Jeremiah, 3661, Pte., 5/12/14.  
 Forde, Patrick, 7881, L./Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 Forde, Stephen, 7602, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Franklin, Albert George, 2820, L./Cpl., 4/10/18.  
 Franklin, John, 5401, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Freeman, Michael, 7266, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Friel, George, 6331, Pte., 10/11/17.

Gale, Albert, 9071, Sgt., 27/8/14.  
 Gallagher, Patrick, 7548, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Gallery, George Patrick, 20172, Sjt., 4/10/18.  
 Gallery, Patrick, 5757, Pte., 11/5/16.  
 Galvin, John, 8450, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Gannon, John, 8010, Sjt., 27/2/16, D.C.M.  
 Geaney, William Thomas, 3873, Cpl., 1/1/15.  
 Gill, William, 5839, Pte., 16/7/16.  
 Glavin, Michael, 4176, Pte., 31/5/15.  
 Gleeson, James, 7321, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Gleeson, John, 18398, Pte., 29/5/18.  
 Gleeson, Thomas, 6776, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Glover, David Harold, 18145, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Glynn, Thomas, 9511, Pte., 26/9/16.  
 Godfrey, Patrick, 4488, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Good, James, 8036, Sjt., 14/2/17.  
 Goode, Charles, 5445, Pte., 19/7/16.  
 Gordon, William James, 8606, A./Sjt., 26/3/15.  
 Gorman, Martin, 3621, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Gosbee, Charles, 15101, Pte., 7/3/17.  
 Goulding, John, 6524, Pte., 19/5/16.  
 Grady, Denis, 4230, Pte., 13/5/15.  
 Grady, Patrick, 7228, Pte., 15/7/15.  
 Greaney, Thomas, 7330, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Green, John, 7149, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Green, John, 8419, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Green, Philip Richmond, 20175, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Green, Reginald Arthur, 5737, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Griffin, Cornelius, 6449, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Griffin, Joseph, 6321, Pte., 18/11/15.  
 Griffin, Michael, 5890, Pte., 6/10/15.  
 Griffin, Patrick, 4946, Pte., 27/3/15.  
 Griffin, Patrick, 5538, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Griffin, Thomas, 5298, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Guerin, Michael, 6213, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Guinness, Cornelius, 3492, Pte., 27/8/14.

Hackett, Martin, 4307, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 Hagney, Thomas, 5969, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 Hale, George, 2101, Cpl., 6/11/18.  
 Hales, Harry William, 8663, A./Sjt., 21/12/14.  
 Hall, George William, 5840, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Hall, William, 5823, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Halloran, Denis, 7434, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Halloran, John, 7470, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Halloran, Maurice, 8180, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Halvey, Patrick, 6140, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hammersley, George, 20349, Pte., 22/10/18.  
 Hammond, Beniah, 18567, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 Hammond, Denis, 3981, A./Cpl., 4/8/15.  
 Hanley, John, 6124, Pte., 12/11/17.  
 Hanlon, Thomas, 4921, Pte., 15/11/14.  
 Hanlon, Thomas, 6801, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Hannon, John, 5594, Pte., 16/7/16.  
 Hannon, Maurice, 6488, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Hanrahan, James, 6392, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Hanrahan, John, 6417, Pte., 9/5/15.

- Hanrahan, Timothy, 5873, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Harahan, Charles, 10757, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Harman, Robert, 5942, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Harrington, Patrick, 7083, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Harris, George, 15108, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Harris, John, 3984, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Harris, John, 7188, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 Harrison, Alfred, 18379, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Hart, Michael, 7517, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Harte, Michael, 6429, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Harte, Patrick, 3497, Sgt., 9/5/15.  
 Hartigan, John, 9697, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Hartigan, Patrick, 4922, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Hartnett, David, 10078, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hathway, Francis, 1672, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 Hatton, Percy Wiskin, 5865, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Hawley, Harold, 2041, Sgt., 26/12/16.  
 Hayes, Francis, 3819, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Hayes, Henry, 5741, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Hayes, Henry, 8577, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Hayes, James, 5463, Pte., 30/8/16, M.M.  
 Heal, James, 2291, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Healey, James, 5154, Pte., 27/4/16.  
 Healy, John, 6732, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Healy, Michael, 5130, S(t.), 2/3/17, D.C.M., M.M.  
 Healy, Michael, 7637, A./Cpl., 22/9/15.  
 Healy, Timothy, 5948, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Healy, William, 6056, Pte., 14/10/15.  
 Healy, William, 6807, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Hearne, John Joseph, 7121, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Hedderman, Michael, 6001, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Hedges, Harry George, 20039, A./Cpl., 18/10/18.  
 Hedley, Joseph Bent, 8959, Sgt., 21/12/14.  
 Heenan, Francis, 985, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 Heffernan, Andrew, 4235, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Heffernan, Richard, 7270, Pte., 27/4/16.  
 Hegarty, Jeremiah, 6590, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hellwig, Henry Edward, 9098, A./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Hemingway, Harold, 8367, Pte., 31/12/17.  
 Hennessey, Edward, 7460, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Hennessey, John, 7099, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Herbert, William, 6139, Pte., 18/11/14.  
 Heslin, Owen, 4999, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hession, Patrick, 6318, Pte., 17/2/16.  
 Hickey, Patrick, 10077, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hickey, William, 9854, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Hickman, Thomas Henry, 20181, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Higgins, Edward, 5028, Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Hillier, Richard John, 10800, L./Cpl., 16/10/18.  
 Hogan, David, 7260, Pte., 5/5/16.  
 Hogan, Denis, 7209, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hogan, Michael, 5904, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Hogan, Patrick, 6054, Pte., 31/10/18.  
 Hogan, Patrick, 6585, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Holland, Jeremiah, 6704, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Holland, Michael, 5919, Pte., 19/5/16.  
 Holland, Patrick, 4567, Pte., 15/11/14.  
 Holland, William, 7572, Pte., 1/9/14.  
 Holloran, Ignatius, 18117, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Holloway, George Reginald, 10536, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Holmes, Albert Henry, 6474, L./Cpl., 1/4/16.  
 Holmes, Tom, 2302, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 Honan, John, 4319, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Hood, Ralph, 7767, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Horan, Thomas, 4509, Pte., 5/11/15.  
 Horgan, Daniel, 7214, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Horgan, Daniel, 9852, Pte., 25/2/15.  
 Hornbrook, Cornelius, 6150, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Hornbrook, William, 6703, Pte., 16/11/14.  
 Horrigan, John, 987, L./Cpl., 27/2/16.  
 Hosking, Nicholas, 493, Pte., 25/9/16.  
 Hourigan, Patrick, 6194, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Hourigan, Patrick, 6871, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 House, Walter James, 15117, Pte., 10/12/17.  
 Howard, Thomas, 4437, Cpl., 4/2/15.  
 Howard, Thomas, 14084, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Howarth, James, 8056, Pte., 27/2/16.  
 Howarth, Jonathan, 7775, Pte., 10/9/14.  
 Howells, William, 3166, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Howley, Thomas, 4170, Sgt., 19/4/17, D.C.M.  
 Hughes, Henry, 9053, Pte., 25/1/15.  
 Hughes, James, 18028, Pte., 21/12/17.  
 Hughes, Samuel, 1673, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 Hurley, John, 1810, L./Cpl., 17/7/16.  
 Hurley, Patrick, 5679, Pte., 4/8/16.  
 Hyde, John, 7015, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Hyde, Thomas, 986, Sgt., 27/10/18, D.C.M., M.M.  
 Innocent, Frederick, 7845, Pte., 25/2/15.  
 Irwin, Daniel, 6578, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Irwin, John, 7345, L./Cpl., 27/2/16.  
 James, Frank, 10310, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Jarvis, William Ernest, 20375, Pte., 14/10/18.  
 Jeffs, Frederick Charles, 5661, Pte., 12/6/16.  
 Jervis, Philip Charles, 9575, A./Sjt., 23/12/14.  
 Johnson, Patrick, 4944, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Johnston, Paul, 4304, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Johnston, William, 9426, Cpl., 14/12/17.  
 Jolley, Jeffrey, 1950, Cpl., 17/6/16.  
 Jones, Denis, 7633, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 Jones, Henry John, 1168, A./Cpl., 6/10/18.  
 Jones, Humphrey, 1167, Pte., 7/4/18.  
 Jones, Thomas, 18518, Pte., 10/11/18.  
 Jones, Walter Willie, 7887, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Jones, William, 8042, Pte., 17/1/15.  
 Judge, Thomas, 14093, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Kane, Thomas, 7715, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Kavanagh, Denis, 6195, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Kaveney, Malachy, 1501, Pte., 20/8/16.  
 Keane, Patrick, 2295, Cpl., 23/2/16.  
 Keane, Patrick, 5283, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Keane, Patrick, 7135, Pte., 10/3/15.  
 Kearney, Frank Michael, 18029, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Keating, John, 7133, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Keating, Michael, 4334, Pte., 25/3/15.  
 Kelly, Francis, 6068, Pte., 5/10/18.  
 Kelly, James, 1960, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Kelly, James, 6927, Pte., 23/12/16.  
 Kelly, James, 10489, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Kelly, John, 7872, Pte., 15/3/17.  
 Kelly, John, 10846, Pte., 31/3/18.  
 Kelly, Patrick, 556, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Kelly, Patrick, 10155, Pte., 29/1/15.  
 Kelly, William, 14103, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Kenneally, John, 7106, Pte., 25/12/14.  
 Kenny, Martin, 5890, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Keogh, James, 18219, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Keohane, Edward, 10074, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Keohane, John, 9800, Sgt., 18/10/18.  
 Keohane, Paul, 9657, Pte., 27/8/14.



Keough, Martin, 4460, A./Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 Key, Harry, 1959, Pte., 12/4/18.  
 Killeen, Thomas, 7443, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 King, Christopher, 6417, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 King, Ralph, 7144, Cpl., 4/10/18.  
 Kinsley, Michael, 5572, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Kirby, John, 5963, Pte., 16/11/17.  
 Knudsen, William, 7665, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Lafferty, Louis, 4224, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 Lahiffe, Michael, 5530, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Lalor, Matthew, 7134, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Lammett, Thomas, 4330, Pte., 16/7/16.  
 Lane, John, 4913, Pte., 4/10/15.  
 Lane, John, 6952, Pte., 24/12/16.  
 Lane, Thomas, 9949, Pte., 2/7/18.  
 Lang, William, 1018, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Langan, John, 7180, Pte., 8/12/14.  
 Langan, Lawrence, 8995, Cpl., 2/7/18.  
 Lannon, Thomas Francis, 4815, L./Cpl., 4/10/18.  
 Law, John, 1965, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Lawrence, Joseph, 2319, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Lawton, Cornelius, 6095, Pte., 28/3/18.  
 Lawton, Frank, 9862, Pte., 13/10/15.  
 Lawton, John, 5922, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Leadham, Frederick James, 20479, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Leahy, James, 8580, C.S.M., 25/9/15.  
 Leahy, Joseph, 6317, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Leary, Daniel, 8810, L./Cpl., 27/2/16.  
 Leary, John, 5134, Pte., 25/8/16.  
 Lee, Daniel, 7412, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Lee, George, 5926, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Lee, Henry, 4640, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Leen, Daniel, 10664, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Lehane, Timothy, 6087, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Lemm, John, 2320, Pte., 11/5/16.  
 Lemon, William, 5323, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Lenane, James, 5271, Pte., 2/11/14.  
 Lenihan, Michael, 6061, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Lenihan, Michael, 7451, Pte., 8/10/14.  
 Lenihan, Patrick, 5539, Sjt., 26/3/15.  
 Linehan, John, 3970, Pte., 14/1/15.  
 Ling, John Walter, 8424, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Lloyd, William, 7151, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Long, Timothy, 8291, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Loughie, John Alexander, 6925, L./Cpl., 14/2/17.  
 Lowdon, Edward, 20401, Sjt., 2/11/18.  
 Lucey, John, 9992, A./Cpl., 25/9/15.  
 Lyddy, Patrick, 6873, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Lynch, Albert, 7726, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Lynch, Daniel, 4263, Pte., 13/11/14.  
 Lynch, Edward, 5537, A./Sjt., 21/12/14.  
 Lynch, John, 5599, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Lynch, John, 7403, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 Lynch, John, 7838, Pte., 14/11/17.  
 Lynch, Michael, 6466, L./Cpl., 1/6/16.  
 Lynch, Peter, 18224, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Lynch, Thomas, 5859, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Lyons, James, 7874, Pte., 14/11/17.  
 Lyons, William, 5751, Pte., 25/12/14.  
 Macauley, Thomas, 3999, Sjt., 23/12/18.  
 McAuliffe, Jeremiah, 6048, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 McAuliffe, John, 6958, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McAuliffe, Michael, 4450, A./Cpl., 21/12/14.  
 McAuliffe, Thomas, 7308, Pte., 21/12/14.

McAvoy, Thomas, 6320, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McCarthy, Charles, 4551, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 McCarthy, Cornelius, 6674, Pte., 13/7/17.  
 McCarthy, Daniel, 5370, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 McCarthy, Denis, 6998, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 McCarthy, Denis, 7320, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 McCarthy, Denis, 9786, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McCarthy, Florence, 7240, Pte., 14/5/15.  
 McCarthy, Jeremiah, 7825, Pte., 26/6/18.  
 McCarthy, John, 4759, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 McCarthy, John, 6596, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 McCarthy, Joseph, 8862, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 McCarthy, Michael, 5360, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 McCarthy, Michael, 7754, Pte., 25/7/15.  
 McCarthy, Michael, 9372, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McCarthy, Patrick, 6711, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 McCarthy, Patrick, 6727, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McCarthy, William, 258, Pte., 11/9/15.  
 McColl, Thomas, 6199, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 McCormack, Christopher, 6253, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McCormack, Daniel, 2309, Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 McCormack, James, 7024, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McDade, Christopher, 1313, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McDermott, James, 6455, Pte., 14/11/16.  
 McDonald, Peter, 14115, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 McDonnell, Francis, 4433, Pte., 4/7/16.  
 McDonnell, Thomas, 7488, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McGillicuddy, Jeremiah, 6442, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 McGowan, John, 5169, Pte., 2/8/16.  
 McGrath, Denis, 6587, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 McGrath, John, 5788, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McGrath, John, 8421, Cpl., 25/6/16.  
 McGuinness, James, 2050, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 McGuinness, Myles, 10369, A./L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 McGuire, William, 4394, Pte., 14/3/17.  
 McHugh, John, 582, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 McHugh, Michael, 7304, Pte., 15/11/14.  
 McIlhone, John, 664, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McIlwrath, Robert, 337, Pte., 14/7/16.  
 McInerney, John, 5899, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McInerney, Michael, 6456, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 McInerney, Michael, 7259, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McInerney, Michael, 8931, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 McInerney, Michael, 9222, L./Cpl., 30/8/14.  
 McKay, George William, 5634, Pte., 16/3/18.  
 McKee, John, 7953, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 McLaughlin, James, 20490, Pte., 19/10/18.  
 McLean, James, 2943, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 McMahon, Charles, 5879, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McMahon, Christopher, 9969, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McMahon, John, 5088, Sjt., 30/3/18.  
 McMahon, John, 6718, Pte., 2/6/17.  
 McMahon, Michael, 6004, L./Cpl., 10/10/15.  
 McMahon, Michael, 6609, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 5488, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 6323, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 6719, Pte., 14/3/17.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 7317, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 McMillan, John, 6266, Pte., 11/3/17.  
 McNally, James, 5175, Pte., 6/3/16.  
 McNamara, John, 6122, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McNamara, Patrick, 5415, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McNamara, Patrick, 6872, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 McNamara, Thomas, 7176, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 McQuade, William, 14128, L./Cpl., 29/9/16.  
 McSweeney, Eugene, 7251, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.

- McSweeney, Jeremiah, 4424, L./Cpl., 9/10/15.  
 McSweeney, Patrick, 10288, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 McSweeney, Ralph, 5001, Pte., 4/5/16.  
 McVey, Michael, 6926, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 McWilliams, Cornelius, 5520, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Madden, David, 7347, Pte., 11/1/16.  
 Madeley, George, 4547, Pte., 28/3/16.  
 Madigan, John, 4596, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Maguire, Bernard, 18127, Pte., 5/3/18.  
 Maguire, James, 10013, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Maguire, James, 14121, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Maher, Henry, 10033, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Maher, Patrick, 10019, Pte., 16/11/14.  
 Mahoney, Denis, 6288, Pte., 19/7/16.  
 Mahoney, Timothy, 10100, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Mahoney, John, 5334, Pte., 16/7/15.  
 Mahony, Michael, 7497, Pte., 24/12/16.  
 Mahony, Michael, 9844, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Mahony, Timothy, 5515, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Manning, Joseph Montague, 9935, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Mansfield, Philip, 3914, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Markey, Calvin Herbert, 7980, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Markham, Thomas, 7020, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Marlow, James, 5504, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Marshall, Wellesley, 10500, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Marston, Ernest, 2332, Pte., 12/11/17.  
 Martin, Christopher, 7388, Pte., 30/11/14.  
 Martin, William George, 10473, Pte., 28/4/16.  
 Meaney, William, 9780, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Meehan, Frank, 7849, Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 Meehan, Stephen, 9336, Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Meighan, Danis, 5643, Pte., 12/11/16.  
 Mercer, Walter, 20186, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Miller, Victor, 20417, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Mintern, John, 7267, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Modral, Norman, 20418, Pte., 26/10/18.  
 Moffatt, James, 7925, L./Cpl., 25/2/15.  
 Moher, James, 6165, Pte., 22/1/15.  
 Molloy, Lawrence, 18173, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Moloney, Martin, 6182, Pte., 13/10/15.  
 Moloney, Patrick, 4921, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Moon, Albert Edward, 8671, L./Cpl., 21/12/14.  
 Mooney, Edward, 18164, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Moore, John, 5391, Pte., 17/8/16.  
 Moore, Michael, 5959, L./Cpl., 27/3/18.  
 Moore, Timothy, 5597, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Moran, Robert, 3861, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Moran, Roger, 4861, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Morley, John, 6905, Pte., 29/10/16.  
 Morris, John, 5672, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Morrison, William, 14141, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Mortimer, Owen Thomas, 20057, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Moynihan, Michael, 6942, Pte., 23/2/16.  
 Mulcahy, Jeremiah, 6383, Pte., 29/8/15.  
 Mulcahy, William, 6649, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Mulcahy, William, 9965, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Mullan, David Waldo, 5120, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Mullane, Jeremiah, 6879, A./Cpl., 21/12/14.  
 Mullins, Christopher, 7215, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Mullins, John, 4377, Pte., 19/4/17.  
 Mulrenan, Thomas, 18383, Pte., 4/10/18, M.M.  
 Murphy, Christopher, 5938, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Murphy, Daniel, 5481, Pte., 20/8/16.  
 Murphy, Daniel, 6912, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Murphy, Denis Patrick, 9885, L./Cpl., 16/5/15.  
 Murphy, Edward John, 9521, Sjt., 21/3/18.  
 Murphy, John, 1, Pte., 5/11/18.  
 Murphy, John, 6440, Pte., 1/2/15.  
 Murphy, Joseph, 14146, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Murphy, Matthew, 7346, Pte., 5/10/15.  
 Murphy, Maurice, 10158, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Murphy, Michael, 2786, L./Cpl., 12/11/14.  
 Murphy, Patrick, 1486, Cpl., 4/10/18.  
 Murphy, Patrick, 3723, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Murphy, Patrick, 7002, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Murphy, Peter, 6492, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Murphy, Peter, 7017, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Murphy, Peter, 10082, Pte., 9/12/18.  
 Murphy, Thomas, 6761, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Murphy, Timothy, 3723, Pte., 21/15.  
 Murphy, Timothy, 7143, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Murray, John, 1777, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Murray, John, 7319, Pte., 22/11/14.  
 Murray, Patrick, 10124, Cpl., 25/6/16.  
 Nagle, John, 4611, Pte., 10/5/15.  
 Nagle, Michael, 6793, L./Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Nagle, Thomas, 7956, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Nancurvus, Thomas, 506, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Nash, John, 6526, L./Cpl., 27/2/16.  
 Nash, John, 10084, Pte., 25/2/15.  
 Neill, Joseph, 6629, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Neill, William, 18188, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Neville, John, 4339, Pte., 28/12/14.  
 Neville, John, 5967, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Newens, William James, 20190, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Newton, Samuel George, 2774, Sjt., 24/8/16.  
 Nicholas, Henry, 8066, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Nixey, Alfred, 1268, Cpl., 18/10/18.  
 Noble, William Hugh, 5089, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Noonan, Francis, 5900, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Nyhan, Daniel, 6132, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Oattes, Robert, 4550, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 O'Brien, Cornelius, 7773, Pte., 10/10/15.  
 O'Brien, John, 5344, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Brien, John, 6509, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 O'Brien, John Joseph, 4061, L./Cpl., 10/3/15.  
 O'Brien, Martin, 6015, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Brien, Matthew, 10230, Pte., 19/1/15.  
 O'Brien, Michael, 3036, Pte., 30/1/15.  
 O'Brien, Michael, 6111, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Brien, Michael, 7106, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Brien, Patrick, 3607, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Brien, Patrick, 4764, Pte., 11/11/17.  
 O'Brien, Richard, 3600, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 O'Brien, Richard, 3809, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Brien, Timothy, 4366, Pte., 11/5/15.  
 O'Brien, William, 7032, Pte., 2/5/16.  
 O'Callaghan, Albert, 6100, Pte., 5/5/16.  
 O'Callaghan, Cornelius, 6403, Sjt., 10/11/17, D.C.M.  
 O'Callaghan, Michael, 7988, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 O'Callaghan, Thomas, 7381, Pte., 11/3/15.  
 O'Carroll, Christopher, 3800, L./Cpl., 21/3/18.  
 O'Connell, Daniel, 8259, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 O'Connell, John, 6377, Pte., 15/11/14.  
 O'Connell, John, 8420, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Connell, Maurice, 4969, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 O'Connell, Michael, 6700, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 O'Connell, Michael, 7380, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 O'Connor, Arthur, 6802, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 O'Connor, Daniel, 4651, Pte., 21/6/16.  
 O'Connor, Denis, 5443, Pte., 10/11/17.

O'Connor, Denis, 9845, Pte., 1/5/17.  
 O'Connor, Jeremiah, 3642, Pte., 26/11/14.  
 O'Connor, John, 4165, L./Cpl., 13/10/15.  
 O'Connor, John, 6137, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Connor, John, 10334, Pte., 25/8/15.  
 O'Connor, Michael, 6377, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 O'Connor, Patrick, 6760, Pte., 4/10/16.  
 O'Connor, Thomas, 44, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 O'Dell, William, 4575, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 O'Donnell, James, 8164, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Donnell, John, 7020, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 O'Donnell, John Thomas, 5439, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 O'Donnell, Michael, 10183, Pte., 10/5/15.  
 O'Donoghue, Andrew, 5459, Sgt., 9/5/15.  
 O'Donoghue, Charles, 9745, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 O'Donoghue, Cornelius, 6641, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 O'Donoghue, Jeremiah, 8897, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 O'Donoghue, Michael, 7310, L./Cpl., 5/6/17.  
 O'Donovan, Michael, 7930, Pte., 5/3/18.  
 O'Donovan, Patrick, 6451, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 O'Driscoll, Denis, 6345, Cpl., 27/3/15.  
 O'Driscoll, John, 8276, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Driscoll, Joseph, 6178, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Ogden, Ernest, 2349, Pte., 21/10/18.  
 O'Grady, Patrick, 6631, Pte., 29/4/16.  
 O'Halloran, Edward, 9634, Cpl., 1/9/15.  
 O'Halloran, John, 5430, Pte., 30/11/16.  
 O'Keefe, Edmond, 6732, L./Cpl., 22/8/16.  
 O'Keefe, Matthew, 6978, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 O'Keefe, Patrick, 1052, L./Sjt., 22/3/18.  
 O'Keefe, Timothy, 10307, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Leary, Denis, 4808, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Leary, Edward, 7960, Pte., 3/10/14.  
 O'Leary, John, 6178, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Leary, John, 7568, Pte., 11/11/18.  
 O'Leary, Michael, 10145, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 O'Leary, Christopher, 10281, Cpl., 21/3/18, M.M.  
 O'Leary, Patrick, 7320, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Loughlin, Thomas, 5816, A./Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 O'Mahoney, Daniel, 7985, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Mahony, John, 5275, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 O'Neill, Daniel, 6964, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 O'Neill, Daniel, 7136, Pte., 23/12/14.  
 O'Neill, Timothy, 3073, Pte., 5/5/16.  
 O'Neill, William, 4410, Pte., 10/5/15.  
 O'Regan, Cornelius, 6583, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 O'Sullivan, John, 4421, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Sullivan, John, 4487, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 O'Sullivan, John, 5795, Pte., 3/6/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 3881, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 5586, Pte., 12/11/14.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 6097, A./Sjt., 14/10/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Mortimer, 7418, Pte., 22/12/14.  
 O'Sullivan, Thomas, 6981, Pte., 23/2/15.  
 O'Sullivan, Timothy, 6932, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 O'Toole, Michael, 7511, Pte., 10/11/17.

Parker, Bernard Victor, 7554, C.S.M., 9/5/15.  
 Parker, Samuel Neilly, 5296, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Parsons, David, 18580, Pte., 4/11/18.  
 Parsons, William, 8997, L./Sjt., 27/8/14.  
 Payne, Leonard, 1990, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Pegg, Alfred Albert, 7759, L./Sjt., 10/11/17.  
 Pennington, John, 10566, L./Cpl., 24/8/16.  
 Peters, Henry Albert, 9227, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Peyton, George Edward, 9297, Pte., 27/8/14.

Pigott, Edward, 6610, Pte., 19/10/17.  
 Pigott, John, 7564, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Pigott, William, 6494, Pte., 28/12/16.  
 Pollitt, William, 18579, Pte., 1/11/18.  
 Poore, William John, 9132, Cpl., 12/11/14.  
 Porter, Stephen, 7912, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Porter, Walter Charles, 7945, Pte., 24/9/18.  
 Porter, Alfred, 5721, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 Powell, James, 14162, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Powell, Richard, 6196, Pte., 10/5/15.  
 Power, Daniel, 6029, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Power, Nicholas, 6567, Pte., 27/8/16.  
 Prenderville, Michael, 6030, Pte., 22/8/16.  
 Price, Joseph, 1064, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Purkins, James, 20063, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Purtill, James, 10001, Pte., 27/8/14.

Quinlan, Denis, 5186, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Quin, William, 7593, Pte., 5/2/15.  
 Quinn, William, 9074, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Quirke, James, 4455, Pte., 10/11/17.

Raleigh, Timothy, 7758, Pte., 2/2/15.  
 Reardon, Andrew, 9296, Pte., 5/4/15.  
 Reddin, Patrick, 6466, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 Redmond, John, 3095, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Reeves, Frederick William, 7831, Pte., 14/7/18.  
 Reid, James, 9454, Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Reilly, Denis, 6678, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Reynolds, James, 5514, Cpl., 9/5/15.  
 Richards, George Henry, 18531, Pte., 6/11/18, M.M.  
 Ridout, Joseph, 1069, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Ring, Patrick, 4958, Pte., 10/11/17, D.C.M.  
 Riordan, Patrick, 10041, Pte., 26/12/14.  
 Rivett, George, 1275, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Roberts, Charles James, 9069, Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Roberts, George Ernest, 9865, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Roberts, Robert, 5585, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Robinson, William James, 10286, Cpl., 22/3/18.  
 Robinson, William Semple, 6930, Pte., 28/3/18.  
 Roche, John, 3880, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Roche, John, 6921, Pte., 26/7/17.  
 Rock, Patrick, 1419, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Rockall, Daniel, 20197, A./L./Sjt., 14/10/18, M.M.  
 Rogers, William, 8139, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Rooney, John, 10592, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Rooney, John, 14199, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Ross, Joseph, 268, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Ross, William, 18148, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Roughan, Frederick, 4552, Sgt., 24/8/16.  
 Rourke, William, 6491, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Rowe, Walter Frederick, 7463, Pte., 29/3/18.  
 Ruffinatti, Thomas, 3087, L./Cpl., 25/9/16.  
 Rush, Bernard, 5180, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Russell, James, 6938, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Russell, Peter, 5755, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Russell, Richard, 6992, Pte., 23/3/18.  
 Ryan, David, 1209, Pte., 7/3/17.  
 Ryan, John, 3831, Sgt., 9/5/15.  
 Ryan, John Joseph, 9714, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Ryan, Thomas, 6543, Pte., 19/5/16.  
 Ryan, William, 8352, Pte., 21/12/14.

Salmon, Joseph, 5870, Pte., 21/1/15.  
 Samuel, Vernon James, 20145, Pte., 19/7/18.  
 Santry, David, 6706, Pte., 16/12/18.  
 Saunders, Arthur, 2425, L./Cpl., 18/10/18.

- Scanlon, Daniel, 4906, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Scanlon, John, 7171, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Scott, Alexander, 6361, Cpl., 9/12/17.  
 Scott, John, 8598, A./Sjt., 10/11/17.  
 Sexton, Christopher, 6259, Pte., 8/3/15.  
 Shanahan, John, 5407, Pte., 13/10/15.  
 Shannon, Edward, 6720, Pte., 20/12/16.  
 Shave, George Lewis, 7148, C.Q.M.S., 15/10/18.  
 Shea, Daniel, 20509, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Shea, James, 6828, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Shea, John, 8226, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Shea, Michael, 4489, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sheehan, Daniel, 4008, Sjt., 4/10/18.  
 Sheehan, David, 3875, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Sheehan, Joseph, 4990, Pte., 25/1/15.  
 Sheehan, Michael, 3439, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Sheehan, Michael, 7061, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Sheehan, Thomas, 7458, Pte., 1/2/17.  
 Sheehy, James, 10097, Pte., 10/11/14.  
 Sheehy, John, 6547, Pte., 2/5/17.  
 Sheehy, Michael, 6528, Pte., 20/8/16.  
 Siggerson, Richard, 4387, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Simmons, Ernest Edward, 2660, Cpl., 30/9/16.  
 Sinclair, Ivan Harwood, 7794, Sjt., 22/8/16.  
 Skreen, Robert, 544, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Skuce, Albert, 3741, Sjt., 21/3/18, M.M.  
 Slattery, John, 9343, Sjt., 27/2/16.  
 Smedley, Frank, 1683, Pte., 30/3/18.  
 Smith, Andrew, 1085, Pte., 23/9/16.  
 Smith, Edwin, 9201, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Smith, John Ernest, 5719, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Smyth, George Moore, 18202, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Snaith, Harry, 18537, Pte., 6/11/18.  
 Southern, Robert, 9193, Pte., 13/1/15.  
 Spillane, Christopher, 9892, L./Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Stack, John, 3356, Pte., 22/9/16.  
 Stack, John, 9843, Pte., 15/12/18.  
 Stanford, Thomas, 6715, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Stanley, Albert, 20202, Pte., 7/11/18, M.M.  
 Stanley, Henry, 10852, Pte., 23/3/18.  
 Stanley, James, 8138, Pte., 31/8/14.  
 Stevens, Frederick, 20204, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Stewart, Fergus, 9166, Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Storin, Joseph, 10057, Pte., 18/3/17.  
 Stretton, Eugene, 3561, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Christopher, 7482, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Sullivan, Cornelius, 6842, Pte., 2/5/16.  
 Sullivan, Daniel, 6651, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Denis, 7404, Pte., 27/1/15.  
 Sullivan, Frank, 10228, Pte., 30/12/14.  
 Sullivan, James, 5197, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Sullivan, James, 5754, Pte., 1/2/15.  
 Sullivan, James, 8534, Sjt., 24/8/16, D.C.M.  
 Sullivan, John, 4347, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, John, 7782, Pte., 18/7/16.  
 Sullivan, John, 10285, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 4332, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 4600, Pte., 16/11/14.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 4933, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 6044, Pte., 1/1/15.  
 Sullivan, Patrick, 1479, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Sullivan, Patrick, 6662, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, Thomas, 5209, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Sullivan, Thomas, 5842, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Sullivan, Timothy, 8009, Pte., 17/7/15.  
 Sullivan, Timothy, 8250, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sullivan, William, 4341, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Supple, Stephen, 455, Cpl., 26/7/16.  
 Swadden, Arthur Thomas, 3221, Pte., 24/10/18.  
 Swaine, Patrick, 18237, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Sweeney, Daniel, 4299, L./Cpl., 29/5/15.  
 Sweeney, Edward, 7120, Pte., 13/2/15.  
 Sweeney, Edward, 9777, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Sweeney, George, 7052, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Sweeney, John, 4826, Sjt., 9/5/15.  
 Sweeney, Michael, 6415, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Sweeny, John, 8230, Pte., 18/6/16.  
 Sweetman, William, 9980, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Taaffe, James, 5982, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Taylor, Denis, 3284, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Taylor, Goff, 5455, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Textor, Henry, 18033, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Thacker, John, 2670, Pte., 16/9/16.  
 Thomas, John James, 7686, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Thompson, Benjamin, 4017, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Thompson, George, 2433, Pte., 18/10/18.  
 Thompson, George, 8960, Pte., 2/10/14.  
 Thompson, Jeremiah, 8962, Sjt., 7/9/16.  
 Thompson, William, 3463, Pte., 22/12/14.  
 Thompson, William, 8433, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Thorpe, Harry, 2673, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Thriepand, Thomas, 1099, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Thurman, John, 2018, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Toogood, John Levi, 5842, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Toy, George Henry, 9265, Cpl., 27/8/14.  
 Trew, William Percival Frederick, 20460, Cpl., 4/11/18, M.M.  
 Troy, Francis, 2872, Pte., 1/9/16.  
 Tunney, Thomas Henry, 4909, Pte., 25/7/16.  
 Turner, Percy, 9577, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Tuttle, John, 5868, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Twomey, John, 7113, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Twomey, Matthew, 6835, Pte., 23/3/18.  
 Twomey, Michael, 6546, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Twomey, Patrick, 9899, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Twyford, Patrick, 5278, Pte., 1/2/15.  
 Tyson, Thomas, 9648, A./Sjt., 7/3/16.  
 Uzzell, Henry Charles, 1282, Pte., 24/3/18.  
 Vincent, Herbert, 2981, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Vinton, George, 7806, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Waghorn, Leonard Stacey, 9268, A./Sjt., 17/7/15.  
 Walker, William, 7306, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Wall, John, 5861, Pte., 6/9/16.  
 Wallace, William, 8107, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Wallace, William, 9652, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Waller, George John, 6476, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Walsh, James, 3735, Pte., 14/10/15.  
 Walsh, James, 5258, Pte., 21/12/14.  
 Walsh, John, 1506, Pte., 12/2/19, M.M.  
 Walsh, Michael, 3097, Sjt., 21/8/16.  
 Walsh, Michael, 7522, Pte., 30/1/15.  
 Walsh, Patrick, 9316, Pte., 25/9/18.  
 Walsh, Patrick, 9907, Pte., 21/10/18.  
 Walsh, Thomas, 4801, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Walsh, Thomas, 10302, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Walsh, William, 7355, Pte., 17/11/14.  
 Walshe, James, 3703, Pte., 28/12/16.  
 Ward, Benjamin, 2168, Pte., 21/3/18, D.C.M.

Ward, George Noble, 5760, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Ward, Thomas, 5939, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Ward, Thomas, 6911, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Warner, Robert, 5556, Pte., 10/7/17.  
 Waters, Charles William, 8331, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Waters, Frank, 7495, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Waters, Martin, 5724, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Watson, Arthur, 7027, L./Cpl., 10/11/17.  
 Webb, Edward, 6361, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Webster, Thomas, 18037, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Weir, John, 4966, Pte., 11/9/15.  
 Weller, Herbert, 2985, L./Cpl., 5/10/18.  
 Whall, Frederick, 10780, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Wharton, George, 6969, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Whelan, Michael, 6586, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Whelton, Patrick, 7424, Pte., 10/3/15.  
 White, Bartholomew, 6765, Pte., 13/3/18.  
 Whittlestone, Hilton, 7711, Sjt., 27/8/14.  
 Wickings, Frederick, 10532, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Wilders, Samuel, 2455, Pte., 27/2/16.  
 Williams, Ernest, 20470, Pte., 4/11/18.

Williams, James, 5898, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Williams, John, 7440, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Wills, John, 6341, Pte., 25/1/15.  
 Wilmott, Frederick, 2171, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Wilson, Andrew, 20234, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Wilson, David, 6739, Pte., 9/11/17.  
 Wilson, James Arthur, 5993, Pte., 15/7/16.  
 Wingfield, Walter, 2693, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Winslet, Thomas, 2879, Pte., 24/8/16.  
 Withers, Percy Victor, 9154, Pte., 15/1/19.  
 Woodall, James Palmerer, 8550, L./Sjt., 21/10/15.  
 Woods, John, 6143, Pte., 9/5/15.  
 Woolford, Herbert Stanley, 2880, Pte., 4/10/18.  
 Wright, Cyril Raymond, 9968, Pte., 11/11/17.  
 Wright, John James, 2718, Pte., 10/11/17.  
 Wright, William, 10087, Pte., 27/8/14.  
 Wyld, Harry, 7970, Sjt., 21/12/14.

Yates, Alexander, 2035, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Yewlett, Christopher, 632, Pte., 6/11/18.

## 3RD BATTALION.

Bourke, John, 4919, Pte., 27/11/15.  
 Coffey, Michael, 4928, Pte., 9/12/14.  
 Dillon, William, 6341, Pte., 29/11/15.  
 Dodson, Leonard Harry, 10270, Boy, 21/9/14.  
 Elligott, Patrick, 4933, Dmr., 9/6/17.  
 Gleeson, Michael, 154, Pte., 26/6/16.  
 Goddard, Frank, 2922, Pte., 30/3/16.  
 Horgan, David, 5017, Pte., 24/7/15.  
 Jones, Daniel, 10861, Boy, 10/7/18.  
 Lutton, George, 5251, Pte., 10/10/18.  
 Maunsell, William, 5021, A./Sjt., 16/5/17.

Meade, John, 1651, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Murphy, Daniel, 2627, Pte., 2/1/16.  
 Nealon, Michael, 4917, Pte., 16/12/15.  
 O'Callaghan, Timothy, 5921, Pte., 5/11/18.  
 O'Connor, James, 4001, Pte., 14/6/15.  
 O'Donnell, Philip, 9983, Pte., 5/11/18.  
 O'Loughlin, Stephen, 9358, Dmr., 15/11/17.

Quirk, Patrick, 46, Pte., 19/1/16.  
 Roney, Henry, 14171, Pte., 23/10/18.  
 Ryan, Austin Francis, 6740, Pte., 9/6/16.  
 Shea, Jeremiah, 9842, Pte., 6/7/16.  
 Sheehan, Timothy, 10016, Pte., 5/10/15.  
 Sullivan, John, 7336, Pte., 5/6/17.

Turney, Thomas Richard, 2676, L./Cpl., 1/9/15.

## 4TH BATTALION.

Coreri, Francis, 7334, Pte., 27/12/16.  
 Felton, James, 5985, Pte., 16/9/14.  
 Fitzgerald, Malachy, 7358, Pte., 1/11/15.

Griffin, Joseph, 5536, Pte., 19/12/16.  
 Jackson, James, 7664, Pte., 13/3/15.  
 McCarthy, John, 5604, C.S.M., 8/1/16.

## 5TH BATTALION.

Cullen, Joseph, 6409, Pte., 14/7/15.  
 Guinane, John, 3522, Pte., 23/2/16.  
 Houlihan, Robert, 6857, Pte., 20/3/16.  
 Killeen, Patrick, 5828, Pte., 23/4/15.

Moloney, Michael, 5889, Pte., 13/8/14.  
 Morgan, Patrick, 6396, Pte., 3/10/15.  
 Neylon, Simon, 6832, Pte., 22/7/16.  
 O'Donnell, Edward, 4661, Pte., 25/5/15.  
 O'Dwyer, John, 4316, Pte., 11/7/16.

## 6TH BATTALION.

Allen, James, 648, Pte., 29/8/15.  
 Aslin, James William, 20001, Pte., 28/12/17.

Banks, William, 5136, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Barrett, Maurice, 3134, Pte., 11/12/15.

Bartholomew, Herbert, 3007, Pte., 9/9/15.  
 Beardmore, William Robert, 3111, C.Q.M.S., 23/11/17.  
 Beer, Samuel, 1236, Pte., 1/8/15.  
 Bennett, William James, 670, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Biggs, Charles Elliot, 20275, A./Sjt., 28/12/17.  
 Birrell, Frank Jefferson, 20276, Pte., 14/8/17.  
 Bishop, Daniel Percy, 2898, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Booth, John, 1141, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Boyle, Bernard, 890, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 Boyle, Manis, 669, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Bradley, John, 5138, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Brandreth, Thomas, 2895, Pte., 11/8/15.  
 Brazil, John, 3, Sgt., 16/8/15.  
 Brightwell, Henry George, 2785, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Brogan, John, 1891, Pte., 21/3/18.  
 Broughal, Lawrence, 5006, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Burden, William Daniel, 20288, Pte., 22/3/18.  
 Busher, James, 2786, Pte., 28/12/17.

Cairney, Francis, 2990, Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Callaghan, Daniel, 20291, A./Sjt., 28/12/17.  
 Camley, Alexander, 5055, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Carey, Patrick, 5142, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Carroll, Eugene, 1864, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 Carroll, James, 2901, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Casey, John, 395, Pte., 10/3/18.  
 Casey, Michael, 349, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Cavanagh, Myles, 6047, Pte., 2/6/17.  
 Challender, Alfred, 3119, Cpl., 15/8/15.  
 Cherry, John, 6340, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 Clarke, Hugh, 5101, Pte., 23/8/15.  
 Cleworth, James, 696, Pte., 10/8/15.  
 Condon, Christopher, 347, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Condon, Lawrence, 3015, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Connor, Joseph, 411, Pte., 27/2/17.  
 Conway, Andrew, 380, L./Sjt., 15/5/17.  
 Conway, William, 3140, Pte., 27/8/15.  
 Corbett, Edward, 2798, Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Corrigan, Thomas Patrick, 6965, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 Coughlan, Michael, 3712, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Cox, John Frederick, 4471, L./Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Cripps, John Henry, 10384, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Cullinane, Patrick, 284, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Cummins, Langer, 5043, Sgt., 16/8/15.

Davies, John, 3482, Pte., 12/8/15.  
 Davies, Thomas Gordon, 2907, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Dear, William Henry, 3023, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 Deenihan, Thomas, 333, Pte., 11/8/15.  
 Delahaye, Charles James, 949, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Dempsey, Joseph, 5108, Pte., 21/9/15.  
 Denning, Harold Thomas, 660, Pte., 14/8/15.  
 Devine, John, 943, Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Devlin, Mathew, 2806, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Dewsbury, Michael Lawrence, 20315, Pte., 27/12/17.  
 Dickenson, James, 944, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 Dion, Jack, 2909, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Donnelly, James, 5106, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Donnelly, John, 2809, Pte., 19/10/15.  
 Douglas, David, 5225, Pte., 29/12/17.  
 Doyle, Denis, 5976, Pte., 7/4/17.  
 Drew, Michael, 9022, Pte., 11/10/16.  
 Drewitt, Arthur, 1250, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Duffy, William John, 2912, Pte., 21/8/15.

Egan, Patrick, 3484, Pte., 14/8/15.

Ellis, Robert, 20477, Pte., 27/10/18.  
 Evans, Charles, 2815, Pte., 18/8/15.  
 Evans, Sidney, 3027, L./Sjt., 29/8/15.  
 Exton, Richard, 1253, Cpl., 15/8/15.  
 Fennell, James, 5548, Pte., 31/7/16.  
 Fisher, Charles Frederick, 3031, L./Cpl., 20/9/15.  
 Fitzgerald, Peter, 9790, L./Cpl., 17/1/16.  
 Fox, Christopher, 3029, Pte., 11/8/15.  
 Freeman, Charles Henry, 1157, Cpl., 31/8/15.  
 Fry, Frederick George, 20335, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 Fullaway, William John Thomas, 2918, Pte., 1/9/15.

Gallacher, Bernard, 976, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 Gallagher, Francis, 5151, Pte., 4/10/16.  
 Gallagher, John, 2824, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 George, Thomas Edward, 10732, Pte., 17/3/17.  
 Gilmartin, Michael, 3034, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Ginger, Arthur Alfred, 20122, L./Cpl., 7/4/18.  
 Godfrey, Christopher, 6428, Pte., 25/9/17.  
 Grace, Christopher, 375, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 Green, Ambrose Herbert, 20341, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 Green, Herbert Stanley, 1163, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Greene, John, 5072, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Grimes, Joseph, 2823, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Grote, George, 2886, Sgt., 3/4/17.  
 Gurney, Percival, 20037, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 Gutteridge, Walter, 10719, A./Sjt., 3/10/16.

Hagan, Daniel, 5112, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Hall, Percy, 20347, Pte., 15/9/18.  
 Hampton, Frederick, 1258, Pte., 29/12/17.  
 Hannigan, Thomas, 3041, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Harrington, Denis, 3718, Pte., 11/8/15.  
 Harris, James, 2829, Pte., 15/10/17.  
 Harris, John, 8251, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 Harrison, Richard, 983, Pte., 8/12/15.  
 Hart, Charles, 399, Sgt., 15/8/15.  
 Herlihy, Patrick, 5110, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Higgins, Lawrence, 207, Pte., 5/9/15.  
 Higgs, George Edward, 20041, Pte., 11/10/16.  
 Holmes, Alfred, 3645, Sgt., 9/8/15.  
 Horsfield, Samuel Austin, 679, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Howells, Cornelius, 987, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Hurley, Cornelius, 634, Pte., 9/8/15.

Jones, George, 2926, Pte., 12/8/15.

Kane, James, 5160, A./L./Cpl., 15/8/15.  
 Kelly, Joseph, 7990, Pte., 8/10/17.  
 Kennell, Frank, 20050, A./L./Cpl., 3/10/16.  
 Keogh, Thomas, 3050, Pte., 31/8/15.  
 Kerr, John, 5115, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Kerr, William, 1002, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Kingston, Thomas, 10329, Pte., 1/9/15.

Lake, Charles John, 2125, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 Law, Fred, 3177, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Lawrence, Jesse, 3178, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Leckey, Thomas, 5024, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Lloyd, John, 554, Pte., 2/12/17.  
 Logue, Isaac, 671, Cpl., 7/8/15.

Mabbutt, Sidney, 20137, Pte., 11/12/17.  
 McAdams, Charles, 5170, Pte., 17/9/15.  
 McAleese, Daniel, 1177, Pte., 15/8/15.

McAllister, Charles, 1178, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 McAnespie, Michael, 3063, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 McArdle, James, 1380, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 McAuley, John, 6347, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 McBride, Francis, 3067, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 McCarthy, Denis, 6200, Pte., 18/10/17.  
 McCarthy, John, 70, Pte., 14/8/15.  
 McColl, Thomas, 665, Pte., 4/10/16.  
 McDermott, Patrick, 10360, Pte., 4/10/16.  
 McDowell, Robert, 5087, Pte., 1/1/18.  
 McFadyen, Donald, 5123, Pte., 30/8/15.  
 McGachey, John, 1045, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 McGarry, Lawrence, 1182, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 McGrane, Michael, 2939, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 McIlwaine, Samuel, 5122, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 McKenna, Edward, 5174, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 McLaughlin, Charles, 2327, Pte., 27/2/17.  
 McLean, Denis, 1030, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 McManamin, Frank, 20423, Pte., 17/3/17., M.M.  
 McManus, James, 5124, L./Cpl., 11/8/15.  
 McManus, Thomas, 5125, Pte., 21/5/16.  
 McNern, Michael, 2945, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 McShane, Patrick, 1176, Pte., 27/8/15.  
 Magee, Joseph, 5031, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Magill, Michael, 5033, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Malone, James, 353, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Marinix, William, 48, Sgt., 15/8/15.  
 Mapstone, John, 2936, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Markey, Patrick, 1180, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Marshall, John, 6963, Pte., 30/12/17.  
 Mathieson, John, 1033, L./Cpl., 7/8/15.  
 Meara, Michael, 321, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Meehan, Kieran, 5165, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Merriman, Edward, 3183, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 Mole, Charles Vernon, 20054, Pte., 15/20/16.  
 Monaghan, Thomas, 3186, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Moore, John, 709, Pte., 22/11/15.  
 Moran, Arthur, 2951, Pte., 29/9/16.  
 Morris, George, 2853, Pte., 31/8/15.  
 Moynihan, Thomas, 72, Cpl., 4/10/16.  
 Mulchin, John, 76, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Mulhall, Richard, 707, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Mullane, Michael, 341, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Murphy, John Joseph, 3923, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 Murphy, Patrick, 3069, L./Cpl., 11/12/17.  
 Murphy, Patrick, 5027, Pte., 21/7/17.  
 Murphy, Stephen, 8372, C.S.M., 24/10/17.  
 Murphy, Thomas, 658, Pte., 15/8/15.

Nealon, Augustine, 381, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Nee, Michael, 194, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Neilson, James, 1050, L./Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Nicholas, John, 52, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Nummey, Edward, 1194, Pte., 15/8/15.

O'Boyle, Timothy, 842, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 O'Connell, John, 5460, A./Sjt., 1/4/18.  
 O'Connor, Patrick, 6831, Pte., 9/11/16.

O'Farrell, Maurice, 197, Cpl., 16/12/15.  
 O'Grady, James, 385, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 O'Hagan, James, 5216, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 O'Hanlon, Edward, 2957, Pte., 15/8/16.

Painter, Albert Edward, 1274, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Parker, Henry, 652, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Paul, George Henry, 3117, Sgt., 15/8/15.  
 Pearce, John, 5575, Sgt., 9/8/15.  
 Pennells, Thomas, 3083, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 Perkins, Alfred John, 3080, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Perry, George, 4308, Sgt., 19/8/15.  
 Potter, Arthur, 3208, Pte., 30/8/15.  
 Powell, Alfred Jesse, 1273, Pte., 25/9/15.  
 Prendergast, John, 1066, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Price, Philip, 3488, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Purdy, William, 5129, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Purtil, Michael, 483, Pte., 10/9/16.

Redhead, Samuel, 2862, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Redmond, John, 3209, Pte., 2/7/16.  
 Rees, Thomas, 1413, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Regan, Thomas, 1071, L./Sjt., 15/8/15.  
 Roache, John, 5043, Pte., 23/9/15.  
 Robinson, Charles, 20196, Pte., 28/12/17.  
 Roche, Michael, 373, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Rundall, John, 3088, Pte., 13/8/15.

Sandiford, John, 7994, C.S.M., 3/10/16.  
 Sexton, John, 14, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Sharpe, Hugh, 5241, Pte., 29/3/18.  
 Sharpe, Israel, 3217, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Sheehan, David, 7556, Sgt., 10/1/17.  
 Sheehan, Jeremiah, 3215, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Starkey, Percy, 20203, Pte., 10/3/18.  
 Stevenson, Charles, 2158, A./L./Cpl., 10/3/18.  
 Stynes, William, 6776, Pte., 23/9/16.  
 Sullivan, Denis, 673, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Sullivan, Matthew, 2973, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 6864, L./Cpl., 3/5/19.

Thomas, Harry, 230, L./Sjt., 12/8/15.  
 Thompson, Daniel, 1100, Pte., 8/8/15.  
 Thompson, Thomas Edward, 703, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Thornbury, Ernest, 3224, Pte., 12/8/15.  
 Titcombe, John Thomas, 1279, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 Tohill, Henry, 5185, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Truckle, Sidney, 2873, Pte., 15/8/15.

Wall, Thomas, 5049, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 Warren, Albert, 2874, Pte., 2/10/15.  
 Welsh, Patrick, 1230, Pte., 12/8/15.  
 White, William Patrick, 3229, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Wicks, Allen Richard, 2988, Pte., 13/8/15.  
 Wilkinson, Jonas Coulton, 2037, Sgt., 10/3/18.

Yarwood, Bertie, 3110, Pte., 12/8/15.

#### 7TH BATTALION.

Anderson, Edward, 5246, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Atherton, William Henry, 1887, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Atkinson, John William, 2494, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.

Ball, George Edwin, 518, Pte., 7/8/15.

Bell, Frederick George, 2235, Pte., 30/9/16.  
 Bell, James, 5581, Pte., 4/2/16.  
 Bennett, Arthur Reginald, 1898, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Bennett, Walter, 2067, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Blackshields, George, 391, Pte., 18/8/15.

Boulby, Rowland, 2508, L./Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Brady, Henry, 5226, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Brady, Michael, 4978, C.S.M., 9/8/15.  
 Brown, William, 2221, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Bullock, Arthur, 2226, Pte., 8/8/15.

Canning, Michael, 2076, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Carbutt, Harry, 2521, Pte., 1/9/15.  
 Carpenter, William James, 2516, Pte., 20/10/16.  
 Carr, Arthur, 2247, Pte., 18/8/15.  
 Coates, Edward Clifford, 10381, A./L./Cpl., 11/8/15.  
 Colley, David, 2254, Pte., 28/8/15.  
 Conroy, John, 371, Pte., 26/12/16.  
 Cooper, William Harris, 2078, L./Cpl., 2/9/15.  
 Costello, James, 6012, Pte., 3/11/15.  
 Crooks, George Henry, 2540, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Cullinane, Patrick, 7290, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Cussen, Robert, 479, Pte., 12/8/15.

Dawkins, Albert, 228, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 Dickenson, Arthur George, 2550, Pte., 24/11/16.  
 Dilks, Joseph, 2262, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Dobson, Joseph, 2551, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Dooley, John, 5280, Pte., 15/9/15.  
 Dore, Michael, 236, A./Cpl., 8/10/16.  
 Dougherty, James, 5261, Pte., 30/8/15.  
 Duncan, Robert Paul, 2554, Pte., 25/8/15.  
 Dunford, Henry, 2553, L./Cpl., 15/8/15.

Ellis, Henry, 2273, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 Ellis, Joseph, 2556, Pte., 9/12/15.

Fearnley, Arthur, 2557, L./Cpl., 4/10/16.  
 Fellows, Benjamin, 1925, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Finn, Patrick, 2708, Pte., 29/10/15.  
 Firth, William, 2481, Pte., 23/8/15.  
 Fitzgibbon, Thomas, 214, Cpl., 9/8/15.

Gash, Ernest, 2099, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Gaunt, Fred, 2043, Sgt., 13/10/16.  
 Gladwin, James, 2097, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Gomersall, Alexander, 2278, Pte., 12/9/16.  
 Green, William, 1930, Cpl., 16/8/15.

Hall, Edward, 2476, Sgt., 16/8/15.  
 Hall, Frederick, 3500, Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Hall, Harry, 2580, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Halliday, Charles, 1301, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Hallinan, Michael, 153, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Hamer, William, 3501, Pte., 24/9/16.  
 Harper, Abraham, 2288, Pte., 25/2/16.  
 Haverty, Martin, 2109, Pte., 1/9/15.  
 Haycock, William, 1883, Sgt., 16/8/15.  
 Heaton, Henry, 2193, Sgt., 16/8/15.  
 Hemsworth, George Thomas, 2586, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Henry, John, 5222, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Hepworth, Thomas William, 2584, L./Cpl., 15/8/15.  
 Hill, Albert, 20359, Pte., 11/12/17.  
 Hodgkinson, Sam William, 1939, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 Hodgkiss, Henry, 2298, Pte., 8/8/15.  
 Horne, David, 2108, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Hoskins, Arthur David, 525, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Hughes, Edward, 1307, Pte., 17/12/15.  
 Hughes, Fred, 499, Pte., 8/5/15.  
 Humphries, William Henry, 2300, Pte., 27/8/15.

James, Reuben, 2115, Pte., 27/10/15.  
 Jones, James, 1953, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Jones, John, 172, Pte., 11/8/15.  
 Jones, William Ernest, 2725, L./Cpl., 7/12/15.  
 Joyce, Andrew, 8106, A./Sjt., 9/8/15.

Kane, Johnston, 5324, Pte., 21/8/16.  
 Keane, James, 245, Pte., 5/9/15.  
 Kelly, Christopher, 7052, Cpl., 4/10/16.  
 Kemp, Leonard, 2313, Pte., 15/9/15.  
 Kershaw, James Granville, 1958, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Kilmurray, Richard, 359, Cpl., 16/8/15.

Lambert, John Raymond, 1961, Pte., 19/12/15.  
 Lambert, William, 2123, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Lane, James, 480, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Lennon, Matthew, 5292, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Lettice, Joseph, 1798, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Locker, William Edward Cotton, 2614, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Lyddy, John, 5563, Pte., 4/10/16.

McAlinden, Anthony, 2049, Pte., 3/12/15.  
 McBrearty, Francis, 5345, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 McCann, Samuel, 5224, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 McCarty, Henry Ernest, 2703, Cpl., 15/8/15.  
 McCormick, Thomas, 5300, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 McDade, James, 2325, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 McDonald, Edward, 5353, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 McEachran, Patrick, 5299, Pte., 20/9/17.  
 McGlinchy, John, 5322, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 McGrory, Edward, 5339, Pte., 17/8/15.  
 McGuirk, James, 2629, Pte., 30/8/15.  
 McMullin, Hugh, 5311, L./Cpl., 7/12/15.  
 Mahon, George, 5285, Pte., 8/8/15.  
 Miller, Alfred Ernest, 1791, A./L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Milner, Waldermar, 2337, Pte., 18/8/15.  
 Minogue, John, 2460, C.S.M., 17/8/15.  
 Monaghan, William, 1314, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Moores, Cornelius, 2131, Pte., 22/8/15.  
 Morgan, Harry, 663, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Morrell, John, 541, Pte., 14/9/15.  
 Mulrine, Hugh, 5318, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Murray, James, 1974, Pte., 9/10/16.

Neeson, James, 5308, Pte., 16/8/15.

O'Brien, William, 1789, Pte., 25/8/15.  
 O'Driscoll, Joseph, 240, Pte., 10/8/15.  
 Oldham, James, 2347, Pte., 15/3/15.  
 O'Shea, John, 504, Pte., 15/3/15.

Peacock, Harry, 2403, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Pearce, John, 1204, Pte., 10/8/15.  
 Pearson, Edward, 1988, Pte., 21/8/15.  
 Pearson, William, 629, Sgt., 21/8/15.  
 Penn, William, 5320, Pte., 8/8/15.  
 Picken, Herbert, 2203, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Pierce, Michael, 35 9, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Porrett, Henry Herbert, 2409, Pte., 7/8/15.  
 Porter, William, 5316, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Poxton, Emanuel, 2646, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Prenderville, Albert, 7439, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Pullar, James, 390, Pte., 15/8/15.

Quick, George, 2413, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Quigley, Henry, 219, Pte., 23/9/16.



Regan, James, 1414, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Richards, Horace, 2004, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Riley, Patrick, 419, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Rowan, Terence, 2154, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Rydings, Harold George, 2658, Pte., 12/9/15.

Scott, Albert Edward, 2467, Sjt., 16/8/15.  
 Scott, William, 2155, Pte., 26/8/15.  
 Scully, William, 1819, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Sherwood, Alfred Drake, 585, Sjt., 9/8/15.  
 Skeats, Alexander, 5266, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Smith, Colin, 2017, Pte., 10/8/15.  
 Smith, James, 2013, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Sullivan, Edward, 546, Pte., 15/8/15.  
 Sweeney, John, 5347, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Swift, Thomas, 2159, Pte., 20/9/15.

Ahern, Daniel, 4165, Pte., 1/9/16.

Bailey, Edward, 1729, Pte., 19/7/16, M.M.  
 Barrett, Richard, 3237, Pte., 2/9/16.  
 Beardsley, Samuel, 1726, Pte., 18/6/16.  
 Bennett, Daniel, 4334, Pte., 9/5/16.  
 Best, David, 3523, Pte., 9/5/16.  
 Blood, Patrick, 5844, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Boyce, Michael, 10405, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 Boyle, James, 1801, A./Cpl., 18/5/16.  
 Brennan, Daniel, 5695, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Browne, Thomas, 5670, Pte., 22/6/16.  
 Buckley, James, 3543, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Butler, Michael, 4009, Pte., 14/8/16.  
 Byrne, James, 870, Pte., 9/9/16.

Clery, John, 5967, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Coleman, Patrick, 3206, Pte., 8/4/16.  
 Conway, Charles, 10403, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Conway, Patrick, 6771, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 Cook, James, 4385, Pte., 16/7/15.  
 Corbett, Francis, 4008, Pte., 3/5/16.  
 Corbett, John, 5402, Pte., 16/8/16.  
 Corbett, Michael, 3431, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 Cotter, Edward, 4980, Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 Coughlan, Michael, 4379, Pte., 14/5/16.  
 Coughlan, William, 3566, Pte., 11/9/16.  
 Cronin, Cornelius, 5485, Pte., 28/4/16.  
 Cuddihy, Patrick, 4388, Pte., 9/9/16.

Dalton, Maurice, 7898, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Day, Joseph, 2755, A./Sjt., 9/9/16.  
 Desmond, John, 5465, Pte., 10/9/16.  
 Dillon, Patrick, 5762, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Dinan, Peter, 1703, Pte., 1/9/16.  
 Donoghue, Charles, 3259, L./Sjt., 11/9/16.  
 Doyle, Henry, 4875, Pte., 2/9/16.

Edwards, Patrick, 4081, Pte., 1/9/16.  
 Ellis, James, 3583, A./Sjt., 14/8/16.  
 Enright, Michael, 1822, A./Cpl., 30/4/16.

Fenton, Maurice, 4752, Pte., 28/2/16.  
 Fitzgerald, James, 4373, Pte., 31/1/16.  
 Fitzgibbon, Edmond, 967, Sjt., 3/9/16.  
 Fletcher, James, 4521, Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 Flynn, Denis, 2770, L./Cpl., 22/6/16.

Taylor, Joseph, 2022, Pte., 11/9/15.  
 Taylor, William, 5313, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Towey, Patrick, 2164, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Treacey, Michael, 6328, Pte., 3/3/17.  
 Turney, Charles James, 2675, Cpl., 22/8/15.  
 Twigger, Matthew, 2436, Pte., 15/8/15.

Wadsworth, James, 2438, Pte., 9/8/15.  
 Wassell, Eli, 2478, Cpl., 15/8/15.  
 Weldrick, Matthew, 2179, Pte., 16/8/15.  
 Weston, Horace Edward, 6432, Pte., 4/10/16.  
 Wilbey, James, 2176, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Wilson, John, 5578, L./Cpl., 9/8/15.  
 Woodroffe, Alfred John, 2458, A./L./Cpl., 16/8/15.  
 Wootton, Charles, 3495, Pte., 9/8/15.

Yarnold, Thomas Arthur, 2700, Pte., 9/8/15.

#### 8TH BATTALION.

Foran, John, 6592, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Forth, Paul, 4368, Pte., 30/1/16.  
 Furnish, Edward, 2919, L./Cpl., 28/6/16.

Gabbett, Robert, 1164, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Galvin, John, 180, Pte., 25/6/16.  
 Gannon, James, 6492, Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 Garvey, Patrick Joseph, 5911, Sjt., 3/9/16.  
 Gavin, John, 4055, Pte., 30/1/16.  
 Gibbins, William Wood, 978, Sjt., 3/9/16.  
 Gleeson, Thomas, 4897, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 Goodman, John, 5962, Pte., 3/9/16.

Halfpenny, Patrick, 4777, Pte., 6/7/16.  
 Hanley, James, 5530, Pte., 29/6/16.  
 Harold, John, 6669, Cpl., 18/6/16.  
 Harris, Richard, 5793, Pte., 19/8/16.  
 Hartney, Edward, 3304, Pte., 1/7/16.  
 Hayes, John, 4945, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Hayes, Matthew, 10391, Pte., 20/6/16.  
 Healy, Martin, 3256, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Healy, Patrick, 1589, Pte., 9/4/16.  
 Hegarty, Patrick, 10408, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Hennessey, Denis, 4800, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 Hennessey, Thomas, 4881, Pte., 7/9/16.  
 Herlihy, Charles, 5960, Pte., 18/9/16.  
 Herlihy, Jeremiah, 3576, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Hogan, Patrick, 3682, Cpl., 29/6/16.  
 Holmes, Joseph Ernest, 18010, L./Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 Hussey, John, 3966, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Hynes, Michael, 4677, Pte., 20/6/16.

Kane, Patrick, 18014, Pte., 16/9/16.  
 Kelleher, John, 5293, L./Cpl., 10/9/16.  
 Kelleher, Michael, 9311, L./Sjt., 3/9/16.  
 Kelly, Charles Joseph, 4173, A./L./Cpl., 29/7/16.  
 Kelly, John, 6618, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Kemp, Timothy, 4983, Cpl., 17/9/16.  
 Kilrane, Richard Joseph, 3686, Pte., 27/10/16.

Lillis, Patrick, 4461, Pte., 26/5/16.  
 Lynch, Patrick, 1848, A./L./Cpl., 23/6/16.  
 Lynch, William, 4455, Pte., 26/5/16.

McBennett, John, 6844, L./Cpl., 4/9/16.  
 McCormack, John, 3863, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 McDonnell, John, 4337, Pte., 14/10/16.

McGowan, Hugh, 4189, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 McGrath, Arthur, 4223, Pte., 24/1/16.  
 McGreen, Patrick, 4375, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 McLoughlin, Hugh, 4283, Pte., 26/6/16.  
 McNally, Joseph, 2849, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 McNamara, John, 4464, Pte., 27/7/16.  
 McNamara, John, 4574, L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 McNamara, Michael, 3998, Pte., 20/4/16.  
 McNamara, Patrick, 6746, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 McNamara, William, 5716, Pte., 18/6/16.  
 Mahony, John, 3761, Pte., 29/7/16.  
 Mahony, John, 4560, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Marshall, Frederick, 3936, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Meaney, Robert, 2738, Pte., 2/9/16.  
 Mitchell, James, 5980, Pte., 2/9/18.  
 Moffatt, Thomas, 5742, Pte., 17/10/16.  
 Moloney, Daniel, 2949, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Monaghan, Patrick, 10700, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Morgan, Harry, 663, Pte., 7/12/15.  
 Moroney, Michael, 5457, Pte., 2/9/16.  
 Morris, John, 5797, L./Sjt., 4/5/16.  
 Moynihan, Daniel, 3342, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Mulcahy, David, 5614, Pte., 29/7/16.  
 Mulcahy, Robert, 4050, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 Mulhall, Bernard, 5659, Pte., 18/4/16.  
 Mulholland, Michael Patrick, 4231, Pte., 6/11/16.  
 Mullins, William, 1039, Sjt., 20/7/16.  
 Mulqueen, Martin, 5652, Pte., 15/9/16.  
 Murphy, Charles, 4517, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 Murphy, Michael, 4477, Pte., 8/5/16.

Naughton, Philip, 3606, A./L./Cpl., 31/8/16.  
 Nolan, Edward, 5408, L./Cpl., 29/6/16.  
 Noone, John, 3613, Pte., 7/5/16.

O'Boy, Bernard, 3463, L./Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 O'Brien, Arthur, 4172, A./Sjt., 4/9/16.  
 O'Brien, Daniel, 5658, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 O'Brien, James, 3955, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 O'Brien, Lawrence, 4880, Pte., 7/6/16.  
 O'Brien, Thomas, 4460, L./Cpl., 23/6/16.  
 O'Byrne, Edward, 3644, L./Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 O'Callaghan, Thomas, 5665, Pte., 21/7/16.  
 O'Connell, John, 4846, Pte., 20/7/16.  
 O'Dea, John, 4765, Pte., 4/5/16.  
 O'Dwyer, Timothy, 3668, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 O'Farrell, Daniel, 5838, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 O'Gorman, Patrick, 3772, Pte., 28/5/16.  
 O'Keeffe, Robert, 5535, Pte., 20/4/16.  
 O'Malley, Matthew, 18024, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 O'Mara, John, 1405, Pte., 17/7/16.  
 O'Neill, Patrick, 5571, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 O'Neill, Thomas, 4016, Pte., 9/4/16.  
 O'Shaughnessy, Charles, 8831, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 O'Shaughnessy, Denis, 3315, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 O'Sullivan, Michael, 4372, Pte., 2/9/16.

O'Sullivan, Mortimer, 5816, Pte., 9/4/16.

Patton, Robert James, 3691, Pte., 29/6/16.  
 Pierce, Patrick, 3970, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Reybauld, William, 4675, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Reynolds, John Berkin, 2759, Cpl., 30/4/16.  
 Roche, James, 2366, Pte., 7/9/16.  
 Roche, James, 4791, Pte., 2/6/16.  
 Rochford, William, 5749, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Rowland, Patrick Joseph, 3340, C.S.M., 12/12/15.  
 Russell, Thomas, 4792, Pte., 18/6/16.  
 Ryan, James, 3951, Pte., 28/7/16.  
 Ryan, John, 1854, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Ryan, John, 3282, Pte., 8/1/15.  
 Ryan, John, 3864, Pte., 13/4/16.

Scully, John, 9580, Pte., 16/8/16.  
 Sheahan, Francis, 4002, Pte., 10/6/16.  
 Sheehan, Daniel, 3814, Pte., 1/7/16.  
 Sheehan, Daniel, 4769, Pte., 29/5/16.  
 Sheehan, Timothy, 1843, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Shine, Patrick, 5763, Pte., 7/5/16.  
 Sisk, John, 10194, Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 Spillane, Cornelius, 3266, Pte., 27/7/16.  
 Stack, James, 5376, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Stack, Maurice St. Joseph, 1739, A./Cpl., 4/9/16.  
 Stack, Michael, 1211, L./Cpl., 20/7/16.  
 Stranney, James, 1580, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Sullivan, James, 3937, Pte., 1/5/16.  
 Sullivan, John, 3377, Cpl., 3/9/16.  
 Sullivan, John, 4117, L./Cpl., 29/5/16.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 4118, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Sullivan, Patrick, 5833, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Sullivan, Thomas, 569, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Sullivan, William, 4233, Pte., 28/6/16.

Taylor, George, 4919, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Teeney, Samuel, 4943, Pte., 28/6/16.  
 Tierney, John Joseph, 5718, Pte., 3/11/16.  
 Toomey, Patrick, 3860, Pte., 10/4/16.  
 Tuite, Charles, 4941, Pte., 12/4/16.  
 Twohig, Jeremiah, 425, Pte., 3/9/16.

Wade, Michael, 3884, Pte., 4/9/16.  
 Walsh, James, 4398, Pte., 5/9/16.  
 Walsh, James, 4771, Pte., 26/5/16.  
 Walsh, John, 4399, Pte., 11/5/16.  
 Walsh, Patrick, 4058, Pte., 3/9/16.  
 Walsh, Patrick Malachy, 1707, Pte., 16/9/16.  
 Walsh, William, 4580, Cpl., 9/9/16.  
 White, John, 5526, Pte., 3/10/16.  
 White, Patrick, 4543, Pte., 8/9/16.  
 Wiggins, James, 4523, Pte., 9/9/16.  
 Williams, John, 1824, Pte., 30/6/16.  
 Wilson, Bartholomew, 1526, Pte., 23/6/16.  
 Woods, John, 5815, Pte., 4/9/16.

#### 9TH BATTALION.

Ahern, Timothy, 4729, Pte., 3/4/16.  
 Allen, James, 1325, Pte., 22/4/16.  
 Atherton, John, 1624, Pte., 13/5/16.

Breen, Denis, 311, Pte., 27/3/16.

Callaghan, John, 5905, Pte., 27/2/16.

Callaghan, Maurice, 5549, Pte., 25/5/16.  
 Callaghan, Michael, 5677, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 Casey, Peter, 3347, Sjt., 28/5/16.  
 Connell, Edward, 1148, Pte., 13/5/16.  
 Cooney, Michael, 5443, Pte., 20/4/16.  
 Cusack, John, 1536, Pte., 16/4/15.  
 Cusack, Patrick, 1534, Pte., 18/3/16.

Delmage, Jacob, 4157, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 Dempsey, Thomas, 4921, Pte., 26/3/16.  
 Doherty, Cornelius, 3435, Pte., 4/4/16.  
 Dwane, Thomas, 4502, Pte., 27/4/16.

English, James, 4414, Pte., 27/3/16.

Farley, Peter, 3440, Pte., 28/3/16.  
 Fitzgerald, James, 4129, L./Cpl., 27/4/16.  
 Fitzpatrick, Edward, 4970, Pte., 27/4/16.  
 Fitzpatrick, Frank, 3423, A./C.S.M., 27/3/16.  
 Forde, Timothy, 5859, Pte., 5/1/19.

Gardiner, George, 4584, Pte., 28/4/16.

Haughey, Patrick, 601, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 Hayes, Michael, 10388, Pte., 9/1/16.  
 Hegarty, David, 1532, Pte., 28/3/16.  
 Hickey, John, 4585, Pte., 20/9/15.  
 Hickson, William, 1697, Pte., 8/5/16.  
 Higgins, William, 3350, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 Hopkins, John, 4425, Pte., 26/3/16.

Joyce, Michael, 5433, Pte., 27/3/16.

Lynch, Charles, 5521, Pte., 2/4/16.  
 Lyons, Michael, 3978, Cpl., 27/3/16.

McCarthy, Charles, 1497, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 McGee, Patrick, 4435, Pte., 28/4/16.  
 McGillicuddy, Daniel, 3940, Pte., 16/6/16.

McLoughlin, Patrick, 3353, A./Cpl., 22/9/15.  
 McMahon, James, 4625, Pte., 15/5/16.  
 Maloney, John, 3704, Pte., 22/5/16.  
 Molyneux, William Albert, 1616, Pte., 25/5/16.  
 Murphy, James, 5370, Sjt., 22/6/16.

Nevin, Patrick, 5578, L./Cpl., 28/4/16.

O'Connell, Cornelius, 4825, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 O'Connell, Jeremiah, 568, L./Cpl., 26/3/16.  
 O'Connell, William, 5674, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 O'Donnell, Joseph, 4565, Pte., 3/6/16.  
 O'Donnell, William, 393, Pte., 8/1/16.  
 O'Grady, Timothy, 5429, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 O'Leary, Denis, 4959, Pte., 27/4/16.

Pender, Patrick, 3464, Pte., 1/5/16.  
 Punch, Michael, 727, L./Cpl., 8/1/16.

Rigley, Mark, 1688, L./Cpl., 27/4/16.  
 Rogan, James, 5827, Pte., 27/4/16.

Scully, Timothy, 4922, Pte., 17/5/16.  
 Smith, William, 1435, Sjt., 29/4/16.  
 Sugrue, Cornelius, 4907, Pte., 27/3/16.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 213, Pte., 27/4/16.

Twohig, Edward, 1097, Pte., 8/5/16.  
 Twohig, Joseph, 1440, Cpl., 27/4/16.

Whelton, John, 3938, Pte., 30/3/16.

#### 10TH BATTALION.

Curtin, Patrick, 32059, Pte., 3/11/18.

#### 1ST GARRISON BATTALION.

Carey, Walter, G/852, Pte., 19/3/18.  
 Cooper, James Albert, G/47, Pte., 28/10/18.

Flynn, David, G/896, Pte., 11/2/18.

Goodbody, John, G/1480, Pte., 30/9/18.

Hanlon, Arthur, G/1763, Pte., 5/7/18.  
 Hearn, Joseph Arthur, G/921, L./Cpl., 28/10/18.

Morphet, Thomas, G/224, A./Cpl., 15/10/18.

O'Keeffe, Robert, G/1029, Sjt., 17/4/17.

Paton, John, G/552, L./Cpl., 20/10/18.

Riley, Charles, G/1240, Pte., 13/6/17.  
 Roberts, John, G/1584, Cpl., 20/10/18.

Smith, John Henry, G/1370, Pte., 30/10/18.

#### 2ND (H.S.) GARRISON BATTALION.

Briggs, Herbert, G/1570, A./L./Cpl., 26/10/18.  
 O'Connor, Jeremiah, 35062, Pte., 7/11/18.

Ryan, Patrick, 32127, Pte., 28/10/18.  
 Swales, John, G/2226, Pte., 20/10/18.

#### DEPOT.

Guerins, John, 5189, Pte., 23/3/15.  
 Higgins, John, 1476, Pte., 16/11/14.

O'Donnell, Thomas, 295, Pte., 3/9/14.  
 Twomey, Michael, 5052, Sjt., 5/3/18.

*Appendix "R."*

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS TRUST FUNDS.

## FIRST BATTALION.

The investments and funds over which the Commanding Officer had control were by a Deed of Trust dated 1st December, 1922, transferred to Messrs. Holt and Co., Trustees, upon trust, to apply the same and the income thereof as the Committee should direct for all or any of the following purposes :—

(a) As to the Officers' Fund for the benefit, welfare or relief of Officers who have served in the First Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers and have held Regular Commissions, or for their wives, children, or descendants.

(b) As to the Serjeants' Mess Fund for the benefit, welfare or relief of Warrant Officers and Serjeants who have served in the Regiment or for their wives, children or descendants.

(c) As to the Regimental Supports Fund for the benefit, welfare or relief of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who have served in the Regiment or for their wives, children or descendants.

(d) As to the three above-mentioned Funds to pay the same respectively to such charitable association, club, or body as may have for its object the relief or support of Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men serving, or who have served in His Majesty's Army.

(e) For such other charitable purposes as the Committee may direct.

The Committee as at present constituted consists of the following :—

Brigadier-General C. F. Aspinall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Colonel J. A. F. Cuffe, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Geddes, D.S.O.

The trust funds are represented by the following :—

<i>Investment.</i>	<i>Annual Income, Gross, subject to Tax.</i>	<i>How Income applied by Committee.</i>
OFFICERS' FUND.	£ s. d.	
£800 8 0 Conversion 3½% Loan	... 28 0 3	To the Munster Club.
SERGEANTS' MESS FUND.		
£489 13 6 Conversion 3½% Loan	... 17 2 9	To Old Comrades' Association, earmarked for W.Os. and N.C.Os.
SUPPORTS FUND.		
£1,102 19 8 Conversion 3½% Loan	... 38 12 1	To Old Comrades Association.

## SECOND BATTALION.

The investments and funds over which the Commanding Officer had control were by a Deed of Trust dated 29th July, 1922, transferred to Messrs. Holt & Co., Trustees, upon trust as the Committee appointed for that purpose should direct, and subject to such direction as the Committee should think fit for any of the following purposes :—

(b) In the event of the Regiment not being reformed as a unit in the Imperial Army directly under the control of His Majesty's War Office, the India Office, or the British Dominions other than Ireland, within five years from the date hereof, at the sole discretion of the Committee to apply the capital, and pending such reformation to apply the income of the funds in the following manner, that is to say :—

1. As to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers Officers' Mess Fund for the benefit of Officers who have served in the 1st or 2nd Battalions and have held Regular Commissions or for their wives, children or descendants.

2. As to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers N.C.Os.' Mess Fund for the benefit of the Regular Warrant Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, and Lance-Corporals who have served in the Regiment on normal engagements or for their wives, children or descendants, or failing such for any military charitable institution.

3. As to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers' General Fund for the purposes of such military charitable institutions as are likely to be of assistance to Warrant Officers, N.C.Os. and Men who have served in the Regiment or of their wives, children or descendants.

4. If the Regiment is not reformed as a unit of the Imperial Army directly under the control of His Majesty's War Office, the India Office, or the British Dominions other than Ireland, within five years from the date hereof, the trustees shall at the request of the Committee sell so much of the plate and effects as the Committee may direct and after paying for the expenses of the sale invest the proceeds in the manner hereinafter authorized and hold the investments thereby purchased and the income thereof in all respects as part of the securities named in the first schedule hereto all Regular Officers who have served as officers in the Regiment shall have the first refusal, and all such officers who have served in the Battalion shall have priority of purchasing so much of the plate and effects as the Committee may decide to sell at the prices to be decided by the said Committee and any part of the plate and effects not so disposed of shall subject to the approval of the Committee be sold by public auction, subject to the absolute discretion of the Committee to hand back to the donor, his executors, administrators or assigns any specific article which he previously presented but so as to create no trust or obligation on them in this respect.

The Committee as at present constituted consists of :—

Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C.  
 Brigadier-General R. C. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G.  
 Major C. R. Rawlinson.  
 Colonel A. M. Bent, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Major W. McC. Crosbie, D.S.O.

The Mess Plate and effects are also included in the trust and certain of the articles are with the Royal United Service Institution, The Chevrons Club and the 5th Battalion Tank Corps.

The Trust Funds are represented by the following :—

<i>Investment.</i>	<i>Gross Annual Income, subject to Tax.</i>	<i>How Income disposed of by Committee.</i>
<b>OFFICERS' MESS FUND.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	
£1,162 7 0 5% War Stock, 1929-47 ...	58 2 4	To Munster Club.
£400 0 0 2½% Metropolitan Consolidated Stock ... ..	10 0 0	
<b>N.C.Os.' FUND.</b>		
£808 7 8 5% War Stock, 1929-47 ...	40 8 4	To Old Comrades Association.
<b>GENERAL FUND.</b>		
£1,627 17 0 4% Funding Stock ... ..	65 2 3	To Old Comrades Association.

## THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS DEPOT MESS FUND.

By a Deed of Trust, dated September 15th, 1922, the cash belonging to the Depot, Royal Munster Fusiliers, in the hands of the Commanding Officer, was transferred to the trustees, Messrs. Holt & Co., Trustees, upon trust for investment, and to deal with the same and the income thereof as the Committee, constituted for that purpose, should direct. Subject to any direction, the Trust Fund and income thereof are to be held upon trust as the Committee shall think fit for any of the following purposes :—

(a) In the event of the Depot of the Royal Munster Fusiliers being reformed as a unit in the Imperial Army directly under the control of the War Office, India Office, or of the Government of any of the British Dominions other than Ireland, to pay, transfer, or to hand over to the Officer Commanding the reformed Depot so much of the investments and funds as then remain in the Trustees' control, and as may be decided by the Committee.

(b) In the event of the Depot not being so reformed within five years from the date hereof, at the sole discretion of the Committee to apply the capital, and pending such reformation to apply the income of the funds mentioned in the Schedule hereto in manner following, that is to say, as to the income for the benefit of the Royal Munster Fusiliers Officers' Club, so long as such club or any other club already formed, or to be formed, which in the opinion of the Committee fulfils the same purpose as the Royal Munster Fusiliers Officers' Club, exists, but should the said club cease to exist, and there is no other club which, in the opinion of the Committee fulfils the same purpose then as to capital and income for the benefit of the Army Council Central Fund AND it is hereby declared that the receipt of the Secretary for the time being of any club which is in receipt of payments hereunder or of the Secretary to the Army Council Central Fund shall be a sufficient discharge to the Trustees for any payment made by them hereunder.

The Committee consists of the following members :—

Major William Emerson.

Captain Ernest Robert O'Connor, M.C.

Captain Patrick Sewell.

The Trust Fund is represented by the following :—

<i>Investment</i>	<i>Annual Gross Income.</i>	<i>How Income disposed of by Committee.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
£382 0 1 3¼% Conversion Stock ... ..	13 7 4	To The Munster Club.

## Appendix S.

## THE MUNSTER CLUB.

On receipt of the notification of the impending disbandment of the Regiment in May, 1922, much discussion took place as to the disposal of all the Regimental property. It was the general feeling that the proposal, mooted and acted upon by several regiments, to disperse the property and funds of the Regiment could not be for a moment entertained. The general principle, therefore, was adopted of placing Regimental funds in the hands of trustees, placing Regimental silver medals and trophies in safe custody, open for inspection by all, and collecting the furniture, pictures, and fittings of the ante-rooms of the two Regular battalions, and the Depot, with a view to establishing and furnishing a small club for the old officers of the Regiment. The idea underlying these proposals was that in this

[illegible]

1541	1543-4	THE ROYAL HUNTER FUSILIERS—contd.
		<p>3rd Battalion, (Militia.) (See page xlii. as to honorary Army rank granted on account of Militia embodiment.)</p> <p>Hon. Colonel, Essex, The Earl of C.V.O. 21 Dec 02</p> <p>Lt.-Colonel.</p> <p>Major.</p> <p>Captains.</p> <p>Lieutenants</p> <p>2nd Lieutenant</p> <p>Adjutant.</p> <p>Quarter-Master, S. Sewall, M., capt.</p>
		<p>4th Battalion. (Militia.) (See page xlii. as to honorary Army rank granted on account of Militia embodiment.)</p> <p>Hon. Colonel, O'Donovan, M. W., C.B. (The O'Donovan), (Lt.-Col. &amp; Col. of the Regt., (Hon. Maj. in Army) 17 June 04</p> <p>Lt. Colonel.</p> <p>Major.</p> <p>Captains.</p> <p>Lieutenants.</p> <p>2nd Lieutenant.</p> <p>Adjutant.</p> <p>Quarter-Master.</p>
		<p>5th Battalion. (Militia.) (See page xlii. as to honorary Army rank granted on account of Militia embodiment.)</p> <p>Hon. Colonel, Dunraven and Conington, Hon. the Earl of, C.B., C.M.G., TD (Hon. Capt. in Army Aug 03)</p> <p>Lt.-Colonel, The Earl of Malmesbury, K. H., (Hon. Lt. M. Jun. R. 6 Mar. 18)</p> <p>Major.</p> <p>Captains.</p> <p>Lieutenants.</p> <p>2nd Lieutenant.</p> <p>Adjutant.</p> <p>Quarter-Master.</p>





way the property of the Regiment could be preserved intact and readily obtainable and, in the event of the Regiment being again raised, a probable future contingency, it could recommence its career amply provided with funds, plate, and property, as with the imperishable traditions of 270 years of corporate existence. The disposal of funds and silver was carried out without difficulty. It is of interest to place on record here how it was done. The funds of all Munster battalions and the Depot were placed in the hands of trustees who act on instructions of a committee of old officers of the Regiment. The interest is used as follows :—

Officers' Funds : To support the Club.

N.C.Os.' Funds : To endow a room at The Chevrons' Club in London for use of old N.C.Os. of the Regiment.

Men's Funds : To support the Old Comrades' Association.

The silver was deposited at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, where it remains on view, a magnificent collection.

The inception of the Club was more difficult. The idea was warmly embraced by both Battalions and by almost all the old officers of the Regiment on the retired list. Funds were available to purchase the necessary furniture and fittings, and after careful search a small "service" flat was selected—No. 6ra, Whitehall Court—and this was fitted out as a small club. The rooms were handsomely furnished ; they were decorated with the familiar pictures from the old ante-rooms, and with the small medal cases, writing table fittings, and photograph albums known to all of us from the date we joined. Lord Gough's pistols, the Plassey Cannon Ball, Daniel Lane's medal case, the old ante-room clock, the "Game" book, the types of uniform since 1790, the old letter racks, the pictures, and the very fender seat all bring back thoughts of the "good old days" and breed hopes that the day may come when all these valued trifles will come into their own place again.

The letter announcing the formation of the Club met with a gratifying response. Every officer of the two disbanded battalions joined at once, as did the large majority of retired "Dirty Shirts," the annual subscription being £2. In order to make it as widespread as possible, relatives of officers, past and present, were also invited to join, and did so. Shortly after its formation, in addition to the 150 members, some thirty lady members had joined. The Club provides a meeting place for old Munsters in London. At intervals small "At Homes" take place, which give country members an opportunity of meeting each other ; it provides a home for the ante-room property which otherwise would be inevitably dispersed, and it has financially assisted to a substantial extent towards the publication of the present history

H. S. JERVIS, Colonel,

*First Hon. Sec., Munster Club.*

SIMLA,

*June, 1926.*

Since the above note was written the maintenance of the Club has been discontinued. The contents of the Club, other than the furniture, will be distributed amongst the Officers of the Regiment.

H. S. J.

*Appendix "T."*THE OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION,  
FOUNDED 1914.

In the spring of 1914 measures were taken to form an Old Comrades' Association, to bring together those who had served in the Regiment and to have an annual dinner. The Colonel of the Regiment and the Officers Commanding 1st and 2nd Battalions were the President and Vice-Presidents respectively, and any officer or man who was serving or had served in either of the two Line Battalions was eligible for membership. In 1919 this rule was amended to render any one who had served in any Battalion of the Regiment during the war 1914-18 eligible for membership, in recognition of the services of all Battalions in the war. The first General Meeting was held on "Plassey Day" (June 23rd) with Lieut.-Colonel J. K. O'Meagher, Commanding 2nd Battalion, in the chair, at which the Rules were established; and the Inaugural Dinner followed, at which Colonel D. G. Johnston presided over a gathering of some hundred members and their guests. The Great War broke out a few weeks later, and during the four years which it lasted all meetings were in abeyance, but the Honorary Secretary carried on the affairs of the Association and kept it together, so that in 1919 the Second General Meeting and Dinner were held, at which over 140 members and guests assembled under the chairmanship of the President, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles. Since then the Meeting and Dinner have taken place annually. During the last few years Memorial Services have been arranged in London, Tralee, Cork, and Limerick on the anniversary of "Gallipoli Day" (April 25th) to commemorate those comrades who fell in the war. Last year, on the day of the Annual Meeting, members assembled on the Horse Guards Parade and marched to the Cenotaph, where a wreath, tied with the regimental ribbon, was placed to their memory by the oldest soldier on parade, Mr. D. Read. From the Benevolent Fund of the Association pensions have been granted, and grants made to those of the Regiment or their families, who required such assistance. Although it is now more than five years since the Regiment was disbanded the Association is still flourishing, with a membership of over 500 and a very sound financial position.

S. T. BANNING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary.*

*3rd October, 1927.*

# INDEX

- ABBASSIA, 172  
 Abbeville, 141  
 Abbott, W. H., 13, 17  
 Abbottabad, 3  
*Abercrombie*, 58  
 Abercrombie, Sir Robert, 11  
 Achi Baba, 57  
 Aden, 97  
*Aeneas*, 179  
 Agra, 9  
 Aire, 204  
 Airey, H. P., 2  
 Aisne, The, 84  
 Ajul, 189  
*Alaunia*, 44, 61  
 Albany Barracks, 169  
 Albert, 78, 79, 84, 137, 138, 142  
*Albion*, H.M.S., 47, 48, 57  
 Alderney, 97  
 Aldershot, 13, 14, 17, 97, 99, 110, 111, 112  
 Alexandria, 13, 44, 61, 170, 173, 174, 185, 189  
 Ali Musjid, 36, 37  
 Allahabad, 95, 104  
 Allanson, C., 66  
 Allcock, Serjeant, 141  
 Allenby, Lord, 172, 187  
 Allouagne, 64  
 Amiens, 64, 67, 79, 84  
 Amir of Afghanistan, 35  
 Anafarta Dhera, 58; Sagir, 60, 178  
 Ancre, The, 78  
 Andaman Islands, 43, 44  
 Anderson, Brig.-Gen. H. S., 100  
 Annaheim, G. H., 87  
 Anneux, 86, 87  
*Ansonia*, 44  
 Anzac, 61  
 Aplin, H., 184, 191, 192, 193, 194  
*Aragon*, 185  
 Archduke Franz Ferdinand, 42  
 Ardagh, P., 151, 152  
 Arklow, 206  
 Armistice, Signing of, 88, 165  
 Arnee, 11  
 Arnold, F., 201, 202  
 Arquata Scrivia, 206  
 Arques, 68, 83, 180  
 Arras, 68, 77, 79, 84, 88, 127  
*Arundel Castle*, 21  
 Ascq, 87  
 Aspinall, Lieut., 36  
 Asquith, Mr., 43  
*Assistance*, 17, 97, 99  
 Athies, 85  
 Atkins, J. G., 66  
 Atkinson, A. A., R.A.M.C., 196  
 Attlee, Lieut., 44, 58  
 Aubigny, 82  
 Auchonvillers, 61  
 Austaing, 88  
 Ava, 100, 101  
 Avesnes, 164  
 Avonmouth, 44  
 Avre, River, 79  
 Awdry, C. E. V., 112, 119  
 Awdry, Rev. V., 119  
 BAGSHAW, J. S., 2  
 Bailleul, 123, 202  
 Bailleulmont, 86  
 Baily, D. J., 65  
 Baily, O. H., 72  
 Bakenkop, 26  
 Balaklava, 97  
 Baldwin, C. T., 189  
 Baldwin, C. Y., 179  
 Baldwin, O. G. de C., 197  
 Balmoral, 28, 29  
 Balua, 188  
 Banda, 7  
 Bannatine-Allason, Major-General R., 41  
 Banning, P. S., 112  
 Banning, S. T., 111, 112  
 Bapaume, 72, 76, 78, 86  
 Baracao, 40  
 Barber, Francis, 6  
 Bareilly, 93, 102, 103, 107  
 Barleux, 142  
 Barnard, J. H., 17, 18, 103  
 Barnes, General, 85  
 Baroach, Siege of, 30  
 Barrell, Private, 200  
 Barrett, P. G., 105, 119  
 Barry, G., 156  
 Barry, J., 111, 126, 129  
*Basilisk*, H.M.T.B.D., 57  
 Basingstoke, 177, 190  
 Basuel, 162  
 Batson, W. A., 183  
 Batten-Pooll, A. H., V.C., 134, 135, 136, 141,  
 144, 145, 146, 148, 166  
 Bavincourt, 85  
 Baxter, R. T., 36, 40, 41, 44, 80  
 Bazar Valley, 35, 36  
 Bayenghem, 68  
 Bazentin-le-Petit, 138, 139  
 Beacon Hill, 191  
 Beatson, General, 29  
 Beatson, W. F., 12  
 Beatty, C. St. J., 66  
 Beaulencourt, 76  
 Beaumetz-les-Aires, 197  
 Beaumont Hamel, 61  
 Beaurevoir Line, 158, 159  
 Becher, D. W., 92  
 Becher, E. R. F., 199  
 Becourt Wood, 139, 142  
 Bedarra (Biderra), 10  
 Beer, G. F., 110  
 Beerpore, 11

- Beersheba, 186  
 Beevor, 2/Lieut., 135  
 Beit Hanun, 187  
 Beitin, 188  
 Beitunia, 188  
 Beit Zeit, 189  
 Belfast, 98  
 Belfield, Lieut.-Gen. H. E., 111  
 Bellingham, Brig.-Gen., 81, 82  
 Belmont, 22, 23  
 Bengal, 10, 104  
 Bennett, Lieut., 102  
 Bennett, A., 40, 50, 51  
 Bennett, F., 31, 32  
 Bennett, F. E., 191, 193  
 Bennett, J. H., 137, 140  
 Bent, A. M., 35, 105, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 166, 169, 174  
 Bergues, 113, 114, 115  
 Bermuda, 15  
 Bernafay Wood, 64, 65, 66, 76, 201, 202  
 Bertangles, 137  
 Bertry, 160  
 Bethel, 29  
 Bethlehem, 26  
 Béthune, 62, 87, 123, 130, 197  
 Bettoorah, 11  
 Bhurtpore, 11  
 Biaches, 80  
 Biddlecombe, T., 102  
 Biggane, F. J., 197, 199, 201  
 Bindon Blood, Sir, 29  
 Binskop Pass, 27  
 Birch, Lieut.-Col., 93  
 Birmingham, 109  
 Birr, 98  
 Bishop, G. A., 92  
 Bishop of New Zealand, 7  
 Bisset, A. G., R.A.M.C., 65, 80  
 Blaauwkoopje, 26  
 Black, Captain, 39  
 Blackden, W. W., 111  
 Blackdown, 196  
 Blake, Private, 200  
 Blake, H. M. J., 75  
 Blandain, 87  
 Blandford, 109  
 Blangy-Tronville, 82  
 Bleaymire, J., 93  
 Bloemfontein, 23, 24  
 Bogdantsi, 180, 193  
 Boh Sheveyan, 101, 102  
 Bois-de-Hamel, 155  
 Bolger, J., 31  
 Bolton, T. A. N., 198, 201  
 Bombay, 12, 13, 33, 44, 95, 96, 99, 105  
 Bonner, F., 32  
 Bonneville, 137  
 Bony, 160  
 Boshof, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33  
 Bosley, W., 184  
 Bostock, G. E., 197  
 Botha's Pass, 105  
 Bothaville, 25  
 Bouchier, C. B., 80  
 Boué, 113, 114  
 Boudren, C. D., 140  
 Boulogne, 61, 62, 170  
 Bourlon, 73  
 Bourlon Wood, 76  
 Boursies, 87  
 Bout-du-Diable Farm, 164  
 Boves, 82  
 Bowen, G. C., 21, 22, 31  
 Bowtell, Colour-Serjeant, 28  
 Boxall, Private, 126  
 Boyd, Major, 93  
 Boyd, J., 168  
 Boyd, L. C., 80  
 Boyle, R. C., 100, 109, 110, 111, 120, 169, 174  
 Braine, H. E. R. R., 32, 36, 40  
 Brandhoek, 72  
 Brandwater Basin, 26  
 Braithwaite, Major-Gen. W. P., 56  
 Braithwaite, Col.-Comdt. W. G., 173, 174  
 Bray, 78, 79, 80, 84  
 Bremner, Capt., 195  
 Brereton, W. L., 17, 100, 101  
 Brevillers, 85  
 Bride, Serjeant, 40  
 Brielleu, 148  
 Bright, Lieut., 195  
 Brigstocke, Captain, 2, 3  
 Brind, W. H., 92  
 Brock, E., 102  
 Brodrick, Mr., 20  
 Bronckhorstfontein, 26  
 Bronckhorst Spruit, 29  
 Brosnan, Jeremiah, 6  
 Brookfield, A. M., 25  
 Brown, Captain, 65, 66  
 Brown, E., 1, 2, 13, 17  
 Brown, F., 201, 202  
 Brown, F. D. M., V.C., 1, 2, 3, 17, 23  
 Brown, F. R., 23  
 Brown, H. A., 44, 51  
 Browne, Colour-Serjeant, 36  
 Brownlee, J. G., 182, 183  
 Broxelle, 71  
 Bry, 167  
 Budlee-ka-Serai, 11, 18  
 Bulfontein, 26  
 Bulger, Private, 60  
 Bullecourt, 73, 74, 76  
 Bully-Grenay, 134  
 Buner, 3, 4, 8  
 Burbure, 132  
 Burke, Lieut., 178  
 Burke, P., 31, 32  
 Burma, 10, 93, 100, 101, 102, 103  
 Burrowes, G. W., 179  
 Bury, 14  
 Bussu, 80  
 Butler, T. A., V.C., 1, 2, 4, 13, 17  
 Buttevant, 196  
 Buxar, 11  
 Byng, General Sir Julian, 73, 78, 79, 84  
 CAESTRE, 68, 72  
 Cahill, 2/Lieut., 75, 80  
 Cahill, P. L., 150  
 Cahill, T. B. S., 105, 107, 108

- Cairo, 170, 171, 172, 173  
 Caix, 82  
 Calcutta, 10, 44, 102  
 Caldwell, W. L., 86  
*Caledonia*, 45, 46, 61  
 Callanan, M., 141  
 Callander, C. B., 63, 65, 72, 90, 169, 174, 175  
 Cambrai, 73, 86, 87  
 Cambrai, Battle of, 73  
 Cambridge, Duke of, 8  
 Cambridge, Lieut.-Col. The Marquess of, 90  
 Cambridge Barracks, 97  
 Campbell, 32  
 Campbell, J. G., 95, 97, 98  
 Campbell, Q.M.S., 160  
 Canada Corner, 67  
 Canal-de-l'Escaut, 86  
 Canal-du-Nord, 86  
 Canaples, 137  
 Canny, J. C. M., 21, 24, 27, 31, 32  
 Cantaing, 86  
 Cape Helles, 61  
 Cape Town, 21, 22, 23, 27, 33  
 Cappy, 80, 152  
 Card, Rev. E., 142  
 Carey, Major-Gen. G. G. S., 79  
 Carey's Force, 79, 155, 156  
 Carnatic, The, 10, 11  
 Carnoy, 66, 67, 202  
 Carns, Rev. Canon, 14  
 Carolin, H. G., 162  
 Carolina, 31  
 Carrickfergus, 98  
 Carrigan, C. H., 76, 80, 81, 85, 125  
 Carroll, Private, 37  
 Carroll, H. A., 21, 22, 24, 29  
 Carroll, J. J., 69, 72  
 Carrington-Smith, Lieut.-Col., 47, 50  
 Carson, Lieut., 63, 85  
 Carter, H., 92  
 Casey, Private, 41  
 Casey, M. F., 198, 199  
 Castel, 82  
 Catillon, 113  
 Cavan, Brig.-Gen. Earl of, 122, 143  
 Cawnpore, 9, 12, 103, 104, 105  
 Celebes, 10, 11  
 Cerisy, 156  
 Cerniste, 180  
 Challis, Lieut., 24, 27, 28  
 Chamberlain, Sir Neville, 3, 6, 8  
 Chambers, H. M., 179  
 Chamla Valley, 3  
 Champermont, 143  
 Champion, Colonel, 11  
 Champion-Moller, H., 2  
 Chandernagore, 10  
 Chandler, C. W., 151, 152, 155, 156, 201, 202  
 Channel Islands, 97  
 Chapman, H. H., 2, 5, 6  
 Charrier, Paul, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 166  
 Chaubuttia, 102, 103  
 Chaushli, 180, 193  
 Cheeseman, Lieut., R.A.M.C., 202  
 Cherat, 95  
 Chetwode, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip, 185  
 "Chevrons" Club, 175  
 Chiflik Pasha, 15  
 Chillianwalla, 93, 96  
 Chipilly Bridge, 154  
 Chitpore, 10  
 Christmas Comforts Fund, 76  
 Chocques, 64, 137, 201  
 Chuignolles, 143, 152  
 Chumkunnie, 95  
 Chunar, 11  
 Chute, C. F., 114, 118, 119  
 Chute, P. T., 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 52, 101  
 Chute, R. A. B., 119  
 Circars, Northern, 10  
 Cirey, 43  
*City of Vienna*, 105  
 Clair, M., 168  
 Clare, N. G., 180  
 Clare Camp, 68  
 Clark, C., 92  
 Clark, N. P., 139  
 Clarke, C. M. L., 2  
 Clarke, H. W., 161, 162, 163  
 Clarke, W. S., 135  
 Clasp—"Burma," 103; "Delhi," 92; "Umbeyla," 8; "Wittebergen," 27  
 Clementi Smith, M., 2  
 Clements, Major-Gen., 25, 26, 27  
 Clipon Camp, 144  
 Clough, A. H. B., 105, 107, 108  
 Clohessy, M., 41  
 Clusker, L., 31, 32  
 Clyde, Lord, 93  
 Cobb, S. J., 199, 200  
 Coetzee, P., 27  
 Coke, J. Talbot, 18, 19  
 Colchester, 17, 99  
 Colfer, J. R., 201  
 Collear, Lieut., 62  
 Cologne, 89, 165  
 Colours, H.M. The King takes over, 89; Presentation of, 107, 108; of Militia and Service Battalions, 205  
 Combles, 78, 158  
 Comerford, J. T., 179  
 Comley, E. C., 65, 69  
 Compiègne, 88  
 Condore, 10  
 Congdon, A. E. O., 36, 37, 40, 105, 111  
 Congreve, General Sir W., V.C., 171, 172, 174  
 Connaught, F.M. Duke of, 90, 107, 189  
 Connell, J., 32  
 Connor, G., 32  
 Conran, B. D., 131, 160  
 Considine, F. A. R., 139  
 Considine, J. W., 36, 129, 131, 132  
 Contalmaison, 137  
 "Content," 23  
 Conway, Lieut., 25, 26, 32, 178  
 Cooch, W., 32, 44, 51  
 Cooper-Key, A. L., 191, 193  
 Corbett, W. E. P., 140  
 Corbie, 64, 67, 201  
 Cork, 107, 136, 205

Cork Harbour, 106  
 Cornet, 87  
*Cornwallis*, H.M.S., 47  
*Corstican*, 44  
 Cosgrove, William, V.C., 50  
 Cosham, 206  
 Cotter, Rev. Father, 204  
 Coventry, 44, 109  
 Cowes, 170  
 Cowie, Rev. W. G., 7  
 Cox, General, 54  
 Crane, Corporal, 125  
 Crawford, Brig.-Gen. G. S. G., 142  
 Creagh, Sir O'Moore, V.C., 35  
 Cremins, P., 109  
 Crichton, R. H., 196, 201, 202  
 Crocker, G. D., 21, 22, 24, 27, 31, 32  
 Croisilles, 85  
 Croker, 2/Lieut., 32, 33  
 Croker, J., 102  
 Crone, P. A., 195  
 Crosbie, W. McC., 174, 201, 202  
 Crownhill Barracks, 89  
 Crowther, Commandant, 27  
 Crozat Canal, 78  
 Crozier, J. C. B., 119  
 Cuculuk, 184  
 Cuddalore, 11  
 Cuffe, J. A. F., 89, 90  
 Cullinan, P., 109, 118  
 Cullinan, R. H., 191, 193  
 Cullinane, Rev. Father, 24, 27  
 Cunningham, A. C., 58  
 Curgies, 168  
 Curragh, 18, 19, 20, 67, 97, 98, 99, 203  
*Custodian*, 105  
 Cyprus, 14

DAGSHAI, 9, 94, 104  
 Dalhousie, 34  
 Daly, General, 82  
 Dambre Camp, 144  
 Danagher, D., 51  
 Daniell, Major, 17  
 Daniell, J. W., 1, 2  
 Daniel's Kuil, 32, 33  
 Dannagher, H. G. S., 87  
 Daours, 201  
 Dardanelles, 177  
 Darjeeling, 104, 105  
 Dartnell, Rev. F. A., 107  
 Dauzet, M., 119  
 Davidson, Lieut., 8  
 Davies, D. J., 156  
 Davies, Brig.-Gen. H. R., 132  
 Davis, G. H., 192, 193  
 Davis, T., 31, 32  
 Day, Captain, 112  
 Day, F. I., 122, 124, 125  
 De Aar, 31  
 Dealtry, Serjeant, 139  
 Deane-Drake, Lieut., 116, 117, 118  
 Debeney, General, 84  
 Dedeli, 180, 193, 195  
 Degoutte, General, 84  
 Deig, 11

Deir el Khuddis, 188  
 Delafosse, H. G., 2, 6, 13, 15  
 Delhi, 9, 11, 35, 41, 93, 96  
 de Lisle, General, 56, 58, 60  
 Delmege, J. C. R., 60, 144, 145, 146, 148  
 de Longueville, C. M., 13  
 Demirhissar, 195  
 Démuin, 82  
 Dennehey, C.S.M., 147  
 Dennys, K. R., 129  
 Deolali, 13  
 de Robeck, Vice-Admiral Sir John, 52, 58  
 Dettingen Barracks, 196  
 Devanney, P., 32, 40, 41, 109, 205  
 De Villers, 32  
 De Wet, 26  
 Dewhurst, N., 44, 50, 51  
 Diamond Hill, 188  
 Dick, J. Campbell, 21, 22, 24, 27, 32, 128, 129  
 Dieppe, 157  
 Dilworth, R. K., 141  
 Dinapore, 104, 105  
 "Dirty Shirts," 166  
 Disbandment, 91, 175  
 Distinctions—"Afghanistan, 1839," "Delhi, 1857," 112  
 Dixon, Lieut.-Gen. George, 94  
 Dobbie, W. H., 42  
 Dodd, Captain, 163, 165  
 Dodd, J. O. C., 190  
 Dodds, C. J., 140  
 Doherty, J. L., 85  
 Doingt, 80, 152  
 Doiran, 180, 181, 195  
 Dompierre, 165, 167  
 Donelan, Captain, 20  
 Donnelly, G., 69, 80  
 Donoghue, Private, 63  
 Donovan, Private, 143  
 Doonga Gali, 41  
 Doornfontein, 32, 33  
 Dorman, E. C., 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, 53  
 Doughty-Wylie, Lieut.-Col., V.C., 50, 51  
 Douglas, Private, 153  
 Douglas, A. L., 92  
 Douglas, C. W. H., 24  
 Doullens, 62, 83, 137, 158  
 Dover, 17, 89, 97, 108, 110, 170  
 Dowling, R., 163  
 Doyle, C.S.M. Martin, V.C., 85, 213  
 Doyle, Private, 200  
 Drage, G., 184, 189, 190, 191, 194  
 Drocourt, 85  
 Dronvin, 198, 204  
 Drought, F. G., 141  
 Drummond, Brig.-Gen. L. G., 109, 110  
 Dublin, 17, 18, 98  
*Dublin*, H.M.S., 47  
 Dublin Corner, 188  
 Duffy, D. J. P., 60  
 Duggan, Father T. F., 80  
 Dum Dum, 104  
 Dunchurch, 44  
 Dunkerque (Dunkirk), 88, 144  
 Dunkerton, H. T., 18  
 Dunn, J. V., 192, 193

- Dunvegan Castle*, 112  
 Durand, F. W., 125  
 Durban, 105  
 Durrow Camp, 73, 75  
 Duthie, Serjeant, 20
- EAGAR, W. G. M., 58  
 Earle, Sir Lionel, 205  
 East India Company, 12  
 Eaucourt l'Abbaye, 140, 141  
 Eccles, Private, 125  
 Eclusier Bridge, 153  
 Edinburgh, Duke of, 15  
 Eerstefabricken, 28  
 Eggar, A., 42  
 Eikhoek Camp, 148  
 Elandsberg Nek, 31  
 Elim, 28  
 Elliott, Francis, 6  
 Ellis, N., 2, 13  
 Emerson, Captain, 115  
 Emperor of Delhi, 11  
*Empress Queen*, 196  
 Ennis, C. F., 69, 75  
 Enniskillen, 99  
 Epéhy, 78, 151, 158  
 Epernay, 84  
 Erasmus' Laager, 28  
 Ervillers, 73, 76  
 Escaut, River, 159  
 Esdud, 187  
 Estreux, Baron and Baroness, 167  
 Eth, 167  
 Etreux, 113, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 123, 143, 166, 171, 172, 174  
 Etrun, 84  
 Evans, E. S., 20, 21, 22, 24, 31  
 Evans, H. P., 92  
 Evans, L. P., 149
- FAG ALLEY, 73, 75  
 Fagan, Lieut.-Col., 147  
 Fairman, Private, 41  
 Fannin, M., 102  
 Farewell Address of H.M. King George V on disbandment, 90  
 Farnborough, 112, 196  
 Farrant, Lieut., 166  
 Farrant, C. W. B., 111  
 Farrant, E., 2  
 Farrell, Serjeant, 102  
 Fashom, L. J. G., 178  
 Fatehgarh, 9, 103  
 Fauquerie, 196  
 Feehan, M. R., 85  
 Fenton, P. M., 131  
 Fergusson, General Sir Charles, 85  
 Fermoy, 20, 21, 196  
 Ferozepore, 96  
 Ferozeshah, 11, 18  
 Ferrier, C. D., 13  
 Fesmy, 113, 114, 115  
 Festubert, 121, 123  
 Fetherstonhaugh, Major-Gen. R. S., 22  
 Fenquieres, 141
- Ffennell, R., 98, 100  
 ffoulkes, Mr. Charles, 205  
 Ficheux, 85  
 Fielding, Lieut.-Col., 81  
 Fielding, Lady Louisa, 17  
 Fielding, Hon. P. R. B., 17  
 Filgate, T. W., 127, 129, 132  
 Fin de la Guerre, 87  
 Fisher, H. B., 148  
 Fitzgerald, M. H., 87, 198  
 Fitzgibbon, Serjeant, 200  
 Fitzmaurice, C.Q.M.S., 90, 122  
 FitzMaurice, J. G., 191, 193  
 Fitzpatrick, 2/Lieut., 200  
 Fitzpatrick, Charles, 6  
 Fives, 88  
 Flannery, Private, 48  
 Flamicourt, 152  
 Flamicourt Church, 143  
 Flanagan, R. V., 158  
 Flechin, 204  
 Fleetwood, 14  
 Flers, 140, 141  
 Fletcher, M. M., 134  
 Flynn, P., 148  
 Foch, Marshal, 78, 84, 88, 165  
 Foka, 187  
 Foley, J., 90, 175  
 Foley, T., 31, 32, 116  
 Fonquevillers, 83  
 Fontaine, 85, 86  
 Fontaine-au-Bois, 163  
 Foote, G. B., 197  
 Foran, E. C., 189  
 Forrest, Brig.-Gen., 12  
 Fort Attock, 95  
 Fort Budge Budge (Baj Baj), 10  
 Fort Dera-Ishmael Khan, 2  
 Fortescue, Hon. John, 91  
 Fort Gomer, 97  
 Fort Grange, 97  
 Fort Gwalior, 93  
 Fort Kutwa, 10  
 Fort Purbrook, 206  
 Fort Stamford, 89  
 Fort Widley, 206  
 Fort William, 10  
 Fosbery, G. V., 4  
 Fouriesburg, 27  
 Fourmies, 88  
 "Fourteen Streams," 24  
 Fovant, 89  
 Franklin, C., 111  
 Franvillers, 137, 140  
 Fraser, E. L., 58  
 Freeman, G. J., 69, 72  
 French, B. R., 184  
 French, Sir John, 126, 132  
 Frezenberg, 72  
 Frizell, A., 144, 145, 146, 148, 198  
 Frost, C. D., 36  
 Froyennes, 87  
 Fuller, F. O., 2, 13  
 Fullin, J. F., 80  
 Furney, S. K., 199, 201  
 "Fusilier" Regiment distinction, 96

- GAFFNEY, L. A., 178  
 Galiko, River, 195  
 Gallagher, Corporal, 153  
 Gallipoli, 45, 46, 61, 157, 165, 177, 181, 183  
 Gallwey, E. J., 30  
 Galvin, Serjeant, 23, 41, 141  
 Gannon, Serjeant, 129, 133  
 Ganges, The, 104  
 Garratt, Colonel, 105  
 Garvock, J., 6, 9  
 Gascoigne, W. J., 18  
 Gandap, 8  
 Gaynor, G., 92  
 Gaza, 157, 186, 187  
 Geddes, G. W., 29, 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 90  
 Gemmenich, 42  
 Gethin, R. P. W., 131, 132  
 Gezireh, 171  
 Gharial, 35, 39, 40  
 Ghazi Baba, 177  
 Gheriah, 11  
 Ghevgehi, 180, 193  
 Ghora Dhaka, 40  
 Ghuznee, 9, 10, 11  
 Gibbons, Serjeant, 170  
 Gibraltar, 15, 97, 108  
 Gilbert, Sir W. K., 96  
 Gill, W. P., 205  
 Gillman, J. W., 155, 156  
 Ginchy, 64, 65, 66, 202  
 Givenchy, 123, 124, 126  
 Givezne, 181, 195  
 Giza, 172  
 Gleeson, Rev. Father, 120, 126, 127, 144, 149, 174  
 Gleeson, J. F., 198, 203  
 Gloster, J. F., 150, 168  
 Goad, G. S., 2  
 Goddard, F. A., 111  
 Godewaersvelde, 67  
 Golden Hill, 169  
 Gomiecourt, 72  
 Gommecourt Wood, 83  
 Gonnellieu, 74, 76  
 Good, W. H., 192, 193  
 Goodland, H. T., 75, 76, 174  
 Goojerat, 93, 94, 96  
 Goorkulpore, 93  
 Gordon, Lady, 127  
 Gore, H., 190, 192  
 Gore, W. F., 86  
 Gorham, A., 36, 105, 125, 129, 130, 131, 132  
 Goschen, Sir E., 43  
 Gosport, 13, 97, 104  
 Goudberg Copse, 147  
 Gough, General, 77, 78, 79, 130, 204  
 Gouy, 159, 180  
 Gouzeaucourt, 76, 77  
 Gower, E. W., 112, 118  
 Gracey, Lieut., 126  
 Graeme, C. H. E., 95, 97, 98, 110  
 Graincourt, 86  
 Grantham, F. W., 129  
 Grant, Major, 23  
 Grant, J. B. T., 179  
 Graspan, 23  
 Great War, The, brought to an end, 88, 165  
 Greene, J., 40  
 Green Point Camp, 33  
 Greer, Brig.-Gen. F. A., 189  
 Grenay, 130  
 Greville, S., 18  
 Grey, Sir Edward, 42  
 Griffin, G. J., 44, 51  
 Griquatown, 32, 33  
 Grobelaar, Commandant, 27  
 Groome, C. P., 206  
 Grouches, 85, 158  
 Guernsey, 97  
 Guillemont, 65, 72, 73, 201, 202  
 Guisancourt Farm, 159  
 Guise, 88, 113  
 Gully Beach, 53, 57  
 Gungeree, 12  
 Gurn Mountain, 5  
 HACHETTE FARM, 163  
 Hackett, J., 32  
 Hafiz Kehmut, 11  
 Haig, F.M. Earl, 62, 68, 77, 84, 111, 113, 121, 126, 132, 134, 175, 204  
 Haking, Brig.-Gen. R. C. B., 125, 129, 132  
 Haldane, General, 73  
 Haldane, F. A., 69  
 Hale, R., 101  
 Halifax, N. S., 15, 17  
 Hall, C. R., 21, 22, 24, 117, 118  
 Hall, D. P., 60, 150, 152  
 Hall, J. H., 199  
 Hall, M., 1, 2, 13, 14  
 Hallinan, T. D., 191, 193  
 Halsbury, Lord, 20  
 Ham, 78  
 Hamanskraal, 27  
 Hamel, 79, 155  
 Hamilton, H. M., 17  
 Hamilton, Sir Ian, 44, 46, 51, 56, 178  
 Hangard, 79  
 Hannon, Private, 138  
 Harbonnières, 81  
 Harcourt, J. V., 143  
 Harden, J. E., 1, 2  
 Harding, J. P., 144, 145, 148  
 Hare, S. W., 44, 47  
 Harker, Rev. Father, 44, 50  
 Harold Barry, J. G., 63  
 Harper, E. M., 191, 193  
 Harris, Colonel, 1, 17, 95  
 Harris, C.S.M., 66  
 Harris, W. D., 92  
 Harris, T., 197  
 Harrison, A., 2  
 Harrison, B. H., 60  
 Hartigan, D. P., 69  
 Hartigan, M. M., 151  
 Haslam, J. F. C., 167, 184  
 Haverford, 44  
 Havre, 112, 113, 169, 196, 203, 206  
 Hawes, B. R., 104  
 Hawkes, Captain, 129  
 Hawley, Serjeant, 142



Hayes, S., 31, 32  
 Hay, John, 14  
 Haynes, G. W. N. R., 178  
 Hazara Hills, 3  
*Hazel*, 177  
 Headen, H. H., 171  
 Healy, Private, 200  
 Healy, Serjeant, 138  
 Hearn, T. E., 172, 174, 179  
 Hebron, 28  
 Heilbron, 25  
 Heilly, 201  
 Hellabi, 187  
 Hendecourt, 85  
 Henderson, E. L. H., 29, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51  
 Henderson, F. E. E., 105  
 Henderson, R. S., 206  
 Hendriks, C. L., 21, 22, 109, 191, 193  
 Henencourt, 141  
 Henin, 85  
 Henn, W. F., 191, 193  
 Hénu, 83  
 Herbert, Major-Gen., 97  
 Hermies, 74, 87  
 Hesdigneul, 130  
 Hetman's Chair, 192  
 Hewison, G. J., 138  
 Hewitt, W. J., 127, 129  
 Hickey, D., 143  
 Hickey, J., 51  
 Hickey, R. J. F., 1, 2  
 Hickie, W., 62  
 Hickie, Major-General W. B., 62, 149, 198,  
 199, 204  
 Hicks, Lieut., 62  
 Higgs, Private, 141  
 High Wood, 140, 141  
 Hill 60, 68  
*Himalaya*, 14, 17, 170  
 Hinde, B., 53  
 Hindenburg Line, 73, 74, 77, 86  
 Hindenburg Support, 85  
 Hogan, Private, 23  
 Hohenzollern Redoubt, 197  
 Holbeche, R., 102  
 Holland, E., 198, 199, 200, 201  
 Holland, G. F., 105, 107  
 Holley, G. H., 1, 2, 13  
 Holmes, S. B., 69  
 Holmes, W. T., 13  
 Holt, H. B., 160, 169, 167, 182  
 Honey Nest Kloof, 23  
 Honnevain, 87  
 Hooge, 123  
 Hoopstad, 25  
 Horan, H. C. R., 141, 145, 146, 148, 197, 199  
 Hordern, Col.-Comdt., 175  
 Horne, General, 84  
 Horsfall, A. M., 129  
 Hortackoj, 181, 195  
 Houtkerque, 144  
 Howe, Serjeant, 141  
 Howe, J. R., 161, 162  
 Hudson, E. R. H., 65, 190  
 Hudson, R. N., 60  
 Hulluch, 63, 130, 131, 197, 204

Hume, A., 1, 2  
 Hunter, Sir A., 24, 27  
 Hunter, S. A., 2, 13, 17  
 Hunter, T. A., 92  
 Hunter-Weston, General A., 44, 45, 46, 56  
*Huntsgreen*, 173, 174  
 "Hush" Camp, 144  
 Hussey, E. T., 65, 69, 70, 71  
 Hutchinson, W. A., 21, 22, 36, 44, 47, 50, 54  
 Hyde, T., 188  
 Hyder Allee, 11  
 Hynes, Drummer, 170

IBZIA, 188  
 Indus, The, 10, 11  
 Ingham, J. P. M., 189  
 Inghem, 83  
 Innes, P. R., 17, 18  
 Intombi, River, 31  
 Iredell, Major, 17  
 Ireland, H. R. H., 144, 151  
 Irish Farm, 144, 147  
 Irish Women's Association, 76  
*Irrawaddy*, 100  
 Ismailia, 185

JACKSON, LIEUT.-COL., 111  
 Jackson, Major-Gen. H., 159, 162, 164, 167  
 Jackson, R. R. B., 24, 27, 32  
 Jamrud, 36, 37  
 Jardine, C. H., 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 32  
 Jarrett, C. H. B., 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 105  
 Java, 10, 11  
 Jean Ledoux, 164  
 Jehring, E. D., 139  
 Jenikoj, 182, 184, 196  
 Jephson, J. N., 178, 179  
 Jephson's Post, 178, 192  
 Jerakaru, 181  
 Jerusalem, 157, 187  
 Jervis, H. S., 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 33, 90, 113,  
 114, 115, 117, 120, 125, 127, 129, 134, 137,  
 143, 153, 156, 161, 166, 169, 174, 175, 176  
 Jervis, W. S., 1, 2, 3, 13, 15, 17  
 Jhansi, 93  
 Johannesburg, 31  
 Johnson, Serjeant, 118  
 Johnston, D. G., 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 111, 169,  
 174, 175  
 Jones, R., 133, 162, 166, 169, 174  
 Jonqueuse, 121  
 Jordeson, J. H., 134, 138, 139  
 Jowett, J. S., 60  
 Jubbulpore, 12, 95  
 Jubilee Celebrations, 100  
 Jungle Island Bridge, 183, 195

KABUL, RIVER, 37, 40  
*Kaisar-i-Hind*, 189  
 Kalendra, 183  
 Kalendra Wood, 183, 196  
 Kalera, 96  
 Kalpee, 11  
 Kamara, 181, 195

- Kamptee, 99  
 Kandahar Barracks, 174  
 Kane, R. R. G., 76, 80, 81, 86, 87, 149  
 Kantara, 172, 185, 189  
 Kapujilar, 181  
 Karachi, 33, 42  
 Karadza Kadi, 181, 195  
 Karajkoj-Zir, 196  
 Karm, 186  
 Kauwukah Redoubts, 186  
 Kayali, 194, 195  
 Keane, E. J., 202  
 Kearney, A. J., 65, 66  
 Keevil, A., 159, 160, 188  
 Kelly, E. H. F., 143  
 Kelly, P., 19, 20  
 Kemmel, 203  
 Kemp's Farm, 26  
 Kempster, F. J., 20  
 Kennedy, Captain, 139  
 Kennedy, Captain, R.A.M.C., 193  
 Kensington Gardens, 109  
 Kerr, Lord R. D., 19  
 Keupri, 184  
 Keyes, Major, 4  
 Keys, W., 102  
 Khanspur, 40  
 Khargali, 37, 40  
 Khartoum, 172, 173  
 Khurbetha-'bn-Harith, 187, 189  
 Khyber Pass, 35, 37  
 Kidney Hill, 191  
 Kilindir, 181, 195  
 Killarney, 120  
 Kilworth Camp, 20, 108, 196  
 Kimberley, 31, 32, 33  
 King, 2/Lieut., 63  
 King, A. E., 126  
 King, C. S., 129  
 King, L. S., 69, 72  
 King Edward VII, 41, 107, 109, 110  
 King George V, 44, 89, 90, 91, 109, 111, 123, 167, 175, 177, 197  
 King Hall, C. A., 21, 24, 29, 32, 34  
 King of Denmark, 112  
 Kingston, 17  
 Kingstown, 97, 99  
 Kinsale, 108  
 Kirby, P., 32  
 Kiretech Tepe Sirt, 178, 190  
 Kitchener, F.M. Earl, 30, 46, 130, 177, 198  
 Klein Zillebeke, 121  
 Knapp, Lieut., 27  
 Knight, W. H., 13  
 Knot, Captain, 101  
 Kogah, 4  
 Komarjan Bridge, 195  
 Koonur, 10  
 Kosturino, 157, 180, 194  
 Krithia, 52  
 Kroonstad, 25, 33  
 Kruger, Paul, 21  
 Kuria, 4  
 Kut-el-Amara, 197  
 Kutlgar, 6  
 Kutwah, 11  
 La Bassée, 87  
 La Bassée Canal, 126, 130  
 La Boisselle, 64  
 La Capelle, 88  
 La Fère, 77  
 La Folie Wood, 86, 87  
 La Groise, 113  
 Lahore, 40, 95  
 Lainia, 195  
 Lake, Lord, 11  
 Lake, Sir A. K., 92  
 Lake, H. H., 69, 122  
 Lake Chrissie, 31  
 Lala Baba, 179, 192  
 Lalu, 7  
 Lambert, G. C., 1, 2, 7, 13, 14  
 Lamotte, 81  
 Landi Kotal, 37  
 Landrecies, 119  
 Lane, D., 6, 13  
 Lane, G. H., 111  
 Lane, R., 44, 49, 51  
 Langavuk, 181  
 Langaza, Lake, 195  
 Lanktree, C. J. D., 142, 144, 147, 156, 199  
 La Pannerie, South, 158, 159  
 Larnaca, 15  
 Latham, J., 36  
 Latrum, 187  
 Laurie, Lieut.-Gen. J. W., 109  
 Laventie, 127  
 Law, M., 11  
 Lawler, R. E., 192, 193  
 Lawlor, J. H., 69, 77, 88, 201, 202.  
 Lawlor, J. H. C., 65  
 Leahy, C.S.M., 131  
 Leborg, 104  
 Le Cateau, 113, 162, 163, 168  
 Le Cateau, Battle of, 113  
 Le Catelet, 76, 158, 159, 168  
 Le Champion, H., 13  
 Le Cornet Bourdois, 204  
 Le Cornu, C. J. S., 36  
 Lee, A. T., 178  
 Lee, F. J. F., 44, 51  
 Lee, J. B., 178  
 Lee, R. W. D., 194  
 Lee-Metford rifle received, 103  
 Leeuwkop, 26  
 Lefèvre, Rev. Archdeacon, 119  
 Lefroy, G., 139  
 Leinster, 206, 207  
 Le Marais, 87  
 Le Marchant, B. St. J., 34, 35, 36, 39, 40  
 Lembet Camp, 180, 193  
 Lemnos, 45, 46, 178  
 Lempire, 76  
 Le Nouvion, 113  
 Lens, 88  
 Lepagyn, 101  
 Le Quesnoy, 169  
 Les Brebis, 62, 132, 133, 204  
 Les Choquaux, 126  
 Letchworth, G., 194  
 Le Touquet, 87  
 Leval, 164

- Levena, 195  
 Leveson-Gower, Brig.-Gen., 80  
 Lewis, Corporal, R.A.M.C., 141  
 Ley, J. H., 65, 66  
 Lievin, 134  
 Likia, 187  
 Lille, 87, 88  
 Lillers, 132, 197  
 Limerick, 108, 136  
 Lindley, 25  
 Lindsay, C. McD., 169, 184, 193  
 Line, T., 190  
 Liptrott, J., 102  
 Liverpool, 177, 190  
 Livingston, Captain, 163, 164  
 Livingston, H. G., 178, 184  
 Lloyd, E. C., 87  
 Lloyd, G. E., 28  
 Lock No. 5, 86  
 Locon, 126  
 Locre, 202  
 Loigies, 127  
 Lomax, Major-Gen. S. H., 112  
 London, 109, 112, 169  
 "Lone Tree," 131, 183  
 Longavesnes, 149  
 Longden, H. E., 12  
 Longfield, C. E., 184, 189, 191, 193  
 Longlaville, 43  
 Longley, Major-Gen. J. R., 185  
 Longpré, 67  
 Longueau, 64  
 Longuenesse, 68  
 Looman, Father, 39  
 Loos, 62, 66, 130, 132, 133, 134, 137, 140, 197,  
     199, 200  
 Loos, Battle of, 132, 160  
 Lord Nelson, H.M.S., 47  
 Louis, W. L., 2  
 Love, J. R., 69, 72  
 Low, Brig.-Gen. Sir R. C., 101, 103  
 Lozinghem, 64  
 Luce, River, 79  
 Lucknow, 12, 103, 168  
 Ludd, 171, 172, 189  
 Ludlow Castle, 18  
 Luneberg, 31  
 Lynch, Lance-Corporal, 19, 20  
 Lynch, Private, 37  
 Lynch, J., 24, 27  
 Lyne, P. J., 199  
 Lyons, R. T., 4  
 Lyons, W. B., 133, 134, 137, 138, 139, 166  
 Lys, River, 77  
 Lysaght, Lieut.-Col., 107, 108  
  
 McAULEY, John, 183  
 McCalmont, Major-Gen Sir Hugh, 107  
 McCann, Serjeant, 20  
 MacCarthy-O'Leary, W. F., 65  
 McClelland, W. E., 193  
 McCormack, H. R., 86  
 MacDaniel, F. G. V., 75  
 McDonald, W., 148  
 Macdonogh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George, 120, 174  
 Macedonia, 157  
  
 McEvoy, C.S.M., 117  
 McFarlane, A. L., 85  
 McFeely, 146  
 McGann, J., 31, 32  
 McGinnell, Colour-Serjeant, 20, 21, 32  
 McGrath, Corporal, 136  
 Machine Gun Hill, 188  
 Macintyre, G. A., 13  
 Mackay, S. H., 13  
 McKeown, W. W., 150, 151, 152, 156  
 MacLaughlin, A. A., 29  
 Maclean, T., 13  
 McLoughlin, J., 85  
 McMahon, Lance-Corporal, 200  
 MacMahon, P. S., 196  
 MacNamara, Private, 90  
 Macon, 61  
 Macpherson, G. D., 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 32, 106  
 McSweeney, J., 51  
 McVeigh, W. J., 189  
 Madras, 99  
 Magatos Nek, 28  
 Magee, R. H. B., 19, 20  
 Magersfontein, 23  
 Magill, H. P., 24  
 Magniac, L. B., 1, 2  
 Magnier, W. J., 184, 190, 191, 193  
 Magyiok, 100  
 Maher, 2/Lieut., 199  
 Mahlaing, 100, 102  
 Mahon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. T., 177, 190  
 Mahoney, Private, 28  
 Mahoney, E. J., 69  
 Mahony, E. G., 86  
 Maini, 8  
 Maison Roland, 61  
 Malabar, 13, 14, 96  
 Malassise Farm, 150, 151  
 Mallet Copse, 145  
 Malone, P. A., 80  
 Malone, W., 31, 32  
 Maloney, 2/Lieut., 71.  
 Malplaquet Barracks, 110  
 Malta, 14, 15, 44, 97, 99, 190  
 Mametz, 64  
 Mametz Wood, 141  
 Manchester, 14  
 Mandalay, 100, 101, 102  
 Mangin, General, 84  
 Manitoba, 33  
 Manjee, 11  
 Mann, A. F., 100, 107, 111  
 Marcelcave, 79  
 Marcoing Line, 86  
 Marez, 162  
 Marieux, 83  
 Marles-les-Mines, 204  
 Marico Valley, 28  
 Marienthal, 31  
 Marly, 168  
 Maroeuil, 88  
 Marsden, Captain, 80  
 Marsden, C. W., 60  
 Marseilles, 61, 170, 190  
 Marshall, R. W., 69, 70, 71  
 Marta, 36

- Martin, F. R., 13  
 Martin Eglise, 157  
 Martini-Henry rifle issued, 97; bayonet  
   for, 98  
 Martinpuich, 140  
 Mason, Serjeant, 192  
 Masulipatam, 10  
 Maubeuge, 86  
 Maunsell, Captain, 98  
 Maunsell, D. S., 65  
*Mauretania*, 57, 177, 190  
 Maurice, A. C., 13  
 Maxse, Brig.-Gen. F. I., 111, 112, 113, 114,  
   115  
 Maxwell, G., 13  
 Maxwell, R. D. P., 206  
 Maybury, F. J., 87  
 Maymyo, 41  
 Mazingarbe, 62, 64, 132, 133, 197, 198  
 Meagher, W. L., 194  
 Méaulbe, 201  
 Meehan, Private, 128  
 Medal, Indian Mutiny, presented, 92  
 Meer Kassim, 11  
 Meerut, 92, 93  
 Mehegan, 2/Lieut., 150  
 Meiderus Harasheh Aisa, 189  
 Meiktila, 100  
 Mekes, 195  
 Mellows, F. F., 111  
 Meogyi, 101  
 Merck St. Leivin, 83  
 Méricourt, 80, 152  
 Méricourt l'Abbé, 64  
 Merner, Private, 90, 143, 170, 175  
 Merville, 123  
 Messines, 67, 68, 69  
 Messines, Battle of, 68  
 Meteren, 123  
 Methuen, Lord, 22, 23, 24, 25  
 Mex, 44, 173  
 Middelburg, 29  
 Middleton, A. H., 139  
 Miles, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G., 13, 89, 111,  
   169, 174, 175  
 Millencourt, 138  
 Miller, Serjeant, 200  
 Minahan, D., 161, 162, 189  
 Minogue, J., 32, 192  
 Minogue, J. O'B., 101  
 Mitchell, H. M., 147, 197, 199, 201  
 Mitchelstown, 196  
 Modder River, 23  
 Mœuvres, 86  
 Molesworth, W. E., 125  
 Moloney, W., 69, 71  
 Monastir, 194  
 Monchiet, 86  
 Monck-Mason, R. H., 43, 44, 49, 51, 52, 61,  
   63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 76, 108, 203  
 Money, Colonel, 17  
 Monghyr, 11  
 Monro, General Sir Charles, 113, 126, 129,  
   197, 108  
 Mons, Battle of, 113  
 Mons-en-Chaussée, 143  
 Montagu, H. G., 192, 193  
 Montauban, 64  
 Montdidier, 79  
 Mont D'Origny, 78  
 Monteagle-Browne, E., 141, 198, 199, 200  
 Mooifontein, 30  
 Moore, A., 139  
 Moore, C. R., 24, 27, 30  
 Moore, F., 111  
 Moran, F., 139  
 Morar, 94  
 Morcourt, 80, 153  
 Morgan, Lance-Corporal, 31  
 Morissey, Rev. R., 157, 160, 169  
 Morlancourt, 79  
 Morland, Lieut.-Colonel, 113  
 Morland, J., 17  
 Morland, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T., 165  
 Mormal, Forêt de, 162, 168  
 Morris, Colonel-Comdt., 172  
 Morris, Lieut.-Col., 17th Lancers, 97  
 Morrogh-Bernard, F. A., 189  
 Morrogh-Bernard, J. G., 80.  
 Morton, G. de C., 17  
 Mory, 77, 78  
 Moseley, R. A. D., 112, 117, 118  
 Mosse, W. Oliver, 205, 206  
 Mouat, Dr. James, V.C., 97  
 Mouse Trap Track, 144  
 Moxon, Ensign, 18  
 Mudros, 45, 57, 60, 61, 177, 179, 190, 191, 193  
 Muldoon, T., 66  
 Mullane, T., 32  
 Muller's Pass, 105  
 Multan, 1, 2, 33, 34  
 Mulvihill, P., 31, 32  
 Munster, 44  
 Murphy, Boy, 170  
 Murphy, Captain, 63  
 Murphy, Corporal, 189  
 Murphy, Private, 37  
 Murphy, Serjeant, 64  
 Murphy, B., 41  
 Murphy, J. T., 65  
 Murphy, L. W. R., 80  
 Murray, Capt., 63.  
 Murray, Corporal, 136  
 Murray, K. D. B., 105  
 Murree, 3, 40  
 Murrough, J. P., 203  
 Murshedabad, 11  
 Mustapha Camp, 170, 173  
 Myingyan, 100, 102  
 Mynporie, 12  
 Myobingie, 101  
  
 NABLUS, 188  
 Nagoman Camp, 37  
 Nagpore, 12, 13  
 Napier, Brig.-Gen., 50  
 Napier, Lord, of Magdala, 13, 93, 96  
 Narnoul, 12  
 Natogyi, 100  
 Nauroy, 159  
 Nawakala, 3, 8

- Nesle, 78  
 Neuville St. Vaast, 88  
 Newcastle, 105  
 Newenham, P. W., 58  
 Newport, 109  
 Newson, 174  
 Nevolyen, 184  
 Nicholson, John, 11, 35  
 Nicholson, W. H., 111  
 Nicol, L. L., 177, 179, 190  
 Nieuport, 143  
 Nightingale, G. W., 44, 49, 57, 76, 80, 81, 82, 88, 149  
 Nihill, J. H. B., 75, 80, 81, 197  
 Noeux-les-Mines, 62, 64, 132, 197, 198, 200, 203, 204  
 Nolan, W. A. G., 66  
 Noonan, J., 66, 139  
 Norcott, W. G., 13  
 Nova Scotia, 15, 17  
 Nowshera, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 95  
 Noyelles, 163  
 Noyon, 78  
 Nunan, M., 87, 203  
 Nurlu, 158  
 Nyagan, 101
- OATES, W. C., 21, 24, 26  
 O'Brien, D. J., 148, 199  
 O'Brien, H. C. H., 29, 36, 41, 122, 124, 125  
 O'Brien, J., 130, 133, 159  
 O'Brien, J. F., 42  
 O'Brien, J. J., 201, 202  
 O'Brien, M., 31, 32  
 O'Brien, P. J., 187, 190  
 O'Callaghan, R.S.M., 168  
 O'Callaghan, 2/Lieut., 63  
 O'Callaghan, C. E. A., 143, 151, 152, 153, 155  
 O'Connor, Private, 188  
 O'Connor, J., 21, 24, 32  
 O'Connor, J. H., 148  
 O'Donovan, M. H., 199  
 O'Dowda, Mr., 101  
 O'Duffy, K. E., 192, 193  
 O'Farrell, J. F., 161  
 Ogilvie, J. C., 60  
 O'Grady, W. M., 196  
 Oil Trench, 70  
 Oise, The, 77, 78  
 Oisy, 115, 116, 117  
 O'Keefe, 2/Lieut., 188, 189  
 O'Laughlin, J., 102  
 Oldnall, R. W., 178, 190  
 O'Malley, T. F., 36, 41, 117  
 O'Malley, V. D., 156, 160  
 O'Meagher, J. K., 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 36, 40, 41, 112, 113, 196  
 Ondersterste Poort, 27  
 O'Neill, J. D., 139  
 Ondwah Nullah, 11  
 Oostaverne, 69, 70  
 Oostaverne Wood, 71  
 Orange River, 21, 23, 24, 31  
 Orange River Bridge, 22  
 Orford, E. R. H., 184, 189, 190  
 Organization of Army, 1881, 99
- Orient*, 106  
 Orlijk Bridge, 183  
 Ormanli, 180  
 Ormerod, G. S., 104, 105, 107, 108, 111  
*Osmanieh*, H.M.H.T., 57  
 Ostend, 89  
 O'Sullivan, Private, 200  
 O'Toole, Serjeant, 200  
 Ottersteine, 123  
 Oude, 12  
 Owens, J., 156
- PADFIELD, CORPORAL, 153  
 Page, F. T., 129  
 Paget, A. H., 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29  
 Pakenham, C., 2, 13  
 Pakenham, R. E. M., 21, 22, 24, 25, 125  
 Palestine, 157, 160, 165, 167, 171, 189  
 Paris, 43, 84  
 Paris, A., 32  
 Parker, W. H., 129  
 Parkeston, 17  
 Parkhurst, 14, 110, 169, 170  
 Parmali, 5  
 Parrott, Serjeant-Major, 201  
 Parsons, N. T., 1, 2, 13, 17  
 Parsonstown, 97  
 Partridge, J. C., 1, 2  
 Passchendaele, 144, 148  
 Passchendaele Ridge, 71  
 Passes, Standing, 110  
 Patna, 11  
 Patrick, Serjeant, 32  
 Patrol Wood, 183  
 Pattiallee, 12  
 Peace Celebration Parade, 169  
 Peel, A., 2  
 Pegg, Serjeant, 146  
 Pegram, F. D., 66  
 Pegu, 11, 93  
 Pemberton, O., 125  
 Pembroke Dock, 17  
 Penny, F. H., 21, 24, 27, 29, 111  
 Penny, J., 102  
 Pereira, Brig.-Gen., 67, 70, 71, 72, 200, 203  
 Perkins, E. J., 44, 51  
 Peronne, 78, 80, 142, 143, 149, 152  
 Perstan, 180  
 Perry-Ayscough, H. G. C., 132  
 Pesezhoek, 149  
 Peshawar, 3, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 93, 94, 95  
 Peters, C.Q.M.S., 51  
 Pethericks, Drummer, 102  
 Petit Bois Salient, 203  
 Petite Croix, 43  
 Phayre, C. F., 117, 119  
 Philosophie, 64, 204  
 Philpot, A. P., 85  
 Piccadilly, 109  
 Pienaars River, 27, 28  
 Pierce, Lieut., 59  
 Piet Coetzee, Commandant, 27  
 Piet Retief, 30  
 Pigeon House Fort, 98  
 Pilcher, Colonel, 23, 33  
 Pile, W., 6

- Pimple, The, 192  
 Pipon, Major-Gen., 205  
 Plassey, 10, 156, 166  
 Pleisirfontein, 26  
 Ploegsteert, 68  
 Plumer, General, 28, 29, 30, 68  
 Plymouth, 89, 169, 206  
 Poincaré, Monsieur, 87  
 Polilore, 11  
 Pollard, G. E. G., 44, 49, 51  
 Pommereuil, 163  
 Pongola River, 31  
 Poindestre, T. H., 58, 60, 65, 87  
 Pont du Cantalen, 87  
 Pont du Louis XIV, 87  
 Pont Remy, 61  
 Pont-sur-Sambre, 165  
 Poona, 42  
 Port Blair, 42, 43  
 Porto Novo, 11  
 Port Said, 61, 97  
 Portsmouth, 13, 17, 97, 99, 169  
 Port Sudan, 173  
 Pott, D., 36  
 Pottinger, R. O. B., 129  
 Powell, F. T. S., 193  
 Pozières, 137  
 Prees Heath, 206  
 Prendergast, G. R., 44, 90, 109  
 Prendergast, M., 141  
 Pretoria, 24, 27, 29, 31  
 Preux-aux-Bois, 163  
 Price, T., 127, 128  
*Princess Alberta*, 61  
 Princess Beatrice, 169  
 Prince of Wales, 34  
 Princess of Wales, 35  
 Prinsloo, Commandant, 27  
 Pronville, 86  
 Prosenik, 184  
 Prospect Hill, 158, 159  
 Proville, 86, 87  
 Provis, E. S., 199  
 Proyard, 78, 81, 153  
 Pulteney, General, 73  
 Punjab, 93  
 Purdon, B. H., 151, 154, 155, 156, 168  
 Purdon Stoute, H., 148  
 Pushoot, 10, 11  
  
 QUÉANT, 85  
 Queen's Lane, 73  
 Queenstown, 106, 108  
 Queen Victoria, 19, 40, 100, 103  
 Quetta, 99  
 Quinault, H., 48  
 Quinet, R. H. A., 2  
 Quinn, J. P., 139  
  
 RABONE, M., 58  
 Rabrovo, 193  
 Racquinham, 190  
 Rafa, 185, 186  
 Ram Allah, 188  
 Ramnager, 93  
 Ramsay, Brig.-Gen., 80, 151, 152  
 Ramsay, J., 36, 39, 40  
 Ramsgate, Mayor of, 110  
 Rangoon, 41, 42, 43, 99, 102  
 Ranikhet, 103  
 Ransart, 85  
 Rathbone, J. W. L., 163, 168, 179  
 Rawal Pindi, 2, 3, 8, 34, 35, 36, 40, 95  
 Rawlinson, C. R., 90, 105, 114, 116, 117, 118, 174, 175  
 Rawlinson, General Sir H. S., 64, 79, 84, 130, 132, 143, 175  
 Redmond, Mr. John, 132, 203  
 Redmond, Willie, 71  
 Reilly, W., 102  
 Réthondes, 88  
 Reumont, 160  
 Reynolds, J. H., V.C., 171  
 Rhenoster Kop, 28, 29  
 Rice, R., 52, 53  
 Richebourg, 127  
 Richmond Barracks, 98  
 Richards, R., 192, 194  
 Rickard, V. G. H., 105, 126, 127, 129, 166  
 Ridge Reserve Trench, 151  
 Riencourt, 85  
 Riggs, C. W., 2  
 Ring, R.S.M. John, 90, 122, 123, 130, 132, 133, 137, 143, 151, 153, 162, 166, 167, 169, 171, 174, 175  
 Riordan, W., 32  
 Ritchie, M. B. H., 36  
*River Clyde*, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 57, 61, 160  
 Robersart, 162  
*Robert Brown*, 98  
 Roberts, F.M. Earl, V.C., 17, 20, 24, 27, 31, 100, 103, 111  
 Roberts, Sir Abraham, 2, 9  
 Roche, C., 139  
 Roche, G. P., 198, 201  
 Roche, T., 156  
 Rochford, B., 24, 26  
 Roisel, 78, 79  
 Rollo, Brig.-Gen. Geo., 165, 168  
 Ronayne, J. A., 132  
 Ronssoy, 76, 78  
 Rooidam, 24  
 Room Trench, 150  
 Roorkee, 92  
 Rose, Captain, 100  
 Rose, General Sir Hugh, 1, 17, 93, 107  
 Rosières, 78, 84  
 Ross, Sir Ronald, 157  
 Roulers, 72  
*Rowan*, 190  
 Royal United Service Institution, 175  
 Roye, 78  
 Rue des Juifs, 163  
 Rue du Bois, 127, 129  
 Rupel Pass, 195  
 Russell, E. B., 160  
 Russell, F. X., 44, 51  
 Rustam, 3  
 Russia, Emperor of, 97  
 Ryan, Lance-Serjeant, 20, 49  
 Ryan, C. M., 139, 143, 150  
 Ryan, G. J., 21, 22, 31, 112, 121, 125, 126

- SAGAING, 101  
 Saily Laurette, 154  
 St. Andrews, 105  
 St. Emilie, 77, 79, 151  
 St. George, 169  
 St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, 89, 90, 91, 175  
 St. Gobain, 121  
 St. Leger-les-Authie, 84  
 St. Jean, 148  
 St. Martin's Camp, 62  
 St. Martin-sur-Cojeul, 85  
 St. Omer, 71, 83, 156  
 St. Quentin, 77, 78, 86  
 St. Quentin, Battle of, 77  
 St. Quentin Canal, 76  
 St. Rémy, 164  
 St. Souplet, 161  
 Sakavcha, 181, 195  
 Sakyamin Pretender, 101  
 Salisbury Plain, 104  
 Salonica, 165, 179, 180, 181, 185, 187, 193, 195  
 Salt Lake, 179  
 Salusbury, F. O., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18  
 Sambre, The, 163  
 Sambre Canal, 115  
 Samoon River, 100  
 Sandars, F. M., 66  
 Sanderson, A. R., 6  
 Sandhurst Memorial Chapel, 176  
 Sanna's Post, 23  
 Sarai, 195  
 Saros, Gulf of, 192  
 Sars-Poteries, 165  
 Saulty, 84  
 Savage, H.M.T.B.D., 57  
 Scanlon, Private, 128  
 Scarpe, The, 85  
 Schmidt's Drift, 33  
 Scimitar Hill, 157  
 Scinde, 93, 96  
 Scott, J. E., 69, 198, 199  
 Seale, T., 139  
 Sedd-el-Bahr, 47, 48, 50, 52  
 Seepree, 93  
 Seerpore, 11  
 Selle, River, 160, 161, 168  
 Senekal, 25  
 Senlecques, 156  
 Sensée, The, 78  
 Sequedin, 87  
 Serain, 160  
 Serajevo, 42  
 Serapis, 13  
 Seres, 181, 182, 195, 196  
 Serre, 78  
 Shabkadr, 38, 39  
 Shamli, 181  
 Shannon, The, 206  
 Shave, Q.M.S., 160  
 Shahjahanpore, 102, 103  
 Shaw, G. T., 85  
 Shea, 2/Lieut., 33  
 Shea, J. F., 80, 168  
 Shee, Serjeant, 31, 32  
 Sheehan, Private, 141  
 Sheehan, Serjeant, 184  
 Sheehan, D., 31  
 Sheehan, M. J., 202  
 Sheffield, J. T., 156  
 Sheil, C., 69, 71  
 Shekleton, A., 109  
 Shellal, 186  
 Sheria, 186  
 Shildrick, L. R., 133, 134, 135, 136, 137  
 Shorncliffe, 97  
 Short, M., 99  
 Showers, Brigadier, 96  
 Siege Farm, 203  
 Siegfried Line, 142  
 Sighir Dere, 56  
 Silesia, Upper, 89  
 Silvertown, 29  
 Simister, G., 6  
 Simla, 103  
 Simmonds, Private, 28  
 Simms, G. N., 105, 107, 108, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119  
 Simpson, T. C., 60, 66  
 Sims, Vice-Admiral, 88  
 Sittana, 3  
 Sitwell, W. H., 32  
 Slaap Kranz, 27  
 Slabbert's Nek, 26  
 Slaterry, Serjeant, 48, 55, 133  
 Smith, Captain, 5, 6  
 Smith, Lieut., 135  
 Smythe, C. C., 156, 159  
 Snider rifle withdrawn, 97  
 Snow, General, 73  
 Sobraon, 11, 18  
 Solinghur, 11  
 Somme, The, 62, 64, 68, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 134, 137, 140, 142, 143, 152, 153, 154, 201  
 Sorel, Mount, 68  
 Source Farm, 144, 145, 149  
 Southampton, 89, 112, 169, 170, 174, 196, 206  
 Spalding, H., 92  
 Spanbrock, 68  
 Spearman, C. E., 101, 111  
 Spragge, Lieut.-Col., 25  
 Stack, Major-Gen. Sir Lee, 173  
 Stainforth, C. H., 80  
 Standerton, 30  
 Stanovon, 195  
 Staples, M. H., 189  
 Steenbeck, 83  
 Stellenbosch, 21, 22  
 Stephenson, Lieut., 27  
 Stephenson, B. H., 65  
 Steptoe, Serjeant-Major, 102  
 Stevens, A. L. B., 184, 190  
 Stewart, Corporal, 63  
 Stewart, B., 21, 22, 24, 27, 31, 111  
 Stewart, J. A., 128, 129  
 Stinkwater, 28  
 Stitt, Captain, 154  
 Stockley, C. M., 2, 6, 13  
 Stokes, L. St. L., 191, 193  
 Stokes, M. F., 17, 100, 102  
 Stokes, O. C., 140, 142

- Stone, W., 163  
 Stoney, Captain, 50  
 Strange, G., 31, 32  
 Stronner, Corporal, 145, 147  
 Struma, The, 157, 181, 182, 195, 196  
 Stubbs, T. T., 105, 132, 133  
 Styles, F. E., 119, 120, 174  
 Styles, H. Walter, 119, 120, 174  
 Suan, 11  
 Suez, 13, 61, 97, 173  
 Sullivan, T., 44, 51, 53  
 Sullivan, Serjeant, 139  
 Sullivan, J., 31, 32  
 Sullivan, M., 111  
 Sullivan, P. H., 119  
 Sullivan, W., 31, 32  
 Sunken Road, 75  
 Sunner, H., 51  
 Suraj-o'-daulah, 10  
 Surkhawai, 3  
 Sutlej, 11, 93, 96  
 Suvla, 57, 58, 61, 157, 167, 177, 180, 190  
 Swabage, 3  
 Sweeney, C. L., 202  
 Symons, M., 31, 32  
  
**TADPOLE COPSE**, 86  
 Taisnières, 164, 166  
*Tamar*, 15  
 Tanks used for first time, 140  
 Tarnowitz, 89  
 Tarrant, C., 184  
 Tatarli, 180, 193, 195  
 Taylor, A., 4  
 Taylor, A. McC., 148  
 Taylor, J., 102  
 Tel Asur, 157  
 Tel-el-Fut, 188  
 Telling, F., 31, 32  
 Templeaux-la-Fosse, 80  
 Templemore, 196  
 Templetown, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount, 97  
 Tenedos, 46, 47  
 Terai, The, 11  
 Thayetmyo, 43  
 Theebaw, 101  
 Thomas, Serjeant, 188  
 Thomas, R., 118  
 Thomas' Farm, 22  
 Thompson, E. A., 183  
 Thomson, E. P., 105, 111, 123, 124, 125  
 Thorburn, W., 205, 206  
 Thornton, E. A., 178  
 Three Tree Hill, 194  
 Tidworth, 109, 110, 174  
 Tincourt, 76, 77, 79, 151  
 Tincourt Boncly, 149  
 Tincourt Wood, 79, 152  
 Tizard, H. E., 36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 54  
 Toller, T. E., 161, 190  
 Tomlinson, T. S., 42, 44, 49  
 Tonson-Rye, H. B., 36, 40, 41, 80, 120, 151, 152, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 166, 174  
 Topalova, 184  
 Tournant Farm, 145, 146, 147, 148  
 Tralee, 97, 99  
  
 Travers, S. R. V., 191, 193  
 Treacey, W. F., 72  
 Tret, 40  
*Triad, The*, 58  
 Trill, Colour-Serjeant, 19, 20  
 Trimby, T., 105  
 Trotter, L. J., 92  
 Trotter, P. D., 104  
 "Tunnel Trench," 74, 75, 85  
 Turbes, 184, 196  
 Turner, W., 103  
 Twiss, E. V., 147  
 Twomey, Private, 55  
 Tynte, M. A., 105, 179  
 Tyrrell, A. C. L., 21, 22  
  
**UCHANTAR**, 185  
 Umballa, 11  
 Umbeyla, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14  
 Unwin, Edward, 45, 48  
 Uskub, 194  
 Utrecht, 30, 31  
  
**VAAL RIVER**, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33  
 Valandova, 193, 195  
 Valsch River, 25  
 Vardar, The, 193  
 Varian, W. O., 144, 155, 156  
 Vat Cottages, 145, 146  
 Vaudricourt, 87, 130  
 Vaughan, Mr., 169  
 Vaughan, J. L., 4  
 Vaulx-Vraucourt, 86  
 Vauvillers, 81  
 Vaux-sur-Somme, 201, 202  
 "V" Beach, 68  
 Veal Cottage, 144, 145, 146  
 Vellore, 11  
*Venetia*, 99  
 Veracundalore, 11  
 Verdun, 84, 134  
 Vermelles, 130  
 Verquin, 87, 196  
 Vesle, The, 84  
 Victoria Barracks, 205  
 "Victory March," 169  
 Vignacourt, 137  
 Viljoen, 28, 30  
 Villers-Bretonneux, 64, 79, 143  
 Villers Carbonnel, 142  
 Villers Faucon, 79  
 Ville-sous-Corbie, 64  
 Vimy, 88  
 Vimy Ridge, 68  
 Vlamertinghe, 72, 123  
 Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr, 43  
 Von Hutier, 77  
 Von Marwitz, 77  
 Vrede, 105  
  
**WACE**, H. G., 58  
 Wace, M., 192, 193  
 Wacht-een-beetje, 32  
 Waddington, E. de B., 21, 22, 24, 25  
 Wadi Darah, 189  
 Wadi Ghuzee, 186, 187



Wadi Hannafish, 186  
 Wadi Jib, 189  
 Wainwright, 2/Lieut., 128, 174  
 Wakkerstroom, 30  
 Waldegrave, F. S., 44, 53  
 Wallace, N. H., 1, 2  
 Wallon Cappel, 68  
 Walsh, Corporal, 28  
 Walsh, T., 31, 32  
 Wandiwash, 11  
 Ward, Private, 152  
 Wargnies-le-Petit, 168, 169  
 Warmbath, 27  
 Warner, W. H., 1, 2, 13  
 Warren, General G., 14  
 Warrenton, 23, 24  
 Waterbottle, Italian, issued, 97  
 Waterford, 109  
 Waterlot Farm, 201  
 Waterval, 26, 28  
 Watkis, H. B. B., 35  
 Watts, J., 44, 51, 58  
 Watts, S., 44, 202  
 Watts-Russell, J. C., 198, 202  
 Wavrans, 156  
 Webber Harris, Mrs., 95  
 Webb, G. A. C., 19, 31, 149  
 Webb, S. C., 182, 183  
 Wedderburn, David, 30  
 Welaung, 100  
 Wells, W., 41  
 Welsh, Private, 141  
 Wemyss, Admiral Sir Rosslyn, 88  
 Westminster Cathedral, 176  
 Weygand, General, 88  
 Whateley, S. W., 161, 162  
 Whelan, H. G., 137, 138  
 Whelan, J., 31, 32  
 Wheler, Major-Gen., 92, 93  
 Whitby, E. R., 75  
 White, F.M. Sir George, V.C., 102, 108  
 White, H. F., 105, 106  
 White, O. K., 62  
 White-Bell, J. W., 66  
 Whitehead, Captain, 27, 32, 33  
 Wickens, H. F., R.A.M.C., 143  
 Wilde, A. T., 3, 5, 8  
 Wilge River, 28, 29  
 Willcocks, Sir James, 40  
 Willems, 87  
 Willes, A., 92

Williams, Major, 174  
 Williams, B. C., 69  
 Williams, C. R., 44, 50, 52, 55, 57, 60, 65, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 187  
 Williams, H. F., 100, 105, 106, 111, 203  
 Williamson, M., 196, 198  
 Williamson, R. G. le F., 100, 101, 102  
 Wilson, A. D., 66  
 Wilson, President, 88  
 Wilson, H. S., 44, 49, 51, 61, 65, 66, 111  
 Winchester Cathedral, 1, 13, 14  
 Windsor Castle, 89, 175  
 Windsorton, 24  
 Wise, D., 21, 24, 25, 117, 118  
 Witteputs, 22  
 Wizernes, 156  
 Wodehouse, Major-General J. H., 34, 104.  
 Wolseley, F.M. Sir Garnet, 14, 18  
 Wonderboom Poort, 27  
 Wonderfontein, 31  
 Wood, Sir Evelyn, V.C., 51  
 Wood, J., 102  
 Wooden, Quartermaster C., V.C., 97  
 Woodley, F. S., 69, 199, 201, 202  
 Woods, G. A., 109, 114, 115, 122  
 Woodward, H. J., 17, 99, 100  
 Woollcombe, General, 73  
 Worship, V. T., 177, 178, 179, 183  
 Worthington-Evans, Sir L., 89  
 Wrafter, Rev. J., 202  
 Wrong, C. B., 189  
 Windwin, 100  
 Wynberg, 21, 27  
 Wynne, Private, 90  
 Wynter, A. L., 13  
 Wytschaete, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73  
 Wytschaete, Bois de, 70

YAIKIN, 195  
 Yates, Major, R.F.A., 101  
 Yetagyo, 100  
 Yewun, 101  
 Young, R. A., 125  
 Ypres, 68, 71, 72, 77, 121, 130, 144, 202

ZEEBRUGGE, 144  
 Zeitun Hill, 189  
 Ziggers Cappel, 71  
 Zillebeke, 121  
 Zonder Drift, 105  
 Zoutpan, 28





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